

COURT HOUSE, BROCKVILLE.

HISTORY
OF
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE
ONTARIO,

FROM 1749 TO 1879,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

By THAD. W. H. LEAVITT.

1879.

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INTRODUCTORY.

The Author is deeply sensible of the demerits of the present volume, which has been compiled amid the pressing demands made by the editorial charge of a daily newspaper. Great difficulty has been experienced in securing information concerning the early settlement of the respective Municipalities, owing to the absence, in most cases, of official data. To avoid the use of explanatory foot notes and references to authorities, quotation marks have been employed, and the works consulted generally acknowledged.

A large amount of space has been devoted to Biographical Sketches; yet in this department the list is far from being complete, owing to various causes, the chief of which has been lack of co-operation upon the part of those most deeply interested.

The utility and benefit of a County History rests primarily upon the facts which are collated for the use of the general historian: the Author therefore ventures to hope that the HISTORY OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE will be productive of a more complete knowledge of the settlement, growth, and development of the United Counties.

THAD. W. H. LEAVITT.

PRINCIPAL WORKS CONSULTED.

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|--|---|
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| <i>Brockville Monitor.</i> | Old Files of Newspapers. |
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CONTENTS.

PORTRAITS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Davis, John C.	80	James Hunt's Hotel, Frankville.	118
Davis, Mrs. J. C.	80	Samuel Edgar's Residence, Frankville.	118
Davis, Dr.	80	Chauncey Bellamy's Residence, Kitty.	118
Johnston, Robert.	80	J. Coad's Store, Frankville.	118
Schofield, Fred.	137	Connor House, Frankville.	118
Keeler, James.	137	Dr. Preston's Residence, Newboro.	122
Whitmarsh, E. H.	137	Elijah Bowser's Residence, Bastard.	122
Taylor, George.	137	James Barlow's Residence, Bastard.	124
Fitzsimmons, William.	137	M. E. Church, Phillipsville.	124
Brouse, Senator.	150	Philo Hicock's Residence and Foundry, Delta.	124
Church, J. R.	150	J. A. Shaver's Residence, Newboro.	124
Hurd, Colonel.	150	John Kilborn's Residence, Newboro.	120
Keel, J. K.	150	James Hazelton's Furniture Factory.	120
Lucas, Rev. D. V.	153	Mouth of the Gananogue River.	126
Lucas, Mrs. D. V.	153	Read Waldo's Residence, near Burritt's Rapids.	130
Chamberlain, Wyatt.	153	T. A. Wald's Store and Residence, Burritt's Rapids.	130
Alguire, Harmonius.	153	George Hutton's Residence, near Easton's Corners.	130
Buckley, John.	164	John C. Davies' Residence, Easton's Corners.	130
Jessup, H. D.	164	Newman's Seed Farm, Wolford.	136
Dumbrille, John.	164	John Rose's Residence, Wolford.	136
McCrea, Hiram.	164	Mill and Residence, Cook Brothers, Andrewssville.	136
Beecher, N. H.	164	M. K. Everett's Residence, Easton's Corners.	138
Legge, Joshua.	164	Mrs. Col. McCrea's Residence, Easton's Corners.	138
Britton, C. E.	174	Cyrenus Stowell's Residence, Addison.	144
Miller, Samuel.	174	John Lane's Residence, Elizabethtown.	140
Dickey, John.	174	Henry Palmer's Residence, Bastard.	144
Preston, Dr.	174	Coleman Lewis' Residence, Addison.	146
Richards, Sir William B.	186	Robert Earl's Residence, Elizabethtown.	146
Holton, Hon. L. H.	186	Moses Waldron's Residence, Bishop's Mills.	146
Crawford, Hon. George.	186	John Earl's Residence, Elizabethtown.	146
Crawford, Lieutenant-governor John.	186	Joseph Hayes' Residence, Elizabethtown.	146
Wylie, Colonel David.	186	Stephen Suman's Residence, Bastard.	152
Morden, Dr. J. H.	186	John McCarthy's Residence and Brewery, Prescott.	158
Moore, Dr. V. H.	186	James Millar's Residence, Edwardsburg.	164
Ferguson, Dr. Charles.	186	S. N. Throop's Residence, Augusta.	164
Everitts, M. K.	186	John Chapman's Residence, North Augusta.	164
Alguire, R. B.	186	John B. Bellamy's Residence and Mill, North Augusta.	164
		Edward S. Thomas' Residence, Mallorytown.	164
		Daniel's Hotel, Prescott.	170
		Queen's Hotel, Prescott.	172
		Central Camp Ground Tabernacle.	172
		Revere House, Prescott.	173
		Nelson Shipman's Residence, Elizabethtown.	173
		Brophy's Hotel and McKenzie's Furniture Store, Gananogue.	174
		Leeds' Foundry, E. E. Abbott, Proprietor.	174
		Charles L. Farmer's Residence, Gananogue.	174
		Prescott Distillery and Stock Farm of J. P. Wiser.	174
		Samuel McCommon's Residence, Gananogue.	170
		C. M. Church, Farmersville.	177
		William Johnston's Residence, Kitty.	177
		R. Brown's Drug Store, Gananogue.	177
		W. H. Fredenburgh's Residence, Westport.	180
		Declan Foley's Residence, Westport.	180
		Clark's Woolen Mill, Westport.	180
		Conley & Truelove's Factory, Westport.	180
		W. H. Comstock's Residence, Brockville.	187
		Flood's Hotel, Delta.	192
		George Hough's Residence, Augusta.	192
		John S. Leggett's Residence, Brockville.	192
		Central Block, Brockville.	192
		Starr, Gill & Co.'s Biscuit and Confectionery Factory, Brockville.	192
		Battle of the Windmill.	194
		Robert Johnston's Residence, Augusta.	194
		Isaiah Wright's Residence, Augusta.	194
		Priest's Residence and St. Francis Xavier Church, Brockville.	196
		J. W. Hough's Residence, Fairfield.	198

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Court House, Brockville.	5
Riverside House, Lyndhurst.	62
St. Lawrence Central Camp Ground.	67
Rivers' Cliff, Brockville.	68
High School, Farmersville.	80
County Model School.	80
H. Alguire's Residence, Farmersville.	80
John Wiltse's Residence, Farmersville.	82
John Kincad's Residence, Rear of Yonge.	82
Carriage Factory, D. Fisher, Farmersville.	82
Munsell R. Bates' Residence, Dickens.	82
Farmersville Emporium, S. A. Taplin.	82
J. G. Giles' (M. D.) Residence, Farmersville.	82
Charles Bates' Residence, Dickens.	82
Joseph Merriman's Residence, South Crosby.	82
Mrs. J. DeLong's Residence, South Crosby.	82
J. B. Saunderson's Residence, South Crosby.	82
Victoria Hall, Brockville.	84
M. E. Church, Farmersville.	84
Duford's Hotel, Charleston.	84
George Tennant's Residence, Mallorytown.	84
Roman Catholic Church, Westport.	84
British Hotel, Easton's Corners.	80
Heman McCrea's Residence, Wolford.	80
Methodist Episcopal Church, Jasper.	80
James Bissell's Residence, Augusta.	94
Genealogical Tree, Burritt Family.	96
Hiram Baker's Residence, Wolford.	102
Augustus Coon's Residence, South Crosby.	106
R. L. Halladay's Residence, Elgin.	108
J. P. Purcell's Residence, South Crosby.	108
C. L. Kipley's Residence, South Crosby.	108
McIntosh Mills, Front of Yonge.	112
D. D. Tennant's Residence, Yonge Front.	112
Reuben Field's Residence, Mallorytown.	112
Jeremiah Wiltse's Residence, Yonge Rear.	112
Roman Catholic Church, Kitty.	118

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Alguire Family.	80
Alguire, Harmonius.	81
Aylsworth, Dr.	157
Abbott, E. E.	175
Atkinson, Dr.	176
Brouse Family.	76
Brouse, Senator.	76
Bates Family.	82
Britton, B. M.	97
Bissell Family.	95
Bissell, James.	95
Burritt Family.	97

CONTENTS.

V.

PAGE

80
81
157
175
176
76
76
82
97
95
95
97

Brophy, D.	175
Brown, R.	176
Booth Family	176
Buell Family	181
Brouse, Dr. J. E.	183
Buell, J. D.	147
Buckley, Dr.	151
Bigg, W. R.	156
Bellamy Family	164
Bellamy, John B.	164
Burritt, Daniel H.	166
Beecher, N. H.	119
Bellamy, Chauncey	119
Bowser, Elijah	123
Barlow, James	123
Brough, W.	132
Bradley, J. A.	139
Barnes, John	101
Baker, Hiram	103
Buckley, John	172
Brooke, T. M.	105
Coleman Family	100
Chamberlain, Dr. A. A.	101
Chamberlain, Dr. T. F.	101
Chamberlain, Rev. Wyatt	102
Coon, Augustus	107
Connor Family	119
Connor, Samuel	119
Chipman Family	123
Chipman, Ami	124
Colton, R. P.	132
Cook, Benjamin	138
Cook, Thomas	138
Comstock, W. H.	187
Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor John	195
Chaffey, Benjamin	200
Cornell, Dr. C. M. B.	195
Cole Family	144
Crow Family	144
Cole, Wilnot H.	145
Chipman, Dr.	151
Coad Family	159
Coal, Joseph	159
Chapman, John	164
Clark, Joel	180
Cooke, R. F.	182
Collins Family	89
Church, J. R.	91
Cummings, Rev. Dr.	95
Davies Family	80
Davies, John C.	80
Davies, Dr.	80
Devitt, Thomas	90
Davis, Mrs. Mary E.	91
Denaut, W. H.	153
Danbrille, John	165
Dunham, William Morgan	200
Dencon, Joseph	83
Dickey, Rev. John	108
Dunham Family	106
Delong Family	108
Delong, Mrs. Maria L.	108
Dickey, John	113
Everts, M. K.	138
Earl, John	143
Earl Family	147
Earl, Robert	148
Easton, Dr.	151
Easton, S. S.	80
Elgar, Samuel	119
Fisher, Duncan	82
Fraser Family	105
Flood, James	113
Fields, Reuben	113
French, Benjamin	160
Frueigh, Dr.	170
Fredenburgh, W. H.	180
Ferguson, William	182
Fitzsimmons, William	146
Ferguson, Charles	138
Fulford Family	143
Foley, Declan	180
Fraser, Hon. C. F.	185
Ferguson, William	199
Gerald, Ashael	169
Gascoigne, Dr.	183
Garvey Family	99

PAGE

Glassford Family	100
Holmes, Richard	103
Holden Family	106
Halladay, B. L.	108
Hourigan, James	113
Hunt, James	119
Hendry, Dr.	149
Hough, George	149
Hutton Family	165
Hutton, George	165
Hicock, Philo	123
Hazelton, James	126
Hurd, Col. Stephen	135
Hayes Family	146
Hayes, Joseph	146
Holton, Hon. L. H.	187
Hough, J. W.	198
Halcy Family	200
Irvine, James C.	114
Jones, Dr. J. W.	151
Johns Family	165
Jessup Family	167
Jones, W. H.	183
Johnston, Dr.	183
Jackson, Dr.	183
Jones Family (Branch)	183
Jones, Sir Daniel	184
Jones, Dunham	92
Judson Family	93
Jones Family (Branch)	98
Johnston, William	116
Johnston, Robert	197
Keefer, Samuel	195
Kineaid, John	199
Ketchum, John	101
Koyl Family	101
Kelly, Michael	105
Keeler Family	109
Keeler, James	109
Kilborn, John	68
Kineaid Family	75
Kineaid, John	82
Kelly, Dr.	152
Kidd, T. A.	139
Lemon, Neal	102
Longley Family	75
Loverin, Norris	178
Lothrop, F. L.	183
Lucas, Rev. D. V.	152
Lucas, Mrs. D. V.	152
Laushley, Henry	154
Lane, Dr.	157
Legge, Family	128
Legge, Joshua, Jr.	128
Legge, Charles	128
Larue, Billa	141
Lane, John H.	144
Lewis Family	149
Lewis, Coleman	146
Moore, Dr. V. H.	185
Mordon, Dr. J. H.	187
Miller, John C.	198
McMullen, John	195
McCrea, Hiram	117
McDonald, Family	127
McDonald, rion, John	127
McDonald, H. S.	132
Merrick, Henry	138
Manhard Family	143
McBrtney, Stafford	143
McCrady Family	145
McLean, Dr.	151
McMillan, Dr.	152
Merrick, Dr.	152
McCarthy Family	158
McCrea Family	166
Mirwin, Justice S.	169
McKenzie, W.	175
McCammon, Samuel	176
Merrick, Dr.	176
Morris, Hon. James	184
McCrea Family	90
McCrea, Heman	90
McCrea, Colonel	90
McLean, John	102
Merriman, Joseph	108
Müller, James	110
Miller, Samuel	114

	PAGE
Newman, George.....	137
Norton, Hiram.....	146
Neddo, John.....	106
Olds Family.....	101
Parker, Dr.....	151
Perry, Dr.....	157
Preston, Dr. R. H.....	125
Parmenter Family.....	175
Parmenter, C. L.....	175
Pardee, A. B.....	99
Parcell, J. P.....	108
Purvis, George.....	114
Pennock Family.....	94
Purvis, Family.....	98
Putnam Family.....	90
Palmer, Henry.....	197
Pardee, Hon. T. B.....	198
Potter, S. C.....	200
Parish Family.....	115
Robinson, Jeremiah.....	90
Rathwell, Andrew.....	90
Rome, John.....	90
Rorison Family.....	105
Ripley, C. L.....	108
Ripley, C. L.....	108
Read Family.....	154
Reynolds, James.....	182
Richards, A. E.....	184
Reynolds, E. J.....	182
Reid Family.....	136
Reid, J. K.....	130
Riddell, William.....	149
Richards, Sir William B.....	186
Richards, Lieutenant-Governor A. N.....	186
Shaver, J. A.....	125
Struthers, Family.....	148
Seaman Family.....	153
Seaman, Stephen.....	153
Shook, Adam.....	154
Shipman Family.....	144
Shipman, Nelson.....	144
Stowell Family.....	144
Stowell, Cyrenius.....	144
Snyder, Solomon.....	169
Scott, Hon. R. W.....	170
Sherwood, Adiel.....	18
Stuart, Rev. Dr.....	28
Schofield, James.....	61
Sliter, Hiel.....	61
Sherwood Family.....	72
Saunders, J. B.....	81
Schofield, Fred.....	195
Throop, B. N.....	198
Taplin, S. A.....	81
Tett, Benjamin.....	100
Tennant Family.....	112
Tennant, George.....	112
Tennant, David.....	112
Thompson, James.....	166
Thomas, Edward S.....	148
Vanormen Family.....	165
Vaux, Dr.....	183
Wright, A. A.....	148
Wylie, Colonel D.....	149
Williams, Dr.....	151
Weir Dr.....	152
Walsh, Major.....	156
Wood Family.....	157
Waldo Family.....	130
Wahlron, Moses.....	137
Whitmarsh, E. H.....	137
Webster, William A.....	130
White B.....	160
Wood, John F.....	182
Wright Family.....	103
Wright, Asahel.....	104
Wells Family.....	73
Weeks, Edward F.....	115
Wiltse Family.....	81
Wiltse, Captain Joseph.....	81
Wiltse, John.....	82
Wickwire Family.....	90
Weatherhead Family.....	72

GENERAL INDEX.

	PAGE
Algonquins.....	3
Amherst.....	8
Arnold, Benedict.....	17
Acts by Imperial Parliament.....	10
Anderson, Joseph.....	15
Adams, Samuel.....	38
Assessment of Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.....	63
Avery, William.....	114
Augusta, Township Officers of.....	161
Agricultural Society, First County.....	200
Brown, Rev. William.....	25
Burritt, Colonel Stephen.....	15
Barr, Point au.....	8
Boat, Durham.....	12
Boats, Schenectady.....	12
Burgoyne's Defeat.....	14
Brockville, Capture of.....	35
Butte of Windmill.....	45
Bastard, First Settlers of.....	122
Bastard, How Nam'd.....	125
Burritt's Rapids.....	135
Bishops Mills, First Settlers of.....	136
Bass, Dr.....	160
Brockville, Early History of.....	188-196
Brock Lodge, J. O. O. F.....	193
Brockville Central Block.....	193
Beacock & Co.....	193
Best, Charles.....	193
Brockville, Founded.....	181
Carrier.....	5
Catarqui.....	5
Champlain.....	5
Charlevoix.....	6
Chimney Island.....	8
Chippewa Creek.....	8
Creek, French.....	8
Canada.....	9
Catarqui.....	9
Canada, Upper and Lower.....	12
Champlain.....	12
Coate, Samuel.....	26
Church of England.....	25
Church, Lethran.....	28
Church, St. Peter's.....	29
Church, R. C.....	28
Child, First Born North of the Rideau.....	31
Child, First Born in Leeds.....	31
Cemetery, Brockville.....	32
Causeway, near Farmersville.....	3
Canoë, Bark.....	12
Corps, Roger's.....	15
Corps, Jessup's.....	18
Court, First.....	21
Church, Methodist.....	24
Class Meeting, First in Augusta.....	25
Conference, Methodist, at Lyn.....	27
Combustion, Spontaneous.....	32
Cole, Peter, Carrying Mails.....	54
Council, District.....	54
Councillors, Members of First District.....	54
Courts of Request.....	58
Churches of Lansdowne.....	62
Camp Ground, St. Lawrence Central.....	67
Cliff, Kiver's.....	67
Church, Roman Catholic, at Westport.....	85
Church, First held in Wolford.....	86
Church, Roman Catholic, at Cardinal.....	111
Church, Roman Catholic, Kitley.....	118
Churches of Prescott.....	170
Crosby, North, Officers of, in 1831.....	179
Connally & Truelove's Factory.....	180
Clark's Woolen Mill.....	180
Church, Canada Methodist, Brockville.....	194
Church, Trinity, Brockville.....	194
Church, Baptist, Brockville.....	194
Church, Methodist Episcopal, Brockville.....	194
Church, St. Francis Xavier, Brockville.....	194
Church, St. John's (Presbyterian), Brockville.....	195
Church, St. James, Kempsville.....	199
Church, Presbyterian, Kempsville.....	199
Church, Roman Catholic, Kempsville.....	199
Church of England in Augusta.....	200
De Beare.....	7
Dorchester.....	10
Duncan.....	12
Dunham, Darius.....	24
Don Lorenzo.....	25

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
3	Division of Johnstown, Population.....	11	McNab, Allan.....	15
8	Divisions, First of Province.....	63	McCrea, Story by Thomas.....	70
8	Division, St. Lawrence.....	65	Merrickville, Locks at.....	130
17	Dargavel, Robert.....	107	Manhard, S.....	103
10	Edwardsburg.....	8	McDougall, E.....	193
15	Early Explorations.....	11	Missionaries, Roman Catholic.....	5
38	Elizabethtown, First Settlers of.....	178	Marrriages, First.....	31
63	Fraser, Thomas.....	39	Methodist Churches, Early.....	20
114	Ferguson, Joseph.....	17	Magistrates, Courts of Request.....	59
161	Farmersville, Schools of.....	80	Morris, Hon. William.....	65
200	Flint, Cynthia.....	158	Morris, Hon. James.....	65
25	Gananoqui.....	8	Mallory, Daniel.....	112
15	Gananoque, Indian Name.....	6	Mormons, Life Among.....	124
8	Gananoque, Capture of.....	39	Mill, McDold's, Gananoque.....	126
12	Gowan, Ogilvie R.....	43	Merrill, S. B.....	171
12	Grenville, Townships.....	11	McGlade, M.....	193
14	Gower, South.....	76	Nassau.....	10
35	Gower, Settlers Previous to 1812.....	77	Names, Ancient.....	22
45	Griffin, C. G.....	193	Nichols, Elder.....	121
122	Grant, Ensign James.....	77	Newboro.....	125
125	Ghost Story.....	88	Newboro, Incorporated.....	179
135	Gananoque, Early Settlement of.....	126	Ogdensburg.....	6
136	Gourlay's Reports.....	11-129	Oswegatchie.....	8
160	Gananoque, Census of 1849.....	131	Ontario.....	8
188-166	Grenville, First Settlement of.....	167	Ontario, Lake.....	12
193	Gananoque, Industries of.....	174	Oxford, Patents Granted to 1808.....	134
193	Hurons.....	3	Orange Lodge, Lansdowne.....	139
193	Hochelaga.....	9	Observatory of Brockville.....	185
193	Hesse.....	10	Parish, William.....	3
181	Holmes, Ninian.....	27	Picquet.....	7
5	Holmes, Richard.....	38	Point de Baril.....	6
5	Holland, Major.....	17	Patents, Elizabethtown.....	15
5	Hastings, George W.....	179	Presbyterians, Early.....	47
6	Halladay, Noah.....	179	Prel, Sir Robert, Barned.....	45
8	Iroquois.....	4	Provinces.....	40
8	Ile Royal.....	8	Point au Pin.....	11
8	Ile au Gallop.....	9	Phlory.....	59
9	Ile au Rapin Flat.....	9	Parliament, Members of, from 1792 to 1879, Leeds and Grenville.....	63
9	Ile Lower Long Sault.....	9	Paintings on Rocks of the St. Lawrence.....	66
10	Indian Supremacy.....	11	Pack, Thousand Island.....	67
12	Island, Barnhart's.....	5	Parish, William.....	115
26	Island, Baxter's.....	8	Poem, by Frederick Wright.....	155
25	Island, Cornwall.....	9	Prescott, Founded.....	167
28	Iron, Made in Leeds.....	61	Prescott Telegraph.....	171
29	Islands, Thousand.....	65	Quakers.....	31
28	Inscriptions on Monuments in Farmersville Cemetery.....	79	Relics, Canadian.....	1
31	Johnstown District.....	10	Relics in Augusta.....	1
31	Johnston, Sir William.....	11	Relics in Edwardsburg.....	3
32	Jones' Creek.....	11	Relics in Yonge.....	3
3	Jesuits Among the Indians.....	5	Royal Highlanders.....	8
12	Jones, David.....	15	River, Black.....	8
15	Jones, Jonathan.....	15	River, St. Lawrence.....	25
18	Jones, John.....	15	Reel, Obediah.....	25
21	Johnston, Bill.....	51	Reynolds, John.....	26
24	Keeler, James.....	7	Rapid, Gallop.....	9
25	Keeler, Sylvanus.....	25	Rapid, Flat.....	9
27	Kilborn, John, Account of War.....	34	Revenue, from 1775 to 1788.....	11
33	Kilborn, John, Reminiscences of.....	68	River, Racquet.....	12
53	Kemptville, First Settler.....	136	Routes to Canada.....	12
54	Le Cavan.....	5	Regiment, Cardigan.....	16
58	La Galette.....	6	Reserves, Clergy.....	21
62	Lake, Black.....	8	Ryan, Elder.....	26
67	Lake Champlain.....	8	Rebellion Losses.....	54
67	Lauenburg.....	10	Ripley, Thomas.....	107
85	Leeds County, Townships and Population.....	11	Rock, Marble.....	128
80	Longley Estate.....	11	River, Gananoque.....	131
111	Loyalists.....	13	Reminiscences of 1837.....	13
118	Laws.....	21	Rangers, Jessup's.....	167
170	Lemon, Major.....	40	Reminiscence of Mrs. Fenton.....	199
179	Land Grants to Soldiers.....	10-17	Springs, Massena.....	9
180	Laws, Early.....	21	Stuart, Rev. John.....	11
180	Lake, Charleston.....	84	Sherwood, Thomas.....	15
194	Larrimer, Verne Francis.....	109	Settlers, Early, of Leeds and Grenville.....	15
194	Lombardy.....	115	Summer, Hungry.....	22
194	Land Board, Organized.....	127	Smart, Rev. William.....	27
194	Landon, Oliver.....	139	Schofield, Dr. Peter.....	31
194	La Rue, Billa.....	141	St. Lawrence, Discovery of.....	5
195	Lead Mine at Fernoy.....	179	Smith's Island.....	6
199	Leggett's Carriage Works.....	194	Surveys of Townships.....	17
199	Mona.....	9	Simcoe, Arrival of Governor.....	32
200	Mecklenburg.....	10	Slier, Hiel.....	31
7	McCrean, Jane.....	15	Sessions, Quarter.....	58
10	McDonald, Donald.....	15	Sherwood, Hon. H.....	65
12	Methodists.....	24	Sherwood, Hon. George.....	65
24	McDonald, Charles.....	39	Spencer, David.....	109
25	Mound at Spencerville and Augusta.....	1	Soper, Timothy.....	117
	Maitland Founded.....	8	Stone, Joel.....	126
			Stages, First Line of.....	128

	PAGE		PAGE
Steamer, First on St. Lawrence	128	Township of South Gower	76
Shields, George	193	Township of Marlborough	133
Southworth, A. S.	193	Township of Montague	133
Starr, Gill & Company's Factory	194	Township of Leeds and Lansdowne Front	139
Tonihata	6-8	Township of Escott	140
Toronto	9	Treasure, Search for	141
Townships, Numbered	17	The Long Ago	157
Temperance, First Address	31	Township of Augusta	159
Transportation, Early, of Goods	53	Township of North Crosby	179
Townships, First Government of	90	Tompkins, George	193
Tulls on Ferries	60	United Empire Land Grants	17
Township of Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	61	Ventacour	3
Township of Rear of Yonge and Escott	78	Veterans of 1812	41
Township of South Crosby	107	Vannest, Rev., in Bastard	26
Township of Edwardsburg	100	Witke, Benoni	3
Township Officers, Edwardsburg, in 1813	111	War of 1812	33
Township of Yonge Front	112	Wooster	25
Township of Elmsley South	115	White, John	51
Township of Kitley	116	Wardens, List of	54
Township of Walford	120	Warden's First Address	54
Township of Oxford	133	Wolford, Township of	86
Township of Elizabethtown	142	Wellington, Fort	168
		Windmill, The	168

PAGE
76
131
133
139
140
141
157
159
179
193
17
5
41
26
3
33
25
53
54
54
86
168
168

HISTORY OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

BY THAD. W. H. LEAVITT.

CHAPTER I.

CANADIAN RELICS—ANCIENT INDIAN REMAINS IN AUGUSTA, EDWARDSBURG, AND REAR OF YONGE AND ESCOTT.

THE present age is pre-eminently characterized by a spirit of investigation and research, and in no department is this spirit more apparent than in that of History. To lift the veil which shrouds the misty past, and bring to light the facts connected with the birth and infant days of a nation, is a task possessing peculiar charms, not only to the antiquarian who traces the footsteps well worn by time, but also to those who love the legendary tales of long ago. Canada is rich in pre-historic mounds, in scattered relics, in memorable adventures, in pioneer struggles, but, above all, in the half-forgotten and never-recorded sufferings, privations, and heroism of the "King's Men," known as United Empire Loyalists. The history of an empire is but the combined history of its provinces; the history of its provinces the epitome of its several counties and townships. Proof is not wanting that Ontario was at one time the home of a race similar in civilization to the tribes inhabiting Peru, Central America, and Mexico, and who left behind them architectural and other remains, which the aborigines were unable to explain to their conquerors, the Spaniards. The higher types of ruined temples and other edifices were found in the low latitudes, while the ruder monuments of New Mexico were succeeded by the rock sculptures eastward of the Alleghanies, the mounds, embankments, and ditches stretching along the valley of the Mississippi and northward into Canada. These remains have been variously ascribed to Tartar, Hebrew, and Celtic origins, and also to a supposed migration of Aztecs from some undefined northern region, or from Kamtschaka, beyond Behring's Straits. Of the origin of such specimens of aboriginal art, the

Indians could furnish not the slightest explanation, though they possessed dim legends relating to a superior race, which occupied the fertile portions of the country long ago, and had been extirpated in a great war. The earthworks were undoubtedly of a defensive character, generally consisting of an embankment and exterior ditch, of varying dimensions, with approaches artfully concealed. When not erected so as to enclose springs, provision was made for artificial reservoirs for holding water in case of a siege.

In July, 1854, W. E. Guest, Esq., made a visit to the mound in the vicinity of Spencerville, in the County of Grenville, furnishing a report for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, said report being subsequently published, and from which we quote:

"Hundreds and thousands of years before the white man's foot had pressed the soil of the New World, there lived and flourished a race of men who called this continent their home. Had they a written history, what deeds of chivalry might we not peruse! What tales of forest! Alas! for their glory, their ardor, and their pride!—

'They have all passed away,
That noble race and brave,
Their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave.
* * * * *
But
Their name is on your waters,
You may not wash it out.'

"One of the principal mounds in Canada is situated in the Township of Augusta, about eight and a-half miles north-west of Prescott, on a farm formerly occupied by Mr. Tarp. The work is almost eighty rods in length, its greatest width twenty rods. The westerly part has a half-moon embankment extending some ten rods across a neck of land, terminating to the north in a swamp, and to the south-west near the edge of a creek. It has three openings, which are from twenty to twenty-five feet wide. Upon this embankment there is a

pine stump four and a-half feet across, with its roots extending over the embankments, showing that it has grown there since the erection of the earthwork. This place, from present appearances, was doubtless the only one approachable by land, and a rise of a few feet of water, almost surrounding the work, would insulate it, and add much to its defence. The eastern and southern portions, where there are tumuli, and where, from appearances, the inhabitants resided, is from fifteen to eighteen feet above, and descends abruptly to the now swampy grounds. On the north is a large tamarack swamp, which is said to contain about twelve thousand acres. The 'Nation' River is about a mile to the north-west, and the intervening land is low, while the south-east and south ground rises gently at a distance of fifty or eighty rods. The soil on this table land is rich, and at every step evidences are present of its having been at one time thickly inhabited. The ground is strewn with broken pieces of earthenware, and hollow and smooth pieces of stone, doubtless used for culinary purposes. The timber, which was mostly pine, except a small portion on the westerly part, is all cut down—indeed the original forest is entirely gone within the enclosure proper. The tumuli are four in number, situate at the corners of a parallelogram, containing between one and two acres of ground, within which are to be seen the regular streets and lines of a village. Outside of the mounds, on three sides, are double lines of circumvallation; on the fourth side, which faces the south-east side, there is but one. The elevations of ground which we have called tumuli are but slightly raised above the general level, say from two to four feet. On opening these mounds they are found to be composed of earth, charcoal, and ashes, and containing human bones, pointed bones from the leg of the deer, horns and skulls of the same animals, human skulls, bones of the beaver, muscle shells of the genus *Unio*, such as are now found on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, and which were doubtless used as food, since they are very common about such mounds. With these there were great quantities of earthenware, some being of the most elaborate workmanship. On the surface of the ground were scattered numbers of smooth pieces of quartz and sandstones. One stone on a boulder of hornblende gneiss was hollowed out into a cavity of sixteen inches in length, twelve in breadth, and four and a-half inches in depth; had it not been broken off at one end, it would probably have held a gallon. From the tumuli have been exhumed a large variety of bones and bone points, broken pieces of pottery, pipes, needles, and part of

the tooth of a walrus, having holes drilled through it as though it had been used for an instrument.

The other work, situated in the Township of Edwardsburg, near Spencerville, on an elevated piece of ground, is well chosen for defence, and overlooks the surrounding country to a great distance. It consists of an embankment in the shape of a moccasined foot, the heel pointing to the south, and enclosing about three and a-half acres of ground; the location being the front half of Lot 27, in the Seventh Concession of Edwardsburg. This enclosure has been cultivated for several years. Some parts of the embankment are from two to three feet high. On these there are some enormous pine stumps, one of which is nearly five feet in diameter. Many pieces of pottery have been found in the enclosure, similar to those discovered in Augusta; also pieces of clay pipes, one of them richly ornamented, and a stone implement sharpened to a point, which was doubtless used for dressing skins. There are also human bones scattered over the field, which the plow has turned up. The 'terra cotta' found here is elaborate in its workmanship, and is as hard as the stoneware of the present day. It seems to be composed of quartz pounded up and mixed with clay, which adds to its hardness; and as to beauty of shape, some of the restored articles will compare favorably with those shown in the Italian Department at the Centennial. These vessels have been found from four to eight and three-quarter inches in diameter. Mr. Guest also found a few rounded pieces of pottery in the shape of coin, about the size of a quarter of a dollar and less, as well as some rounded pieces of steallite, with holes through the centre. He also discovered one beautifully polished bone needle, about five inches long, with an eye rudely perforated, and a piece of ivory in the shape of a knife, made of a shark's tooth, which had some marks upon it, transversely, by which the owner evidently intended to identify it. In a subsequent visit, he also obtained an earthen pipe complete, and a piece of human skull with several notches cut in its edge, and evidently intended for a saw. The great size of the trees, the stumps of which remain upon the embankment, are, in some degree, chronological evidences of the long time that has elapsed since these monuments were erected; and the fact of the bones of the walrus and shark being found, shows the acquaintance of the original occupants with the sea; while the entire absence of stone pipes and arrow heads of the same material (which belong to a later age, properly designated the Indian), as well as the entire deficiency of metals, or anything European to connect them with the Western or

Southern tribes, and the significant fact that no remains of a similar kind have been found upon the borders of the St. Lawrence, but that they are always situated upon terraces, from one hundred and twenty feet (the height of these) to two hundred feet above the present level of the water, is all strong proof of their antiquity, compared with those of a much lower level, in which, to this day, stone pipes and copper articles are found. Further investigation may change this view, but facts at present would seem to point to a time, previous to the breaking away of the great northern barrier, when the sea was on a level with some of the terraces of Lake Ontario."

In the Township of the Rear of Yonge, County of Leeds, about one mile south of the Village of Farmersville, is the remains of an antique causeway. It emerges distinctly in the swamp opposite the residence of John Wiltse, Esq., and runs south-west in the direction of Charleston Lake, crossing the highway but a little distance from the stream flowing into Mud Lake. The causeway was evidently intended for a road, being perfectly straight; and, although the fields through which it passes have been under cultivation for a number of years, yet its course is easily traced, being raised about one foot above the surrounding land, and in many places paved with round stones in a way that would have done credit to the ancient builders of military highways, viz., the Romans. In the swamp, the causeway has growing upon it at the present time elm trees between two and three feet in diameter. When the township was first settled by Benoni Wiltse and Wm. Parish, they questioned the Indians as to the origin of the structure, but could obtain no satisfactory answer. In its construction considerable engineering skill was displayed, and a vast amount of labor expended, it being graded sufficiently well for a railway. It may have been the line of communication between two important centres of population, and is probably the vestige of a proud and once powerful race, whose unwritten history may never be fully revealed. It is only by the careful collection and preservation of facts, minute though they may be in detail, that a sufficiency of data will be gathered from which some future historian may do justice to the earlier inhabitants of this continent, and erect a beautifully proportioned and massive ethnological structure. A curtain is drawn over the past, yet these traces of civilization are indicative of great antiquity—mute but eloquent symbols of nations and tribes, who have left as a legacy to their Anglo-Saxon successors one of the most stupendous, unsolved problems of the age. England has sent

to the "Far East" scholars who have deciphered Assyrian hieroglyphics and unrolled the scrolls buried for ages beneath the sands of time. Canada awaits the advent of one who shall, by undisputable evidence from mound and monument, unfold the history which so far has defied the genius of her most gifted sons. We can only conclude that since this continent upheaved from the fathomless abyss, there have been the decline and fall of empires, the sway of mighty nations, succeeded by the rule of the barbaric Indian—culture giving place to savage bravery, knowledge to brute force, until, on the arrival of the European, all that remained of the magnificence of the past were scattered relics and vague, misty legends.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS—TRIBES IN CANADA—ALGONQUINS—IROQUOIS—HURON VILLAGE.

ACCORDING to Parkman, the best authority concerning Indian history, a war of extermination had been raging between the various native tribes previous to the arrival of Europeans. Races, languages, and customs were constantly undergoing marked changes; tribes were driven thousands of miles to new hunting grounds, and pursued with an unrelenting vengeance, which was a ruling characteristic of the aborigines. The number of tribes occupying the present area of Canada was legion. Generally speaking, the country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard, and extending northward to the Hudson Bay country, was divided between two great nations. The Algonquins held possession of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, a portion of the Northern and Eastern States, and also a vast country in the vicinity of the upper lakes. In the centre of this broad domain was situated the "Long House" of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, who claimed the country stretching from the Hudson to the Genesee, and whose name as a tribal family has been indelibly stamped upon the pages of Canadian history. The Hurons, at one time a warlike and powerful people, occupied a small district in Ontario, in the vicinity of Lake Huron, Lake Simcoe, and the River Severn.

The following description of a Huron village is from the pen of Parkman: "In shape their dwellings were much like an arbor over-arching a garden walk. Their frame was of tall and strong sapings, planted in a double row to form the two sides of the house, bent till they met and lashed together at the top. To these other poles were bound transversely, and the whole was covered with large sheets

of bark of the oak, elm, spruce, or white cedar, overlapping like the shingles of a roof, upon which, for their better security, split poles were made fast with cords of linden bark. At the crown of the arch, along the entire length of the house, an opening a foot wide was left for the admission of light and the escape of smoke. Within, on both sides, were wide scaffolds, four feet from the floor, and extending the entire length of the house. These were formed of thick sheets of bark, supported by posts, and covered with mats and skins. The fires were on the ground, in a line down the middle of the house. The house was one chamber, sometimes lodging more than twenty families. He who entered on a winter night beheld a strange spectacle: the vista of fire lighting the smoky concave, the bronzed group encircling each, cooking, eating, gambling, or amusing themselves with idle badinage; shrivelled squaws, hideous with threescore years of hardship; grisly old warriors, scarred with Iroquois war-clubs; young aspirants, whose honors were yet to be won; damsels gay with ochre and wampum; restless children and restless dogs. Now a tongue of resinous flame painted each wild feature in vivid light; now the fitful gleam expired, and the group vanished from sight, as their nation vanished from history. The situation of their forts was chosen favorable for defence—the bank of a lake, the crown of a difficult hill, or a high point of land in the fork of confluent rivers. A ditch several feet deep was dug around the village, and the earth thrown up on the inside. Trees were then felled by an alternate process of burning and hacking, and by similar means cut into lengths to form palisades. These were planted on the embankment, in one, two, or three—those of each row inclining to those of the other row until they intersected. The whole was lined within, to the height of a man, with heavy sheets of bark; and at the top, where the palisades crossed, was a gallery of timber for the defenders, together with wooden gutters, by which streams of water could be poured down on fires kindled by the enemy. Magazines of stones, and rude ladders for mounting the ramparts, completed the provision for defence.

It has been said that the Iroquois was the Indian of Indians. Undoubtedly he was a finished and developed savage, and from the geographical position of the country he occupied—commanding the great lakes and the sources of streams flowing into the Mississippi and the Atlantic—possessed a decided advantage over rival tribes, which he perfectly understood and profited by. Parkman says, in speaking of these people: "The number of sachems, or principal chiefs, varied in the several

nations from eight to fourteen. The sachems of the Five Nations, fifty in all, assembled in council, formed the government of the confederacy. All met as equals, but a peculiar dignity was always attached to the Atotarho of the Onondagas. There was a class of subordinate chiefs, in no sense hereditary, but rising to office by address, ability, or valor. Yet the rank was clearly defined, and the new chief installed at a formal council. This class embodied, as might be supposed, the best talent of the nation, and the most prominent of the warriors and orators of the Iroquois have belonged to it. In its character and functions, however, it was purely civil. Like the sachems, these chiefs held their councils, and exercised an influence proportionate to their numbers and abilities."

There was another council, between which and that of the subordinate chiefs the line of demarcation seems not to have been very definite. The Jesuit, Lafitau, calls it "The Senate." He describes it as the central or controlling power, so far, at least, as the separate nations were concerned. In its character it was essentially popular, but popular in the best sense, and one which can find its application only in a small community. Any man took part in it whose age and experience qualified him to do so. It was merely the gathered wisdom of the nation. Lafitau compared it to the Roman Senate, in the early and rude age of the Republic, and affirms that it loses nothing by the comparison. He thus describes it: "It is a greasy assemblage, sitting *sur leur derriere*, crouched like apes—their knees as high as their ears,—or lying, some on their bellies, some on their backs, each with a pipe in his mouth, discussing affairs of state with as much coolness and gravity as the Spanish Junta or the Grand Council of Venice." The young warriors had also their councils; so, too, had the women; and opinions and wishes of each were represented by means of deputies before "the Senate," or council of old men, as well as before the Grand Confederate Council of the Sachems.

"The government of this unique republic resided wholly in councils. By councils all questions were settled, all regulations established—social, political, military, and religious. The war-path, the chase, the council-fire—in these was the life of the Iroquois; and it is hard to say to which of the three he was most devoted. The Great Council of Fifty Sachems formed, as we have seen, the government of the league. Whenever a subject arose before any of the nations, of importance enough to demand its assembling, the sachems of that nation might summon their colleagues by means of runners, bearing messages and belts of

wampum. The usual place of meeting was the Valley of Onondaga, the political, as well as the geographical, centre of the Confederacy.

Would the Iroquois, left undisturbed to work out their own destiny, ever have emerged from the savage state? Advanced, as they were, beyond most other American tribes, there is no indication whatever of a tendency to overpass the confines of a wild hunter and warrior life. They were inveterately attached to it—impracticable conservativists of barbarism, and in ferocity and cruelty they matched the worst of their race. Nor did the power of expansion apparently belonging to their system ever produce much result. Between the years 1712 and 1715, the Tuscaroras, a kindred people, were admitted in the league as a sixth nation; but they were never admitted on equal terms. Long after, in the period of their decline, several other tribes were announced as new members of the league; but these admissions never took effect. Their prisoners of war, when they had burned and butchered as many of them as would serve to sate their own ire, and that of their women, were divided—man by man, woman by woman, and child by child,—adopted into different families and clans, and then incorporated into the nation. It was by this means, and this alone, that they could offset the losses of their incessant wars. Early in the eighteenth century, and even long before, a vast proportion of their population consisted of adopted prisoners."

CHAPTER III.

THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA.—CARTIER.—CHAMPLAIN.

IN the spring of 1534, Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, sailed from St. Malo, with two small vessels, manned by 61 men. At the end of twenty days Newfoundland was reached. Penetrating the Strait of Belle Isle, they entered the "Baie des Chaleurs," and, on the 24th of July, landed on the coast now known as Gaspé. After a short voyage of exploration, Cartier returned to France; sailing on a second voyage the following year. On the 10th of August, he entered a bay at the mouth of the River St. John, to which he gave the name of St. Lawrence, having entered it on the festival of that saint. The next principal navigator whose name is associated with the history of this country is Champlain. In the colonization of Canada, the plan pursued, and the objects aimed at, were of a totally different nature from those adopted in the Eastern States. The colony was semi-military and semi-religious. Roman Catholic missionaries traversed the country in all directions, suffered the

greatest hardships, and, in many instances, paid the forfeit of their lives in vain attempts to convert the Indians to Christianity. A chain of forts was constructed, stretching from Quebec to Florida, and including posts on Hudson Bay and the North-West. Overlooking the practical aims of colonization, the Jesuits faltered not in their zeal for their holy calling. Their way to missions was "pathless and long, by rock and torrent and the gloom of savage forests. The goal was more dreary yet. Toil, hardship, famine, filth, sickness, solitude, insult—all that is most revolting to men nurtured among arts and letters, all that is most terrible to monastic training—such were the promise and reality of the missions. Bold to carry the Cross in the midst of merciless foes, they never faltered. Their lives were a noble example of Christian heroism and self-sacrifice." "Their aim was to lay the foundations of French dominion in the heart and conscience of the savage. His stubborn neck was to be subdued to the 'yoke of faith.' The power of the priest established, that of the temporal ruler was secure. These sanguinary hordes, weaned from intestine strife, were to unite in a common allegiance to God and the King. Mingled with French traders and French settlers, softened by French manners, guided by French priests, ruled by French officers, their now divided bands would become the constituents of a vast wilderness empire, which, in time, might span the continent. Spanish civilization crushed the Indian; English civilization scorned and neglected him; French civilization embraced and cherished him."

In 1614, Champlain secured the services of four Recollects to convert the Indians; these were the first missionaries who visited Acadia. In the celebrated expedition against the Iroquois, in which Champlain was wounded, he was accompanied by Father Joseph Le Cavan. In 1623, the Duke de Ventadour sent over Father Lallemant and four other priests and laymen, of the order of the Jesuits, who were hospitably received by the Recollects. In the following year, settlers and artisans began to arrive; also three Jesuits, when the settlement began to assume the appearance of a town. From this time forward, every canton of the Iroquois and village of the Hurons had its missionary, as well as depot for the collection of furs. As a natural sequence, there followed the establishment of military posts; the St. Lawrence becoming the highway by which the French travelled to their distant outposts.

The first military post of any importance erected above Montreal was at Cataragui, now Kingston. In the Journal of Count de Frontenac, a minute

account is preserved of the wild scenery of the St. Lawrence nearly two centuries ago. The following extract is taken from the Documentary History of New York :

"On the 4th, the route passed through the most delightful country in the world. The river was spangled with islands, on which were only oaks and hardwood ; the soil is admirable, and the banks of the mainland on the north and south shores are equally handsome, the timber being very clean and lofty, forming a forest equal to the most beautiful in France. Both banks of the river are lined with prairies, full of excellent grass, interspersed with an infinity of beautiful flowers ; so that it may be asserted, there would not be a more lovely country in the world, than that from Lake St. Francis to the head of the rapids, were it cleared.

"Made three leagues up to noon, and halted at a spot more delightful than any we had yet seen. It was close to the little channel, which stretches along the sault on the north side, and opposite the mouth of a river by which the people go to Mohawk (Raquette River).

"On the Eleventh, a good day's journey was made, having passed all that vast group of islands with which the river is spangled, and camped at a point above the river, called by the Indians, *Onnon-dakoui** (Gananoqui), up which many of them go hunting. It has a very considerable channel."

The narrative concludes with a glowing account of the Count's reception of the nations at Cataragui.

From this time forward, the St. Lawrence became the highway for French voyagers, who carried on a traffic with the Indians. They established a post at *La Gallette* (meaning, in the French language, a muffin, or cake), at a spot in the vicinity of Johnstown, a short distance below Prescott. This was the first actual settlement made in Leeds and Grenville. Some authorities claim that the post was situated on Chimney Island, but the strongest evidence points to the mainland as the resting-place, after surmounting the rapids.

French history explains that *De la Barre*, in devising schemes for the conquest of the Iroquois, indicated the necessity of posting troops at *La Gallette*, as well as at Frontenac ; and in the celebrated expedition of that Governor, 1649, it is mentioned as one of the stopping places, thus indicating that, at that early date, it possessed a local habitation and a name.

In 1720-21, Father Charlevoix, a Jesuit, undertook, by the command of the King of France, a journey through Canada. The following is translated from

a letter dated "*Cataragui*, 14th May, 1721," and published at Paris, in 1744 :

"Above the Buisson, the river is a mile wide, and lands on both sides are very good and wooded. They begin to clear those which are on the north side ; and it would be easy to make a road, which is over against the Island of Montreal, to a bay, which they call *La Gallette*. They will shun by this forty leagues of navigation, which the falls render almost impracticable and very tedious. A fort would be much better situated, and more necessary, at *La Gallette*, than at *Cataragui*, because a single canoe cannot pass here without being seen, whereas at *Cataragui* they may slip behind the islands without being observed."

The worthy Father then proceeds to give a description of his journey up the St. Lawrence :

"Five or six leagues from *La Gallette* is an island called *Tonihata* (supposed to be 'Smith's Island,' one mile above Brockville), where the soil appears to be fertile. An Iroquois, whom they call the Quaker—I know not why,—a very sensible man, and very affectionate to the French, obtained the domain of it from the late Count de Frontenac, and shows his patent of concession to whoever wishes to see it. He has, nevertheless, sold the lordship for four pots of brandy, but has reserved to himself all other profits of the land, and has assembled here eighteen or twenty families of his nation. I arrived on the 12th, at this island, and paid him a visit. I found him laboring in his garden, which is not the custom of the savages, but he affects all the customs of the French. He received me very kindly, and wished to regale me ; but the beauty of the weather invited me to prosecute my journey. I took my leave of him, and went to pass the night two leagues from there, in a very fine place. We passed through the midst of a kind of archipelago, which they call *Mille Isles* (Thousand Isles.) I believe there are about five hundred. When we had passed these, we had a league and a-half to reach *Cataragui* (Kingston)."

In the City of Ogdensburg may be seen the ruins of a broken wall and the foundations of a mission house, erected more than a century ago by the French, who, being at the time masters of Canada, attempted by this means to convert the Iroquois to Roman Catholic faith, and thus induce them to espouse the French cause, in the great struggle going on between La Belle France and England, for supremacy in the new world. The corner-stone of the original mission house is now in the possession of a citizen of Ogdensburg, and bears the following inscription :

*In nomine + Dei Omnipotentis,
Hinc habitacioni initia dedit,
Francis Perquet, 1749.*

*Gananoqui : from the Huron, *Ough-scanno*, a deer.

Translated, this reads as follows: "Francis Picquet laid the foundation of this habitation, in the name of the Almighty God, in 1749." These buildings were subsequently occupied by a British garrison, and also as court-house, gaol, and barracks. The first French Governor of the fort was the great-grandfather of James Keeler, Esq., of Edwardsburg. The fort was named La Presentation, and subsequently played an important part in keeping up communication by land between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. The French spared no efforts in attempting to withdraw the Iroquois from intercourse with the English, sending Father Ragueneau to Onondaga in 1657-8; Isaac Joques, to the Mohawks, in 1646; Frs. Jos. Lemercier to Onondaga, in 1656-8; Frs. Duperon to Onondaga, in 1657-8; Simon Le Moine to Onondaga, in 1654, and subsequently to the Mohawks and Senecas; and many more, whose efforts were crowned with partial success.

As a result of the efforts put forth by the missionaries, a part of the Mohawk tribe, in 1675-6, emigrated to the Saut St. Louis, in the vicinity of Montreal. The room in which C. dwelt while at this mission of the Saut St. Louis is still pointed out to visitors; and the table on which he wrote, forms a part of the furniture of the priest's house at that mission.

The establishment of the missionary station and fort at the mouth of the River La Presentation (Soegatzy) (Oswegatchie), is described as follows, in the Documentary History of New York, the translation having been made at Paris by a special agent of that State:

"A large number of Iroquois savages having declared their willingness to embrace Christianity, it has been proposed to establish a mission in the vicinity of Fort Frontenac. Abbe Picquet, a zealous missionary, in whom the nations have evinced much confidence, is especially fitted for the task."

Nevertheless, Ogdensburg was subsequently selected.

The account says: "Father Picquet arrived at the River de la Presentation (1749), called Soegatzy, with twenty-five Frenchmen and four Iroquois Indians. He set about building a stone house to secure his effects. He next had erected a small fort of pickets, and a small house constructed, to serve as a bastion

"In due time, five cannon, of two-pound calibre, were sent to the Abbe for his little fort, so as to give confidence to his Indians, and persuade them that they would be in security."

The precautions were well taken, for on the 26th October, 1749, a band of savages, believed to have

been Mohawks, attacked the mission, which was only saved by a detachment being sent thither from Fort Frontenac. The French believed that the attack was instigated by the English, who beheld with alarm the erection of a post, by a hostile nation, within the borders of the Iroquois country.

In 1751, Father Picquet, having strongly fortified his position, commenced the erection of a saw-mill—the first one built upon the shores of the St. Lawrence.

On the 19th of June, 1754, there assembled at Albany, a congress of representatives from the several English colonies, to devise a *plan of union*, for common defence against the encroachments of the French. The following is one of the statements agreed upon by the council:

"That they (the French) are continually drawing off the Indians from the British interest, and have lately persuaded one-half of the Onondaga tribe, with many from the other nations along with them, to remove to a place called Oswegatchie, where they have built them a church and fort; and many of the Senecas, the most numerous nation, appear wavering, and rather inclined to the French; and it is a melancholy consideration, that not more than 150 men of all the several nations have attended this treaty, though they had notice that all the Governments would be here by Commissioners, and that a large present would be given."

In July, 1755, a French regiment, under De Bearre, ascended the St. Lawrence for the purpose of operating against the British. The Abbe Picquet joined this expedition, with twenty-eight warriors, proceeding to the Island of Tonti. Several prisoners were taken, and with them Picquet proceeded to Montreal.

In several other engagements the name of this indefatigable missionary is mentioned, the French authorities heaping upon him the highest encomiums; the English uniting in declaring that he was all that was vile, because he employed the Indians in making attacks upon defenceless settlements. That he was actuated by patriotic sentiments, no one can doubt. With zeal unabated, and energy untiring, he labored in behalf of his religion and the cause of his King. The conversion of the savages was the ruling passion of his life; and to secure that end, he no doubt resorted to means which disregarded the common claims of humanity.

La Presentation was the centre from which were sent out scalping parties, that harassed the English settlements on the Mohawk, during the years 1758-9, and finally led to the organization of an expedition under General Gage, to crush the fortress, and disperse the Indians who resided there. The

commander in charge of the English, finding many difficulties to be overcome, abandoned the campaign. The fall of Quebec, in 1759, however, changed the plans of the English commanders, and led to three expeditions for the conquest of the French posts in the interior. One ascended the St. Lawrence from Quebec; the second advanced upon Montreal, from Lake Champlain; while the third, under Amherst, came down from Oswego, and encountered on the way the strong fortress of Isle Royal. This fortress had been constructed during the previous year, 1759, by M. the Chevalier de Levis, on an island called by the Indians, Oraconenton (Chimney Island), situated about a league above the rapids, and named after the founder. The expedition under Amherst consisted of the following troops:

The First and Second Battalions of the Royal Highlanders.

Forty-fourth Regiment.

Forty-sixth.

Fifty-fifth.

Fourth Battalion of the Sixtieth.

Eight companies of the Twenty-seventh.

Five of the Eightieth.

Five hundred and ninety-seven Grenadiers.

One hundred and forty-six Rangers.

Three Battalions of the New Jersey Regiment.

New Jersey Regiment.

Four Battalions of the Connecticut Regiment, and one hundred and sixty-seven of the Royal Artillery, amounting, in the whole, to ten thousand one hundred and forty-two effective men, officers included.

The Indians, under Sir William Johnston, were seven hundred and six.

On the 13th of June, the force reached *Point au Baril*, a French post situated just above the site of the present village of Maitland, supposed to be the point directly opposite the residence of George Longley, Esq. In consequence of the exposed position of La Presentation, the French had constructed at Point au Baril a very good dry dock, in which they built their vessels, and also a commodious wharf. La Presentation had been dismantled, the guns being taken to Fort Levis. The grenadiers and light infantry, with the row galleys, seized upon La Presentation; and preparations were made for attacking the French stronghold.

From a map in Mante's History of the War in Canada, it appears that the English army were encamped on Indian Point, opposite the island, where batteries were erected on the north shore. Batteries were also opened on the islands under the Canadian shore, and detached posts established

opposite Galloo Island and upon a small island above. A determined assault was made on the 23rd, but in consequence of an accident to the *Onondaga*, which ran aground, the General was compelled to suspend operations. On the 25th, M. Pouchet, the Commandant, beat a parley, and shortly after surrendered the garrison as prisoners of war. With the fall of Fort Levis, ceased the French dominion in St. Lawrence County. The fortress was dismantled, and the island held by a small guard of British troops; but afterwards surrendered, in accordance with the stipulations of Jay's Treaty. Several stoves, the property of the French, are, at the present time, in use in the Township of Edwardsburg, having been removed from the island after it passed into the hands of the British. We are informed by Mr. James Keeler, that, upon several occasions, fishermen have seen at the bottom of the river, cannon, either thrown from the fort, or belonging to vessels that took part in the attack.

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES.

We are indebted to Dr. Hough's History of Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties for the following table:

Black River—*Ni-ka-hi-on-ha-ko-wa*: "Big River."

Chippewa Creek—*Tsi-o-he-ri-sen*. This name also applies to Indian Hut Island.

French Creek—*A-ten-ha-ra-kweh-ta-te*. The place where the fence or wall fell down.

Gananoqui—Not Iroquois; supposed to be Huron, and said to mean "Wild potatoes." *Kah-non-no-kwen*: "A meadow rising out of the water."

Oswegatchie—*Swekatsi*; supposed to be a corrupted Huron word, meaning "Black water." This river in olden times was also known as Black River.

St. Lawrence River—*Cat-a-ro-qui*; said to be French or Huron. On Morgan's map, *Ga-na-wa-ge*.

Tionata—A small tributary of the St. Lawrence, above Brockville (Jones' Creek); signifies beyond a point.

Black Lake—*O-tsi-kwa-ke*: "Where the ash tree grows with large knobs, for making clubs."

Champlain—*Ro-tsi-ich-ni*: "The Coward Spirit."

The Iroquois are said to have possessed an obscure mythological notion of three supreme beings, or spirits—the "Good Spirit," the "Bad Spirit," and the "Coward Spirit." The latter inhabited an island in Lake Champlain, where it died; and from this the lake derived the name above given.

Ontario—*O-no-ta-ri-jo*: "Handsome Lake."

Barnhart's Island—*Ni-ion-en-hi-a-se-ko-wa-ne*: "Big stone."

Baxter's Island—*Tsi-io-wen-o-kwa-ka-ra-te*: "High Island."

Cornwall Island — *Ka-town-o-ko-wa-nen-ne* : "Big Island."

Isle au Gallop (and the rapids beside it) — *Tsi-in-ko-ten-nit-ser-rou-ti-e-tha* : "Where the canoe must be pushed up the stream with poles."

Isle-au-Rapid-Plat — *Tie-hon-wi-ne-tha* : "Where a canoe is towed with a rope."

Lower Long Saut Isle — *Ka-ron-kwi*.

Canada — *Ka-na-ta* : "A village."

Cataroqui (ancient name of Kingston) : "A bank of clay rising out of the waters."

Hochelaga (former name of Montreal) — *O-ser-a-ke* : "Beaver dam."

Massena Springs — *Kan-a-swa-stak-e-ras* : "Where the mud smells bad."

Moria — *Sa-ko-ron-ta-keh-tas* : "Where small trees are carried on the shoulder."

Montreal — *Tio-ti-a-ke* : "Deep water by the side of shallow."

Toronto — *Tho-ron-to-hen* : "Timber on the water."

The following poem is a pen-picture of the contests of long ago :—

HOW CANADA WAS SAVED.

BY GEORGE MURRAY, B.A.

Beside the dark Utawas' stream, two hundred years ago,
A wondrous feat of arms was wrought, which all the world should know :

'Tis hard to read with tearless eyes that record of the past—
It stirs the blood, and fires the soul, as with a clarion's blast—
What though no blazoned cenotaph, no sculptured columns tell
Where the stern heroes of my song, in death triumphant, fell :
What though beside the foaming flood untombed their ashes lie—
All earth becomes the monument of men who nobly die !

A score of troublous years have passed since on Mount-Royal's crest
The gallant Maisonneuve appeared the Cross devoutly bless'd,
And many of the saintly Guild that founded Ville-Marie
With patriotic pride had fought—determined to be free.
Fiercely, the Iroquois had sworn to sweep, like grains of sand,
The Sons of France from off the face of their adopted land,
When, like the steel that oft disarms the lightning of its power,
A fearless few their country saved in danger's darkest hour.

Daulac, the Captain of the Fort—in manhood's fiery prime
Hath sworn by some immortal deed to make his name sublime,
And sixteen "Soldiers of the Cross," his comrades true and tried,
Have pledged their faith for life and death—all kneeling side by side :

And this their oath—on flood or field, to challenge face to face
The ruthless hordes of Iroquois, the scourges of their race—
No quarter to accept or grant—and, loyal to the grave,
To die, like martyrs, for the land they vainly bleed to save.

Shrived by the Priest within the Church where oft they had adored,
With solemn fervor they receive the cupper of the Lord :
And now those self-devoted Youths from weeping friends have pass'd
And on the Fort of Ville-Marie each fondly looks his last.
Unskilled to steer the frail canoe, or stem the rushing tide,
On through a virgin wilderness, o'er stream and lake they glide,
Till, weary of the paddle's dip, they moor their barks below
A Rapid of Utawa's flood—the turbulent Long Saut.

There, where a grove of gloomy pines sloped gently to the shore,
A moss-grown Palisade was seen—a Fort in days of yore—
Fenced by its circle they encamped, and on the listening air
Before those staunch Crusaders slept arose the voice of prayer,
Sentry and scout kept watch and ward ; and soon, with glad surprise,

They welcomed to their roofless hold a band of dark allies—
Two stalwart chiefs and forty "braves"—all sworn to strike a blow
In one great battle for their lives against the common foe.

Soft was the breath of balmy spring in that fair month of May,
The wild-flower bloomed—the wild-bird sang on many a budding spray—

A tender blue was in the sky, on earth a tender green,
And Peace seemed brooding, like a dove, o'er all the sylvan scene :
When, loud and high, a thrilling cry dispelled the magic charm,
And scouts came hurrying from the woods to bid their comrades arm,
And swift canoes, like floating swans, flashed gaily down the Saut,
Manned by three hundred dusky forms—the long-expected foe.

They spring to land—a wilder brood hath ne'er appalled the sight—
With carbines, tomahawks, and knives that gleam with baleful light
Dark plumes of eagles crest their Chiefs, and broidered deerskins
hide

The blood-red war-paint that shall soon a bloodier red be dyed,
Hark ! to the death-song that they chant—behold them as they bound,

With flashing eyes and vaunting tongues, defiantly around—
Then, swifter than the wind they fly the barrier to invest,
Like hornet-swarms that heedless boys have startled from a nest.

As Ocean's tempest-driven waves dash forward on a rock,
And madly break in seething foam, hurled backward by the shock,
So onward dashed that surging throng, so, backward were they hurld,
When, from the loopholes of the Fort, flame burst, and vapor curld.

Each bullet aimed by bold Daulac went crashing through the brain,
Or pierced the bounding heart of one who never stirred again—
The trampled turf was drenched with blood—blood stained the passing wave—

It seemed a carnival of death, the harvest of the grave.

The sun went down—the fight was o'er—but sleep was not for those

Who, pent within that frail redoubt, sighed vainly for repose ;
The shot that hissed above their heads—the Mohawk's taunting cries—

Warned them that never more on earth must slumber seal their eyes.

In that same hour their swart allies, o'erwhelmed by craven dread,
Leaped o'er the parapet like deer, and traitorously fled ;
And, when the darkness of the night had vanished, like a ghost,
Twenty and two were left—of all—to brave a madened host.

Foiled for a time, the subtle foe have summoned to their aid
Five hundred kinsmen from the Isles, to storm the Palisade—
And, panting for revenge, they speed, impatient for the fray,
Like birds of carnage from their homes allured by scent of prey.
With scalp-locks streaming in the breeze, they charge—but never yet
Have legions in the storm of fight a bloodier welcome met
Than those doomed warriors, as they faced the desolating breath
Of wide-mouth musketoons that poured hot cataracts of death.

Eight days of varied horror passed : what boots it now to tell
How the pale tenants of the Fort heroically fell ?
Hunger and thirst and sleeplessness—Death's ghastly aids—at length

Marred and defaced their comely forms, and quelled their giant strength.

The end draws nigh—they yearn to die—one glorious rally more
For the dear sake of Ville-Marie, and all will soon be o'er—
Sure of the martyrs golden Crown, they shrink not from the Cross,
Life yielded for the land they love they scorn to reckon loss!

The Fort is fired—and through the flames with slippery, spashing tread

The Redmen stumble to the camp o'er ramparts of the dead.
There with set teeth and nostril wide, Daulac, the dauntless, stood
And dealt his foes remorseless blows 'mid blinding smoke and blood,
Till, hacked and hewn, he reeled to earth, with proud unconquered glance,

Dead—but immortalized by death—Leonidas of France!
True to their oath, his comrade knights no quarter basely craved—
So died the peerless Twenty-two—so Canada was saved!

CHAPTER IV.

RESULTS OF THE CAPITULATION—FORMATION OF DISTRICTS.

By the capitulation of Montreal, Canada was forever severed from France, and became an integral part of the British Empire. Thus was laid the foundation of the Dominion—destined at no distant day to become a great nation, by the federation of its scattered Provinces. Grave were the fears entertained that the French Canadians would not become loyal subjects; yet not a score of years passed away before their valor was tested in defence of the British flag, and, although promises of political advantage were held out, they remained steadfast in their allegiance and preferred to remain British subjects. In consequence of the French and Indian wars, the French Canadians had learned to look upon the settlers of New England as their worst enemies, and therefore refused to cast their lot with the revolting provinces in the Revolution of 1776.

More than one hundred and fifty years had passed away during which France had vainly attempted to create an empire in the New World. All that remained of their indomitable valor, religious zeal, and spirit of exploration, was handed over to an ancient but honorable foe. The adopted children were guaranteed the exercise of their religion; their communities preserved their constitutions, while they were given the commercial privileges which other British colonies enjoyed. The Abbe Rynal said that the French rule was "succeeded by a cool, rational, and public trial; and a tribunal, dreadful, and accustomed to shed blood, was replaced by humane judges, more disposed to acknowledge innocence than to suppose criminality. The conquered people have been still more delighted by finding the liberty of their persons secured forever

by the famous law of *Habeas Corpus*. As they had too long been victims of the arbitrary wills of those who governed them, they have blessed the beneficent hand that drew them from a state of slavery, to put them under the protection of just laws."

During the first three years after the capitulation, the government was purely military. There was a general uneasiness among the people as to the constitution about to be established. In 1774, two Acts were passed by the Imperial Parliament, relating to the government of the colony. One provided a revenue for the administration by the imposition of duties; the other, called the Quebec Act, defined the boundaries of the Province, authorized the appointment of a Council, which, with the consent of the Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, had power to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province. Under this Act the Province was governed until 1791, when the colony was divided into two distinct Provinces, called Upper and Lower Canada. It was provided that a Legislative Council and Assembly should be established in each Province. The members of the Council were to be appointed for life by the King, and in Upper Canada to consist of not fewer than seven, and in Lower Canada, not fewer than fifteen, persons.

The division line between the two Provinces was fixed "to commence at the cove west of Point au Baudet, on Lake Francis; pursuing the western limits of the Seignories of New Longueuil and Vaudreuil, and intersecting the Ottawa River at Point Fortune"—the Ottawa thus becoming the northern boundary till Lake Temiscaming was reached. From the head of that lake the line ran due north until it struck the southern boundary of Hudson Bay.

In 1788, Lord Dorchester had divided Upper Canada into four districts, called Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. By an Act passed during the first session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, in 1792, the names were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western; but the limits were not altered. General Simcoe afterwards adopted a new division into districts, counties, and townships, creating that with which we have especially to deal, viz.: the District of Johnstown.

During the occupation by the French, the northern bank of the St. Lawrence had, in a general sense, only served as camping ground for the explorers and fur-traders, who, after a laborious struggle in overcoming the rapids, often rested a few days at the site of the Village of Johnstown, and thus planted the germ from which the future county

town was to arise. Even the occupation of the country by the British did not materially change the condition of affairs, until the termination of the American Revolution, which sent to our shores thousands of King's Men, who preferred the "Old Flag" to Republican institutions.

At the time of the separation of the Provinces, the population was not known, but was set down at sixty-five thousand. This was probably an exaggeration, as the total revenue for the thirteen years from the 1st of May, 1775, to the 1st of May, 1788, including arrears, was less than ten thousand pounds.

CHAPTER V.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT—EARLY EXPLORATIONS— GOURLAY'S REPORTS.

THE Johnston District, according to returns brought down in 1849, contained 1,020,000 acres, of which 141,646 were Clergy Reserves. The District was bounded on the west, north-west, north, and north-east by the Midland, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Eastern Districts, and on the south, by the River St. Lawrence. Originally, portions of North Burgess, Montague, North Gower, and Marlborough were integral parts of the District, the first survey running the boundary line to the north of the Rideau River. Subsequently, North Burgess and Montague were changed to include the land south to the Rideau, and attached to the County of Lanark; the same plan being pursued in reference to Marlborough and North Gower, these townships forming a part of the County of Carleton. Many of the original settlers of Johnstown have, therefore, by legislation, been removed from the jurisdiction of the United Counties, yet deserve to be ranked among the pioneers of Leeds and Grenville.

The County of Leeds contains the Townships of Bastard and Burgess (united October 29th, 1849), North Crosby, South Crosby, Elizabethtown, Elmsley, Escott, Kitley, Front of Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Front of Yonge, Rear of Yonge and Escott, Incorporated Villages of Gananoque and Newboro', and the Town of Brockville.

Grenville contains: Augusta, Edwardsburg, South Gower, Oxford, Wolford, the Incorporated Villages of Kemptville and Merrickville, and the Town of Prescott.

The population of the Johnstown District was, in 1824, 14,741; in 1834, 28,061; in 1848, 43,436; and 1850, 44,206. Of Leeds and Grenville, in 1860, 59,941. According to the census of 1871, Grenville

South, 14,197; North Leeds and Grenville, 13,530; South Leeds, 20,716.

Previous to the declaration of war by the thirteen original colonies against Great Britain, the Rev. John Stuart, D.D., was acting missionary among the Mohawks, reading the service regularly every Sunday, first in English and then in Indian. Sir William Johnston secured for the missionary a handsome grant of land, which, in honor of his patron, Mr. Stuart named Johnstown. Some time after hostilities opened, Mr. Stuart was taken prisoner of war by the Continental forces, in consequence of his loyalty to the British Crown, and his estate forfeited; but, through the kindness of Governor Clinton, he was permitted to remove to Canada, which he did in 1781. Subsequently, he settled at Catarqui, receiving extensive grants of land, partly in the vicinity of that place, and partly at a point in Grenville, which, in memory of the dear old place on the Mohawk, he called New Johnstown, the village subsequently becoming the first county town, and giving its name to the entire District.

During the Indian supremacy, the unbroken wilderness was traversed by ascending the great streams in bark canoes, paddling, when compelled, around the shores of the great lakes, surmounting rapids and other obstacles by carrying their frail barks. Their frequent journeyings created well-marked trails, that proved of the greatest service to the early French missionaries and explorers. The original routes from the seaboard were up the St. Lawrence River to its confluence with the Ottawa; thence, by that stream, north to Lake Nipissing, and westward to Georgian Bay. To reach Lake Ontario, the path diverged so as to strike the head waters of the Trent, descending which, the voyageurs found themselves in the magnificent Bay of Quinte. Lake Ontario was shown on the early maps as Lake St. Louis, and subsequently as Lake Frontenac. A map is preserved in the Imperial Library in Paris, in which the Indian name of Ontario is given as Skaniadono, and bearing the date, 1688. According to a map in the Patent Office at Washington, the point on the Longley estate, at Maitland, is designated "Point au Pin;" the site of the windmill below Prescott, where the battle was fought in the so-called Patriot war, "Point aux Lievres;" the site of Brockville bearing the title, "Fontaine Bequencourt." Jones' Creek is set down as "Ouagaran River."

From Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, the route was up the Bay of Quinte, the River Trent, Lake Simcoe, and thence to Georgian Bay. Only

occasionally did the French skirt Lake Ontario, proceed to Niagara, ascend to Lake Erie, and by this means reach the Great West. It is a significant fact that the Indians possessed a knowledge of the route by which a person could by means of canoes proceed from Quebec to the head-waters of the Mississippi, the longest portage being that encountered at the head of the Illinois River, and that only about one mile.

To reach Lake Ontario from New York, it was necessary to ascend the Hudson to a point ten miles above Albany, where that stream receives the waters of the Mohawk. From Fort Stanwix, (Rome, N.Y.) a branch (Hood Creek) leads towards Oneida Lake, another branch, called Canada Creek, running in the direction of Lake Champlain. From Oneida Lake the descent to Lake Ontario is by the Oswego River. By ascending the west branch of the Hudson, the head waters of the Oswegatchie could be reached, and a descent made to La Presentation (Ogdensburg). From Lake Champlain, another route was by the Racquette River, which empties into the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Cornwall.

These various routes of travel are of a peculiar interest to Canadians, as they were most commonly selected by the United Empire Loyalists who came to this country at the close of the war.

Less frequented routes were those which brought the traveller to the head-waters of Black River, which empties into the lake at Sacket's Harbor, or by following the military highway to Lower Canada, *via* Whitehall, Lake Champlain, Fort Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, and thence to Cornwall.

Champlain penetrated the Iroquois country along this line, and shed the first blood of the Indian, which, upon countless battle-fields, in the green glades of the forest—in the settler's new-made clearing—beside the great lakes, and on their many tributaries, was avenged again and again, with a sanguinary ferocity which brought sorrow and desolation to many a happy French and English home.

Back and forth along this highway, for two hundred years, the tide of battle ebbed and flowed. French marauding expeditions, with savage allies, swept swiftly at night, and skulked by day, down upon the English settlements on the Mohawk, returning with many a gory scalp—bringing, now and then, a few fair prisoners, to be consigned to a fate worse than death.

To ascend the St. Lawrence was a weary, as well as a dangerous undertaking, requiring not only patience, but the exercise of much skill. In time, the bark canoe of the Indian gave place to the Batteaux, the Schenectady, and the Durham boats.

Gourlay, speaking of Lachine, says that "from Lachine, the canoes employed by the North-west Company in the fur trade, take their departure. Of all the numerous contrivances for transporting heavy burthens by water, these vessels are, perhaps, the most extraordinary; scarcely anything can be conceived so inadequate, from the lightness of their construction, to the purpose they are applied to, and to contend against the impetuous torrent of the many rapids that must be passed through in the course of a voyage. They seldom exceeded thirty feet in length, and six in breadth, diminishing to a sharp point at each end, without distinction of head or stern. The frame is composed of small pieces of very light wood; it is then covered with the bark of the birch tree, cut into convenient slips, that are rarely more than the eighth of an inch in thickness; these are sewed together with threads made from the twisted fibres of the roots of a particular tree, and strengthened, where necessary, by narrow strips of the same materials applied on the inside; the joints of fragile planking are made water-tight by being covered with a species of gum that adheres very firmly and becomes very hard. No iron-work of any description, nor even nails, are employed in building these slender vessels, which, when complete, weigh only about five hundred pounds each."

The Durham boat was long, shallow, and flat-bottomed, being shod with iron to protect it when in contact with shoals. It was propelled by the use of poles, one being used on each side, and handled by two men, the pole for this purpose being crossed by small bars of wood, like the rounds of a ladder. These bars were grasped successively by the boatmen, who thus worked their way from the prow to the stern.

The emigrants from the Valley of the Mohawk in many cases brought with them another kind of craft, called the Schenectady boat, which was flat-bottomed and rigged with a sail.

Among the earliest traffickers between Albany and the St. Lawrence, was Duncan, of Augusta, who was at one time a Legislative Councillor for Upper Canada. He afterwards removed to the State of New York, and introduced trade between the Mohawk and Buffalo, which, in the end, led to the construction of the Erie Canal. The Jones', of Brockville, for many years carried on an extensive forwarding business between Montreal and the Upper Province, conveying not only freight, but passengers, with expedition. By the aid of ropes, the rapids were surmounted with greater ease, though it was customary for some time to portage

from the city to Lachine, and thus avoid the dangerous rapids at and below that place.

The bateaux did the principal business until supplanted by the Durham boats in 1809, the latter continuing in use until some time after the war of 1812. Even on calm water, the average time of these unique vessels, on which our grandfathers took passage, was only two and a-half miles an hour, including stoppages. In 1830, the important announcement was made "that an elegant 'passage boat' would leave Brockville every tenth day" for Montreal.

The following are lines, of an old date, written on hearing Canadian bateaux, with their usual songs, enter the harbor at Kingston from the St. Lawrence:

Hark! o'er the lake's untroubled wave
A distant solemn chant is sped;
Is it some requiem at the grave?
Some last kind honor to the dead.
'Tis silent all—again begun;
It is the woe-worn boatman's lay,
That hails alike the rising sun,
And his last soft departing ray.

Forth from yon island's dusky side
The train of bateaux now appear,
And onward as they slowly glide,
More loud their chorus greets the ear.
But, ah! the charm that distance gave,
When first, in solemn sounds, their song
Crept slowly o'er the limpid wave,
Is lost in notes full loud and strong.

Row! brothers, row, with songs of joy,
For now in view a port appears;
No rapids here our course annoy,
No hidden rocks excite our fears.
Be this sweet night to slumber given,
And when the morning lights the wave,
We'll give our matin songs to Heaven,
Our course to bless, our lives to save.

CHAPTER VI.

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

GOURLAY says: "To put a mark of honor, as it is expressed in the Orders of Council, upon the families who had adhered to the unity of the empire, and joined the royal standard in America, before the treaty of separation, in 1783, a list of such persons was made out and returned, to the end that their posterity might be discriminated from the then future settlers. From the initials of two emphatic words, the *Unity of the Empire*, it was styled the U. E. List; and they whose names were entered on it, were distinguished as U. E. Loyalists, a distinction of some consequence, for, in addition

to the provision of such loyalists themselves, it was declared that their children, as well those born thereafter as those already born, should, upon arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and females upon their marriage within that age, be entitled to grants of two hundred acres each, free from all expense. As the sons and daughters of those whose names are on the U. E. List become of age, they petition the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, stating the facts, and verifying by their own oath and affidavit of one witness; and, upon such petitions, obtain orders for land, which they locate in some of the new townships, and then take out their patents without cost."

More than a century has elapsed since the "King's Men," with a fortitude having in history few parallels, refused to take up arms against the Crown. Republicanism and democracy possessed no charms for these sturdy pioneers, who had just succeeded in carving out of the forest, homes for themselves and children. The tocsin sounded to arms at Lexington; they heard the battle-cry, and thousands of those noble-hearted sons of the "Old Land" responded. They flocked to the Royal standard, amid the curses and execrations of former friends and neighbors. They were branded as Tories and outlaws. Families were rent in twain—the patriotic and noble espousing the cause of the King; the peace-seeking and ignoble preferring the retention of property to the duty they owed to their country. That there were many sincere Revolutionists, we do not deny, but noble men, who were swept into the continental ranks, wished to preserve the connection with England. John Adams, years after the peace, said: "*There was not a moment during the Revolution when I would not have given everything I possessed for a restoration to the state of things before the contest began, provided we could have had a sufficient security for its continuance.*"

The Loyalists, who separated themselves from home and kindred, becoming outlaws and wanderers, have left few memorials behind them from which to compile a history of their hardships; hence their heroism has in many instances been forgotten, and their immediate descendants are ignorant of the fact that they owe their all to the untiring industry of forefathers who carved out of the wild woods, homes and a patrimony. Ignorance and bigotry upon the part of American writers, have done much to blacken the reputation of these martyrs for the flag of their country; and it is high time that the ashes of hatred were brushed from off their tombs, and a monument, in unison with their greatness, erected to commemorate their fidelity and their bravery. We know of no object to which a grant

of public money could be made, which would reflect greater credit upon our Legislature, than for the erection of a monument to their memory. What place more fitting than the old Johnstown District, by the banks of the magnificent river, which, once crossed, brought them to the Mecca of their hopes—a land where they and their children were destined to enjoy in the highest degree the benefits of a government based upon the fullest exercise of civil and religious liberty. Actuated by a sublime patriotism and the noblest feelings of manhood, they left behind the leaves and fishes of democracy, preferring, in their stead, the justice of a constitutional monarchy.

All the way from the New England States, their trail was marked with blood, such as the heroes at Marathon and Leuctra shed. Hunted by day, and shot down at night, multitudes paid the forfeit with their lives. To rob, plunder, and insult their defenceless wives and children, was to elicit marks of approbation from the Continental authorities. When they had concealed from the rapacious enemy a few morsels of food, they were, time and again, drawn up to the tops of trees (within sight of their sorrowing families), by means of a rope around their necks; remaining firm, their lives paid the forfeit.

What was their crime? Simply because they held that rebellion was wrong. They believed that the evils of which the colonists complained should be righted by constitutional means. True to the natural instincts of hearts beating with loyalty, they refused to become aliens to the old flag, under which they were born, had lived, and hoped to die. Theirs was a lofty patriotism, worthy of emulation by their sons, who should ever be ready to spurn the charge of disloyalty that has, in some instances, been flung at them by parties who have yet to prove that they would sacrifice all for country's sake.

When the fortunes of war turned against Great Britain, the Loyalists were made to feel that they were outcasts. In intellectual supremacy and moral worth, their claims more than weighed down the rebels. Says Sabine: "From what has been said, it is evident that a very considerable portion of the professional and editorial intelligence and talents of the thirteen colonies was arrayed against the popular movement." Again: "A large number of the clergy were United Empire Loyalists; the giants of the law were nearly all Loyalists; the physicians were mostly Tories."

For many years, our schools were filled with American geographies and histories, written to blacken the reputations of these men, and eulogize

the Republic. Happily for Canada, such a curse has passed away. Yet it speaks volumes for our country and its institutions, that, in the face of teachings so pernicious, there has grown up and developed in our young men a sturdy patriotism never surpassed.

Could the trackless wastes, from the Valley of the Mohawk to the Canadian frontier have spoken, what tales of sorrow would they have uttered? Barefooted men, women, and children, pressing onward, hungry and footsore, often in the dead of winter seeking protection within the British lines! Longfellow, in the beautiful poem, "Evangeline," has told the world of the expulsion of the Acadians. What they suffered was exceeded in severity by the United Empire Loyalists, who founded the town of St. John, on the St. John River, swelled the population of Halifax, and settled along the Bay of Fundy; ten thousand, in the years 1784-5, facing the wilderness of Ontario, and dotting with hamlets the beautiful shores of the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte.

The first severe blow which befell the Loyalists was the defeat of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, N.Y., in 1777. They had flocked to his standard in great numbers, and when he surrendered, no adequate provision was made for their protection. They were handed over to the tender mercies of a villainous band, called the "Sons of Liberty," who carried out the most diabolical systems of persecution. Many took refuge in the military forts established on the frontier.

When Great Britain was compelled to acknowledge the independence of the United States, the utmost consternation seized upon the Loyalists in the British army; many tore the lappels from their coats, and declared that they were ruined. Upwards of twelve thousand men, women, and children embarked at the port of New York, seeking homes in Nova Scotia, the Bahamas, and Canada. Prompt measures were taken by the respective Legislatures of the different States, "to attain and confiscate," also prohibiting the return of Loyalists, under the penalty of imprisonment, and even death. Confiscation did its work rapidly, and in a few months thousands were turned into the trails leading to Canada, to struggle forward, or to die. Well did Mr. Sheridan denounce as a crime the policy which delivered defenders of the flag "over to confiscation, tyranny, resentment, and oppression."

Canada opened wide her arms to the sufferers; the refugees assembling in large numbers at St. John. From this point Jessup's corps departed after being disbanded, and many of its numbers became the pioneer settlers of Leeds and Grenville.

The following are notices of Loyalists who settled in Canada:

"Joseph Anderson, of the King's Regiment, settled at Cornwall, where he died in 1853, aged ninety."

"David Jones was a captain in the Royal service, and is supposed to have married the beautiful and good Jane McCrea, whose cruel death, in 1777, is universally known and lamented. According to Lossing, he lived in Canada to an old age. Jane McCrea was the daughter of the Rev. James McCrea, a New Jersey Loyalist."

"Jonathan Jones, of New York, was a brother of Jane McCrea's lover. In 1776, he assisted in raising a company in Canada, and joined the British garrison at Crown Point. Later in the war he was a captain, and served under Col. Frazer."—*Sabine*.

"Donald McDonald, a descendant of the celebrated Flora McDonald, who was so devoted to the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward, the last Stuart who sought the Throne of England, served under Sir John Johnston for seven years, and died at Wolfe Island, in 1839, aged ninety-seven."

"Allan McNab, a lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers, under General Simcoe; father of Sir Allan Napier McNab, Bart., M. L. C., A. D. C., who married Mary Stuart, of Brockville."

"Colonel Stephen Burritt, founder of Burritt's Rapids, served for seven years in Roger's Rangers. Settled on the Rideau (it is claimed) April 9, 1793. Colonel Burritt is a cousin of the celebrated 'Learned Blacksmith,' Elihu Burritt."

"John Jones, of Maine, captain in Rodger's Rangers. Being of dark complexion, he was called 'Mahogany Jones.' He was persecuted by the Whigs, tied to a rope, dragged through the water, thrust into Boston gaol, escaped, and arrived in Quebec, in 1780. Among his feats was the capture of his old enemy, General Cushing."

Thomas Sherwood, father of the late Sheriff Adiel Sherwood, settled in Elizabethtown, below Brockville, in 1784, and was the first actual permanent settler in the United Counties. He lived on his farm forty-two years, and died, universally respected, at the age of eighty-one.

Among the first settlers on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and who took an active part in the war, were Captain Thomas Frazer, Captain William Frazer, Lieutenant Solomon Snyder, Lieutenant Gideon Adams, Captain Simon Coville, Captain Drummond, Ensign Dulmage, Ensign Sampson, Lieutenant Farrand, Captain Amberson, Lieutenant McLean, Lieutenant James Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell, Sergeant Benoni Wiltse, Ensign E. Bolton, Captain Justus Sher-

wood, Captain John Jones, Lieutenant James Breakenridge, of Roger's Corps.

[Extended sketches of Loyalists will be found among the biographical notes.]

PATENTS GRANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN TO THE FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1802.

This list contains the names of the great majority of United Empire Loyalists who drew land in the Township of Elizabethtown.

TOWNSHIP OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	1	Thomas Sherwood....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	2	Thomas Sherwood....	E 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
	3	Ruben Sherwood....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	4	Charles Booth....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	5	Sergt. Conrad Peterson	E 1-2	100	Dec. 2nd, 1802
	6	Col. Edward Jessup, jr	All	June 30th, 1801	
	7	Col. Edward Jessup, jr	E 1-2	June 30th, 1801	
	16	Ria Hetchelor....	W 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	18	George Buck....	E 1-2	104	Mar. 6th, 1798
	19	Christian Voss....	W 1-2	100	Mar. 26th, 1798
	20	Sergt. Allan Grant....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	21	Allen McDonald....	All	Mar. 23rd, 1798	
	22	Allen McDonald....	E 1-2	Mar. 23rd, 1798	
	23	Alex. McLean....	All	228	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	24	Abraham Brown....	W 1-2	100	June 10th, 1801
	25	C. Foor and Ferguson	W 1-2	100	Mar. 26th, 1798
	27	Joseph Griffin....	E 1-2	100	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	28	James Kelce....	W 1-2	100	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	29	Jonathan Fulford....	W 1-2	108	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	30	John Elliott....	S W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	31	Jacob Elliott....	E 1-2	100	Nov. 25th, 1802
	32	Doctor Thos. Sparham	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
	33	Adlan Cole....	E 1-2	108	May 17th, 1802
	34	Capt. Wm. Clow....	W 1-2	110	Dec. 1st, 1797
	35	Isaac Trux....	E 1-2	114	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	36	Lt.-Col. Ebenr. Jessup	All	427	Aug. 24th, 1796
	37				
2	1	Thos. Sherwood....	All	400	June 30th, 1801
	2	Elisha Mallory....	Upr Side	100	Mar. 26th, 1798
	3	Asa Landon, jr....	W 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
	4	Heman Landon....	E 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	5	Sergt. Conrad Peterson	E 1-2	100	Dec. 2nd, 1802
	6	Col. Edward Jessup....	S 3-4	150	June 30th, 1801
	7	Col. Edward Jessup....	S 3-4 of E 1-2	75	June 30th, 1801
	8	Capt. John Jones....	N pt	100	Mar. 26th, 1798
	9	Matthew Snider....	E 1-2	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
	10	Daniel McGriger....	E 1-2	100	April 5th, 1797
	11	Allen McDonald....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	12	Edward Jessup....	All	200	May 27th, 1797
	13		All		
	14	Capt. Joseph Jessup..	All	500	April 6th, 1797
	15		E 1-2		
	16	William Clow....	W 1-2	100	Dec. 1st, 1797
	17				
	18	Lt.-Col. Ebenr. Jessup	All	400	Aug. 24th, 1796
	19				
	20	Joseph McNish....	S 1-2	100	Dec. 1st, 1797
	21	Thomas Jones....	S 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	22	Ephraim Jones....	S 1-2	100	Aug. 24th, 1796
	23	Jasper Stauts....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
	24		W 1-2		
	25	Susannah Jessup....	All	400	Sept. 4th, 1800
	26		E 1-2		
	27	Reuben Mott....	U end	100	May 17th, 1802
	28	James Drackenridge...	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	29		W 1-2		
	30	Lemuel Casswell....	E 1-2	200	May 17th, 1802
	31	Steven Casswell....	W 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	32	Steven Casswell....	E 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	33	Abel Coleman....	W 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	34	Silas Jutson....	Pl 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	35	William Clow....	S 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
	36	John Gardiner....	S E & S W pt	110	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	37	Alexander Campbell...	W 1-2	100	Sept. 4th, 1800
	38	John Gardiner....	S 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	39				
	40	Lt.-Col. Ebenr. Jessup	All	400	Aug. 24th, 1796

TOWNSHIP OF ELIZABETHTOWN (Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	1	Reuben Sherwood.....	All	200	April 5th, 1797
2	2	Jeremiah Day.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
3	3	Peter Gilchrist.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
4	4	Jonathan Mills Church.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
5	5	James Brackenridge.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
6	6	Daniel Lamb.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
7	7	James Curtis.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
8	8	James Brackenridge.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
9	9	James Brackenridge.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
10	10	William Wright.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
11	11	David Brass.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
12	12	Samuel Booth.....	W 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
13	13	Samuel Booth.....	W 1-2	100	June 10th, 1801
14	14	Paul Ferry.....	E 1-3	100	May 17th, 1802
15	15	Vincent Booth.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
16	16	Elphed and Hugh Johns.....	All	200	April 10th, 1798
17	17	Cornelius Smith.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
18	18	Isahabod Wing.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
19	19	Jesse Bigalow.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
20	20	John Snyder.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
21	21	Jedediah Wing.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
22	22	John Snyder, jr.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
23	23	Vincent Booth.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
24	24	Joseph Day.....	S W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
25	25	Paul Ferry and John Ferguson.....	All	200	April 19th, 1798
26	26	David Minheart.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
27	27	Joseph Mc.Nish.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
28	28	John McKee.....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
29	29	John Haggerman.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
30	30	Nicholas Mattice.....	All	200	April 19th, 1798
31	31	John Mc.Nish.....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
32	32	Joseph Griffin.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
33	33	John Haggerman.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
34	34	James Keltsey.....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
35	35	George Buck.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
36	36	Richard Wrag.....	W 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
37	37	Stephen Caswell and Wm. Every.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
38	38	Jonathan Fulford.....	All	200	April 9th, 1798
39	39	Lodowick Wolf and Wm. Lehey.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
40	40	David Brass.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
41	41	Phaous Sherwood.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
42	42	John Ferguson.....	All	200	April 9th, 1798
43	43	Daniel Shipman.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
44	44	Alex. McLean.....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
45	45	William Allen.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
46	46	Westian Allen.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
47	47	Joseph Griffin.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
48	48	Leuel Caswell et al.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
49	49	Alexander Campbell.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
50	50	John Howard.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
51	51	Westian Allen.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
52	52	George Buck.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
53	53	Joseph Mc.Nish.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
54	54	John Haggerman.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
55	55	David Peel.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
56	56	David Brass.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
57	57	James Keltsey.....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
58	58	Samuel Shipman.....	All	200	April 19th, 1798
59	59	Richard Vanomcn.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
60	60	John Ferguson.....	All	200	April 9th, 1798
61	61	Alexander Barnett.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
62	62	Jonathan Fulford.....	All	200	April 9th, 1798
63	63	Robert Connell.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
64	64	Ernest Shipman.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
65	65	Alex. McLean.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
66	66	Stephen Smith.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
67	67	Samuel Caswell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
68	68	Nicholas Mattice.....	All	200	April 9th, 1798
69	69	Robert Smith.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
70	70	John Griffin.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
71	71	John McKee.....	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
72	72	Oladiak Reid.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
73	73	David Kilburn.....	All	200	Dec. 1st, 1797
74	74	Matthew Howard.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
75	75	James Brackenridge.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
76	76	Lodowick Wolf.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
77	77	Constant King.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
78	78	Abel Coleman.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
79	79	David Minheart.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
80	80	John McNeil.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802

The remaining Townships will be treated of hereafter.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SETTLEMENT OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—
EARLY SURVEYS—LAND GRANTS—CLERGY RE-
SERVES—MEMOIR OF ADIEL SHERWOOD—SLAVES
IN LEEDS COUNTY.

THE following poem, from the pen of Alexander McLachlan, is entitled

"CANADA."

"Land of the mighty lake and forest !
Where the winter's locks are hoarest ;
Where the summer's leaf is greenest ;
And the winter's bite the keenest ;
Where the autumn's leaf is searest,
And her parting smile the dearest ;
Where the tempest rushes forth
From his caverns of the north,
With the lightnings of his wrath
Sweeping forests from his path ;
Where the cataract stupendous
Lifteth up her voice tremendous ;
Where uncultivated nature
Rears her pines of giant stature ;
Sows her jagged hemlocks o'er,
Thick as bristles on the boar ;
Plants the stately elm and oak
Firmly in the iron rock ;
Where the crane her course is steering,
And the eagle is careering,
Where the gentler deer are bounding,
And the woodman's axe resounding ;
Land of mighty lake and river,
To our hearts thou'rt dear forever !
Thou art not a land of story ;
Thou art not a land of glory ;
No tradition, tale, or song,
To thine ancient woods belong ;
No long line of hardy and sages
Looking to us down the ages ;
No old heroes sweeping by,
To their warlike panoply ;
Yet heroic deeds are done
Where no battle's lost or won
In the cottage, in the woods,
In the lonely solitude ;
Pledges of affection given,
That will be redeemed in Heaven.

In 1665, the first grant of land was made to soldiers in Canada, the recipients of the royal bounty being the Carignan Regiment, which, after disbanding, was induced to settle in the New World. Grants were made according to rank ; the gifts were also supplemented with sums of money, to assist in clearing the land. From the

historian, Smith, we learn that at that time there was a scarcity of the fair sex in the colony, and that, to remedy this abnormal state of affairs, several hundred females were dispatched from France. They were short, tall, lean, fat, old and young, but, in a few days after their arrival, they were all disposed of. "The Governor-General then distributed to the newly married, oxen, cows, hogs, fowls, salted beef, and good advice."

The grants of land by the French Government consisted of seignories, which were subdivided into parishes, the extent of which were defined in 1721.

The first person to whom a grant of land was made in Upper Canada, was De la Salle, the discoverer of the Mississippi, who was granted Wolfe, Gage, and Amherst Islands, together with four leagues of land, which included the fort at Catarqui.

When the Revolutionary War closed, the British Government adopted a policy of prudence and liberality, by granting to the Loyalist refugees large tracts of land, in partial recompense for the losses sustained in adhering to the old flag. The result has been to build up, to the north of the St. Lawrence, a confederation, strong in British principles, and offering a bulwark against the spread of republicanism in North America.

Not only were extensive grants of land made to the disbanded soldiers, according to rank, but also to every refugee. The scale of granting lands was: To a field-officer, 5,000 acres; captain, 3,000; subaltern, 2,000; private, 200.

Among the individuals of note who received grants, was Benedict Arnold, the traitor, who drew 18,000 acres, besides having given to him, as a reward for his treachery, \$50,000. Several of the blocks were in the United Counties, one lot being, perhaps, the finest farm in Central Canada, situated near Kilmarnock, now the property of Joseph Ferguson, Esq.

The lands were originally granted by drawing lots. The number of each lot and concession was written on separate pieces of paper; all were then placed in a hat, and shaken. Each person entitled to land then drew a slip from the hat, or it was drawn for them, the number drawn corresponding to the location. A printed location ticket was then given.

At the time the lot was drawn, the surveyor in charge had before him the map of the district, upon which he marked the name of the party who had secured it.

Previous to the arrival of the first settlers, in the spring of 1784, partial surveys had been made of the townships fronting on the St. Lawrence, Major

Holland having charge of the same. In Lower Canada, in 1781, General Clark, Military Commander, had caused a survey to be made, including the limit between the Seignior of New Longueuil and the Township of Lancaster, the first township in Upper Canada. The Surveyor-General at first laid out only a single range of lots, all of which fronted on the river, and this was probably done along the breadth of several townships. The front line was first run, cutting off the broken part along the bank of the river; but, according to the report of the Crown Lands Department, in some townships no front line has been found, while the lines in the second concession were distinctly marked.

The operations of the first surveyor only extended to the western boundary of Elizabethtown, which, at that time, was called the Eighth Township, though in reality it was the *ninth*. The explanation of this discrepancy is, that, for many years, Lancaster was not counted, being known as the Sunken Township, and considered of no value.

The following are the names of the townships, commencing at the Lower Canada frontier: No. 1, Lancaster; No. 2, Charlottenburg; No. 3, Cornwall; No. 4, Osnabrock; No. 5, Williamsburg; No. 6, Matilda; No. 7, Edwardsburg; No. 8, Augusta; No. 9, Elizabethtown.

The base line having been established, a second one, parallel thereto, was made at a distance of a mile and a quarter. Each concession was divided into lots of two hundred acres. At intervals of two or three miles, a strip, forty feet wide, was left for the side lines. The number of concessions in a township depended upon circumstances, the general intention, however, being to make each municipality ten miles square. The object of making the lots so narrow was to increase the number having a river frontage, thus bringing the settlers nearer together.

In addition to the grant to each United Empire Loyalist, his wife and each of his children were entitled to a like quantity of land. The U. E. certificates of ownership became articles of barter. Many of the parties who drew land never examined it, and, if the location was in the rear townships, it was considered almost worthless. It therefore happened that lots were sold for a mere song, and, in many instances given away. Two hundred acres, now comprised in one of the best farms in the Township of Bastard, were offered for a pair of coarse boots, but the offer was refused. Storekeepers bought up the location tickets for a calico dress, and resold the same lands to emigrants, at from two to four dollars an acre.

The first operation of the new settler was to erect

a shanty, which generally consisted of a log cabin, about 15 by 20. One door and one window were considered sufficient. The roof was constructed by placing straight poles lengthwise of the building, over which were spread strips of elm bark, four feet in length, and from one to two feet in width, the layers overlapping each other, and held down by poles above, which were fastened by means of withes to those below. The hearth was made of flat stones, as well as the fire-back, which was carried up as high as the logs, in some instances; in others, the chimney consisted of a flue made of green timber, plastered with mud. No boards could be procured for forming a floor, consequently the material was split out of basswood logs, and planed by means of a settler's axe. The door frequently consisted of a blanket, while the furniture of the cabin was such as could be fashioned with an augur and an axe.

The following interesting memoir was furnished by the late Adiel Sherwood, Esq., to Dr. Canniff, of Toronto, and to that gentleman we are indebted for a copy for publication:

MEMOIR.

"At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, in 1783, the first settlers of Upper Canada were residing in Lower Canada, at and between Quebec and Montreal. Two Provincial corps deserve especial notice; they were stationed at St. Johns, about twenty-seven miles from Montreal, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence. One was commanded by Major Jessup, the other by Major Rodgers, the forces under their command being actually the very first settlers of Leeds and Grenville.

"About the first of June, 1784, they came up, and located along the bank of the St. Lawrence, commencing a short distance west of the Province line, and extending even to the Bay of Quinte. The total number of new settlers who entered the Province in 1784, was computed at 10,000.

"The river was ascended by means of small boats, called batteaux. These barques were built at Lachine, and were capable of carrying from four to five families each. Twelve boats constituted a brigade. Each brigade was placed under the command of a conductor, with five men in each boat, two of whom were placed on each side to row, with one in the stern, to steer. It was the duty of the conductor to give directions for the safe management of the flotilla. When a rapid was ascended, part of the boats were left at the foot, in charge of one man, the remaining boats being doubly manned, and drawn up by means of a rope fastened to the bow, leaving four men in the boat, with setting poles, to assist. The men at the end of the rope

walked along the bank, but were frequently compelled to wade in the current, upon the jagged rocks. On reaching the head of the rapid, one man was left in charge, and the boatmen returned for the balance of the brigade.

"The Loyalists were furnished rations by the Government, until they could clear the land, and provide for themselves. The seed given consisted of spring wheat, pease, Indian corn, and potatoes. Farming and other implements were provided, consisting of axes, hoes, augers, etc., and, in some instances, a kind of metal mill, in which to grind their corn and wheat. I am not aware that any of the mills were distributed in Leeds and Grenville. Commissioners were appointed to issue the rations and other supplies.

"At that time, the country was a howling wilderness. Not a single tree had been cut by an actual settler, from the Province line to Kingston, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. By the original survey, the lots were designated by a post planted, plainly marked with the number of each lot.

"The following is a short list of the actual first settlers in the County of Leeds, whom I remember:

"First, there was my father, Thomas Sherwood, *who was the first actual settler in the counties.* He located on lot number one, in the first concession of Elizabethtown, about the first of June, 1784. My father was one of a family of three brothers, named Seth Sherwood, Thomas Sherwood, and Adiel Sherwood. Thomas was born at Old Stratford, in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1745. He emigrated to the State of New York, where he located on a beautiful farm, situated about five miles north of Fort Edward, and but a short distance from the spot where General Burgoyne surrendered. Both of my father's brothers settled in the same neighborhood.

"At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, my father remained loyal to the British Crown, and, as soon as he could escape, made his way, *via* Lake Champlain, to St. Johns, Lower Canada, where he found assembled a large number of British troops. He was at once employed in the Secret Service, going into the States and enlisting men to serve His Majesty King George III. His family remained in the States until 1779, when they removed to St. Johns, and he was appointed a subaltern officer in Major Jessup's corps. Both of his brothers entered the Continental army as officers.

"My father was frequently called upon to run the side lines of the lots for the first settlers, and to show them the location of their land. Though

not a legalized surveyor, he had the instrument, and understood its practical use. He was ever ready to give his assistance and advice to the new-comer, and rendered great service in promoting the settlement of the county. He was made a captain in the first regiment of Leeds, becoming a magistrate when the first commission was issued. At that time, magistrates were legally qualified to perform the marriage ceremony; and he probably united in the holy bonds of matrimony more individuals than has ever fallen to the lot of any clergyman in the United Counties, with the exception, perhaps, of the Rev. William Smart.

"I have frequently heard him mention the circumstance of a young man asking him to perform the ceremony, at the same time confessing that he had no money, but promising to make a good wheat fan. The offer was accepted, and, in due time, the fan was delivered. An old man once came on the same errand, his offer being a corn basket, with oak splints, and so compactly made, that it was 'warranted to hold water.' It is needless to say that he was made happy.

"My father lived on the farm on which he first pitched his tent, and died there in 1826. I am happy to say that he lived in comfort, and died in peace.

"The following are the names of many of the early settlers in the County of Leeds: Joseph White, Asa Webster, David Kilborn, Reuben Mott, Henry Mott, Conrad Peterson, Jonathan Mills Church, Edward Leehy, Henry Elliott, Bartholomew Carley, Livius Wickwire, Jonathan Wickwire, William Buell, B. Buell, Jonathan Buell, Samuel Wright, William Wright, Abraham Elliott, Adam Cole, John Cole, Jonathan Fulford, Captain Joseph Jessup, Six Mutchellore, Ensign Thomas Smith, Enoch Mallory, Elisha Mallory, Joseph Buck, Asa Landon, Sr., Alexander Bernard, Henry Manhard, Lieutenant James Breakenridge, Ruggies Munsell, Matthew Howard, Stephen Howard, John Howard, Peter Freel, Terence Smith, James Miller, Daniel McEathron, John McEathron, Daniel Shipman, Joseph McNish, Levi Hotchkiss, Robert Putnam, James Cooney, Henry McLean, Robert McLean, Allan Grant, Joseph White, Jr., William Clow, John Munroe, and Levi Comstock.

"The distance from the Province line to my father's farm, three miles below Brockville, was ninety-five miles, and to the port this side of Kingston, fifty miles. At the end of each mile was planted a red cedar post having marked on it the number of miles from the Province line. This line of road was made some years after the first settlement, but I have forgotten the year.

"For many years, the first and only legalized clergyman, within a hundred miles of this part of Province, was Parson Stuart, who was a member of the Episcopal Church. The next clergyman, I believe, was the Rev. Mr. Bethune, a Presbyterian clergyman, who settled near Cornwall. Next was the Rev. Mr. McDowel, who located on the Bay of Quinte. He came from the United States, about the year 1800, and on his way stopped in the neighborhood of Brockville, where, at that time, I was teaching a common school. I believe that the first public prayer he ever made in Canada was at an exhibition of my school, on the day of his arrival.

"In 1811, the Rev. William Smart arrived in Brockville, being the first minister of any denomination to settle in that place, or, for that matter, within fifty miles of it.

"The first doctor was Solomon Jones, domiciled about seven miles below Brockville. He was one of the early settlers, and the first in point of education and respectability.

"One of the first magistrates, and, after some time, Judge of the District Court, was Samuel Sherwood, who had studied law with Lawyer Walker, in Montreal, for two or three years. He was the first lawyer appointed in the District of Johnstown; Jacob Farrand, the first in the Eastern District; McLewen, of Kingston, and the father of the late Justice Hagerman, the first in the Bay of Quinte. The lawyers were all appointed by authority vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, authorizing him to appoint a certain number of persons, such as he considered qualified to discharge their duties—hence arose the by-words, 'Heaven-born lawyers.'

"School teachers were often employed for three or six months only, as boys could not attend in the summer.

"I recollect seeing pigeons flying in such numbers that they almost darkened the horizon, and so low, often, as to be knocked down with fish-poles. I saw where a near neighbor killed thirty at one shot.

"When I was a boy, probably about thirteen or fourteen years old, I went, in the autumn, on a fishing excursion, to a place called Sandy Creek, on the south side of Lake Ontario, being in company with four men, in a Canadian batteaux. At that place, I saw ducks flying in immense numbers, round and over a marsh; when they rose, they made a noise like the roar of very heavy thunder.

"Not many years since, I rode out with a gentleman to Temperance Mills, situated near Temperance Lake, where a small spring keeps open all winter. The fish resort to the spring in the coldest weather.

During our visit we actually caught a large number of fine fish, scooping them out with a long-handled frying-pan.

"I will now detail to you a short history of myself, and some personal observations of an early date.

"I was born on the 16th day of May, 1779, on a farm near Fort Edward, New York. I was brought to St. Johns, in Lower Canada, while at my mother's breast. When I was five years old, my father removed to the banks of the St. Lawrence, coming up with the first brigade of batteaux. I saw the first tree cut in the United Counties by an actual settler; the first hill of corn and potatoes planted,—but, alas! where is the axe, or the man, that did the work? Not a single individual, that I am aware of, is now living of the first settlers, but myself.

"While many difficulties were encountered in the early settlement, yet we realized many advantages. We were always supplied with venison; deer were very plentiful, partridge and pigeons in abundance, plenty of fish for all who wished to catch them, no taxes to pay, and an abundance of wood at our doors. Although deprived of many kinds of fruit, we obtained the natural productions of the country—strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and plenty of red plums. The cranberries were found in abundance in the marshes.

"The only animal which we brought with us was a little dog named Tipler, that proved almost invaluable in hunting.

"After the first year, we raised a supply of Indian corn, but had no mill to grind it, and were, therefore, compelled to pound it in a large mortar, manufacturing what we called 'somp,' which was made into Indian bread, called, by the Dutch, 'suppaw.' The mortar was constructed in the following manner: We cut a log from a large tree, say, two and a-half feet in diameter, and six feet in length, planted it firmly in the ground, so that about two feet projected above the surface; then carefully burned the centre of the top, so as to form a considerable cavity, which was then scraped clean. We generally selected an ironwood tree, about six inches in diameter, to form the pestle; and many a time have I pounded at our mill, until the sweat ran merrily down my back. Although this simple contrivance did well enough for corn, it did not answer for grinding wheat. The Government, seeing the difficulty, built a mill back of Kingston, where the inhabitants, for seven miles below Brockville, got all their grinding done. In our neighborhood they got along very well in summer by lashing two wooden canoes together. Three persons would

unite to manage the craft, each taking a grist. It generally took about a week to perform the journey. After horses were procured, kind Providence furnished a road on the ice, until the road was passable by land. What is wonderful is, that, during the past fifty years, it has not been practicable for horses and sleighs to traverse the ice from Brockville to Kingston, such a way having been provided only when absolutely necessary for the settlers.

"Lieutenant Breakenridge, who, I believe, was a lieutenant in Major Rodger's corps, was appointed at an early period as Lieutenant of the County of Leeds, being authorized to make arrangements necessary for the formation of the militia, commissioning the respective officers and organizing the force. I received an ensign's commission in the First Regiment of Leeds Militia, under his command as colonel. At that time, I was but seventeen years of age. From Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, I received a commission as adjutant; by General Brock I was created a captain; by Sir Peregrine Maitland, a major. In 1830, Sir John Colborne conferred upon me the rank of Colonel of the First Regiment of Leeds. In June, 1813, I was appointed Paymaster of the Eastern and Johnstown Districts; the same year I became Treasurer of the District of Johnstown, and was placed on the commission as a magistrate. In 1815, I received the appointment of D. F. Clerk of the Crown for the District. In 1816, I was made Commissioner for the Branch Roads in the same district. In 1819, I was appointed a member of the Land Board; and, in 1829, Sheriff for the District of Johnstown.

"After fifty years service as a militia officer, I resigned, and was gazetted as retiring with the full rank of colonel. After my appointment as Sheriff, I resigned my office as Treasurer, which I held for twenty-five years; and, last of all, I resigned my situation as Sheriff, having officiated in that capacity for thirty-five years.

(Signed,) "ADIEL SHERWOOD."

The following interesting letter was written by Sheriff Sherwood, and addressed to Dr. Canniff, Toronto:

"BROCKVILLE, March 10th, 1868.

"Dear Sir:

"In answer to your letter, as regards slaves, I only recollect two or three who were settled in the District of Johnstown. One colored man, in particular, named Cesar Congo, was owned by Captain Justus Sherwood, the grandfather of Mr. George Sherwood, County Judge at Belleville. Captain Justus Sherwood came, with his family, in the same brigade of boats with my father, and located two miles above Prescott. I recollect distinctly Cesar Congo, then

a stout young man. He often took the late Mr. Justice Sherwood (who died at Toronto) and myself on his back, to assist us in walking, while the boats were being drawn up the rapids. The boys used to call Caesar, 'Scippio.' Caesar was sold to a half-pay officer, Mr. Bottom, who settled about six miles above Prescott. After twenty years' service, Mr. Bottom gave Caesar his freedom. Caesar then married a free colored woman, and settled in the Town of Brockville, where he lived many years, and died. Daniel Jones, Esq., father of the late Sir Daniel Jones, of Brockville, had, at one time, a female colored slave. There were also a few more slaves residing in the District, but so far from my residence that I can give no account of them from personal knowledge.

"The first Lodge of Free Masons that I am aware of, was held in the Township of Elizabethtown, near Brockville. I am unable to give the precise date. The members consisted principally of half-pay officers, who were located along the bank of the St. Lawrence. I understood that they met under a travelling warrant. It was some years after the settlement of the Province that the regular organization of the fraternity took place. I believe it was accomplished by Mr. Jarvis, who came out as Secretary of the Province, and acted under the appointment of the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master; Mr. Jarvis assuming the duties of Provincial Grand Master, and issuing the necessary warrants.

(Signed,) "ADIEL SHERWOOD."

CHAPTER VIII.

CLERGY RESERVES—LAND GRANTS—LAWS—JUDGE DUNCAN—A SEVERE SENTENCE—ANCIENT NAMES—THE HUNGRY SUMMER—A STRANGE FUNERAL—CHURCH BUILDING.

IN 1791, the celebrated Clergy Reserve Act passed the Imperial House of Commons. This Act set apart one-seventh of the unsurveyed lands of the Province "for the support of a Protestant clergy;" and authorized the Governor of either Province to establish rectories, and endow them. Private speculators also bought up extensive tracts of wild land, while thousands of acres were held by half-pay officers, who had drawn them as a recompense for services rendered the Crown. The mode of reserving the Crown and Clergy Reserve lots also increased the evil, which in time grew to giant proportions. Many of the lots held in reserve were situated in the frontier townships, thus preventing the settlement of the country. Settlers were compelled to make roads opposite their own lots, and also in front of the non-resident lands. One of the evils very justly complained of by the people, was that, in later years, "The Government reserved in the first concession the 5th, 15th, and 20th lots; and the clergy, the 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 22nd. In the second concession the Crown reserved the 4th, 11th, 21st, and 23rd; and the clergy, the 2nd, 9th, and 16th. Thus in every two concessions, the Crown would have three lots in one and four in the other, or seven in all; and the clergy the same;

or fourteen lots reserved in every forty-eight, or nearly one-third of the land in each township."

"As the wild lands paid no taxes, the system was inimical to the best interests of the country, particularly as the clergy made no attempt to settle and cultivate the tracts thus set apart. The magnitude of the evil was clearly brought out in the report of Lord Durham, in which he stated that, "In Upper Canada, 3,200,000 acres have been granted to United Empire Loyalists; 700,000 acres to militia men; 450,000 acres, to discharged soldiers and sailors; 225,000 acres to magistrates and barristers; 136,000 acres to executive councillors; 50,000 acres to five legislative councillors; 36,900 acres to clergymen; 264,000 acres to persons contracting to make surveys; 92,526 acres to officers of the Army and the Navy; 500,000 acres for the endowment of schools; 48,520 acres to Colonel Talbot; 12,000 acres to the heirs of General Brock; 12,000 acres to Dr. Mountain; making altogether, with the Clergy Reserves, nearly half of all the surveyed land in the Province."

Among the great land-jobbers of Canada, were the following: Sir William Pullency, in 1791, purchased 1,500,000 acres, at one shilling an acre; subsequently securing 700,000 acres, the latter costing eight shilling per acre. Mr. Hamilton, a member of the Legislative Council, secured 100,000 acres. Chief Justices Emslie and Powell, and Solicitor-General Gray also purchased from 20,000 to 50,000 acres each.

LAWS.

The first settlers of Upper Canada were, for a time, compelled to live under "martial law," the execution being left to the captain having the supervision of any particular locality. In Grenville and Dundas, a Captain Duncan, who established his headquarters at Maria-town, that place being named after his only daughter, *Maria*, was, according to Croil, Judge, Police-Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. Whatever may have been the proper title of this dignity, it is evident, from the records preserved, that his discretionary power was practically unlimited.

"A civil court, with all its accompaniments of Sheriff, Judge, and Jury, was held at the inn of Richard Loucks, on September 14th, 1790." The jurisdiction of this court extended over the entire District of Lunenburg. The late Judge Jarvis, of Cornwall, gave his opinion, "that this court must have been under the authority of the Act of Parliament of England, 14 Geo., 3rd Chap. 83 (1774), usually known as the Quebec Act, by which the Governor and Council thereby constituted, must have erected the jurisdiction. The Court of King's

Bench was not erected until 1794, when the court we have spoken of was superseded."

Parties convicted of serious crimes were disposed of in a summarily manner, by being banished to the United States; minor offences were atoned for in the pillory. Duncan is described by Croil as having monopolized most of the offices in the Lunenburg District, dealing out, by turns, "martial law," dry goods, municipal law, and groceries. As a member of the Legislative Council, he framed laws, and, as a Judge, dispensed them.

At a very early date, a man, by the name of Church, was assaulted, just below the present Village of Maitland, his antagonist striking him with a club. Church, in self-defence (he claimed), returned the blow with a bottle. The blow instantly killed his assailant. Church immediately gave himself up to the authorities, being taken charge of by a person who appears to have acted in the capacity of Sheriff. There being no court of competent jurisdiction, the prisoner was handed over to Mr. Timothy Hodge, who was to retain him in custody for nine months, when a court was expected to assemble at Cornwall.

Church remained with his jailor during the allotted time, helping him clear several acres of land—in fact, being treated like one of the family. Repairing to Cornwall, or its vicinity, when the court met, he was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to have a red-hot iron run through his hand, his ear cropped, and he was banished from the country. No doubt, what the court lacked in dignity, it made up in severity.

The inquiry has been made, why were the Germans located in Dundas, while the Highland Scotch took possession of Glengarry? Croil informs us that it was not by accident, but design. The Highlanders being principally Roman Catholics, were placed close to the French, of Lower Canada, who were of the same faith; and, to avoid disputes between the British-born Protestants and the Roman Catholics, the German element was interposed as a barrier.

ANCIENT NAMES.

Among the Palatines the Palatines were Protestants, originally from the banks of the Rhine, who suffered persecution in the Seventeenth century, who came to America, and settled in New York and Pennsylvania, were persons of the following names, from whom spring many of the United Empire Loyalists: Cole, Dulmage, Grier, Heck, Rose, Young, Lawrence, and Williams. From the Dutch Colony of New York sprang the names Alguire, Myers, Bogaert, Pietersen, Hagermen, and Bennett.

In a list of officers in the Province of New York, 1693, the following names appear: Phillips, Lawrence, Young, Marshall, Shaw, Everetts, Barker, Platt, Harrison. Among the militia officers of New York, in 1700, we find Booth, Moore, Wheler, Kechum, Wright, Coles, Lake, Rose.

List of inhabitants, County of Orange, N. Y., 1702: Mieyer, Coeper, and Merritt.

Freeholders of Albany, 1720: Williams, Collins, Gardiner, and Digman.

In 1750-60, New York contained citizens by the name of Jordan, Denham, Grant, Spencer, Peterson, Wilson, Church, and Gibson.

Census of New York, about 1703: Loukes, White, Taylor, Johnston, Bogert, Waldron, Davis, Marshall, Clapp.

Roll of those who have taken the oath of allegiance, September, 1687: Waldron, Culver, Jessop, Rodgers, Erle, Butler, Johnes (Jones; spelled also on an ancient map of Brockville, Joans), Whiting, Arnold, Washbourn, Booth, Bradly, Giles, Osmond, and Miller.

Many of the above names will be found familiar in Leeds and Grenville, although in some instances the spelling has been materially changed.

THE HUNGRY SUMMER.

In the year 1787, the universal cry that arose from Upper Canada was "bread! bread! bread!" though the height of the famine was not reached until the summer of 1788. The sad condition of the Province was brought about by a failure of the crops, and by the government ceasing to grant the usual supplies to new settlers, who came into the country totally unprovided for, and, unable to raise crops, were reduced to the greatest straits, and in many instances experienced all the horrors of a famine. In the vicinity of Maitland there was raised a field of wheat, which escaped the frost and came to maturity at an early period in the summer. The people flocked to the field in large numbers, even before the wheat ripened, taking the milk-like heads and boiling them into a kind of gruel. Half-starved children haunted the banks of the river, begging sea-biscuit from the passing boatmen. It is related that one gentleman, who was *en route* from the lower Province, was so touched with the plaintive appeals that he gave up his last crust and had not a mouthful for himself for three days. Money was sent to Montreal and Quebec for flour, but the answer came back, "We have none to spare." Salt rose in some localities to the enormous price of one dollar a quart. Indian cabbage, or cale, ground nuts, and even the young buds of trees, were eagerly devoured. Fish and game, when caught, were frequently roasted in the

woods, and eaten without pepper or salt. Families existed for months on oat porridge, beef bones were boiled again and again, boiled bran was a luxury, farms were offered for a few pounds of flour. Fish were caught with a hook made from the backbone of the pike and speared in the small creeks with a crotched pole. In the Province, five individuals were found dead, including one poor woman with a live infant at her breast. The infant was carried away and protected.

Deacon Obediah Reed, who resided in the Township of Augusta, found that he must obtain supplies from a distance, and, for that purpose, started on a journey, by boat, to the western portion of the Province, where he had friends. He left behind him a wife and two small children, with provisions for two weeks. Owing to an unforeseen delay, he was not able to reach home until the ninth day after the provisions were exhausted. The patient wife, with her babes, portioned out the supply so as to make it last as long as possible; but, alas! the night came when the last crust was exhausted, and starvation stared the family in the face. After offering up a fervent prayer for succor, she retired. In the morning, what was her surprise, to find that the cat had caught a fat rabbit during the night, and was waiting at the door of the log cabin, when the hungry and anxious mother arose. For eight nights in succession, the feline provider was equally successful, having a rabbit each morning with which to supply the larder. On the ninth day, her husband returned, bringing with him a supply of provisions. Strange to relate, from that time, the cat was never known to catch a rabbit. Mrs. Reed frequently related the circumstance; and, it is needless to say, that the pious lady was, during the remainder of her life, a firm believer in "special Providence," knowing from experience, that

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

In consequence of the price and scarcity of tea, the early settlers considered it a great luxury, to be used only on state occasions. Various substitutes were in use—sassafras, hemlock, and a wild herb called the tea-plant. One Methodist minister was highly popular with the ladies in this section, because he always brought with him a supply for "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates."

Generosity, and a desire to assist new-comers, was a characteristic of the pioneers. Not only were articles of every conceivable nature lent and borrowed, but the heavy work was mostly accomplished by means of "bees," at which all the

neighbors were invited for miles around. At such gatherings, the "flowing bowl" was considered an indispensable adjunct.

Either the liquor, at that time, was superior to that at present manufactured, or the appetite for strong drink has increased to an alarming extent. One thing is certain—our forefathers were unacquainted with the fearful headaches which at present occasionally make their appearance, for no well explained reason. As a sample of early drinking customs, we quote the following, from a manuscript prepared by Mr. Purvis, of Mallorytown:

"One morning, two farmers found the remains of a tramp in the corner of the fence, above Jones' Creek. While they were discussing the propriety of sending for a coroner, to hold an inquest, Mr. Jones, of Brockville, made his appearance, on horseback. He informed the yeomen that the nearest coroner resided at Gananoque, and that, in his opinion, it was not necessary to incur any needless expense; advising that a cheap coffin be procured, and the remains be interred, at the same time contributing \$2 towards defraying the expense. After his departure, the farmers proceeded to search the pockets of the corpse, finding \$2.50. The neighbors were summoned, a coffin made, and religious services held in a log house at Yong's Mills. There being no regular clergyman in this part of the country at that time, one of the best educated and influential settlers was chosen to conduct the service. The burial rites being over, it was discovered that a balance of \$1.50 remained unexpended. The question immediately arose, as to how it should be spent. By universal consent, it was decided to invest it in spirits. A supply was procured in a pail, the entire congregation assisting in disposing of the same—a task which was speedily accomplished. At that time, nothing was thought of the matter, the custom of 'drinking' being almost universal."

At a very early date, the members of the Church of England attempted to erect a church on one of the sand-hills of Augusta, near the present residence of Mr. Guy C. Reed. Part of the foundation was laid, when it was decided to make a "grand bee," to which all the settlers were invited. A barrel of whiskey was secured for the occasion, and, for a time,

"All went merry as a marriage-bell,"

But, sad to relate! the supply of stimulant proved more than a match for the hardy settlers. Things became inextricably mixed—confusion reigned supreme; and, in place of the wall going up, it was knocked down, and there it remains to this day,

After the "bee," the project of building a church at that place, was abandoned.

Although in early times, there was less ostentation and display pertaining to church matters, than in the present day, yet there are not lacking many who sincerely believe that *genuine* piety was quite as plentiful then, as it is in 1878. Itinerant ministers were joyfully welcomed to every rude cabin; and it was only necessary to send word that services would be held at any given point, to bring together the people for miles around.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY CHURCHES.

METHODISTS.

In early days a Methodist Missionary was quite a curiosity, the preaching of the itinerant Missionaries attracting congregations drawn from miles around. For many years, service was held in the log cabins and under the shade of the spreading forest; thus were the foundations of the church laid, which through successive generations has kept pace with the civilization and progress of the country.

The Methodist Church planted its first seeds in America, in the city of New York, three years after Canada became a British Province. When the Revolution broke out, among the Loyalists driven from that country were many of the Methodist faith, who subsequently settled in Canada. In both Upper and Lower Canada, the first Methodist preachers were connected with the British army. Tuffey, a Commissary of the 44th, held services at Quebec, where his regiment was disbanded in 1783. George Neal, an Irish Major of a Cavalry Regiment, preached in the Niagara District in 1786. In 1788, Lyons and James McCarthy entered the Province, laboring in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte. Many members of the Church of England held at that time that persons not loyal to the Established Church, must of necessity be disloyal to the Crown. The consequence was that McCarthy suffered arrest as a vagabond, and was thrown into Kingston gaol. At his trial he was sentenced to banishment. Such was the reception given to a missionary labouring for the conversion of the people. The first regular preacher of the Methodist Church in Canada was William Losee, who preached several sermons in Leeds and Grenville in 1790.

The names of Embury and Heck are linked in everlasting honor with the cause of Methodism. It was through the intercession of Barbara Heck, wife of Paul Heck, that David and Philip Embury were persuaded to commence preaching. David Embury held services in a ship loft, William street, New York,

in 1766; was driven out of that State during the Revolution, for his loyalty to the king, and settled at Hay Bay, in Fredericksburgh. The ashes of Philip Embury were urned in 1822, by the Methodists of the United States. The same relentless persecution drove Paul and Barbara Heck to Canada, they finding a resting place in the Township of Augusta. The Hecks were of Irish origin, Barbara having been converted in that country, at the early age of eight years. She was a woman of holy life, fired with a burning zeal for the cause. Her remains were interred at the "old Blue Church Cemetery," between Prescott and Maitland. Beside the blue waters of the St. Lawrence she sleeps the sleep of death, her grave visited from year to year by the followers of Wesley, from distant States and Provinces, all ready to drop a reverential tear on the sod, green as her memory in the hearts of her countrymen.

Carroll gives the following account of the Hecks: "Paul and Barbara Heck resided, for a time, at Camden, where they were the founders of another new Methodist cause. They lived in Lower Canada ten years, coming to Augusta in 1785, settling on Lot No. 4, 3rd Concession, in the neighborhood of Big Creek, where a class was immediately gathered, in which was embraced John Lawrence, who married P. Embury's widow, with Samuel Embury, Philip's son, for leader. Barbara died in 1804, her funeral sermon being preached by Colonel David Breakenridge, who was magistrate, militia colonel, and local elder, all in one, and who performed more baptisms in that region than all the other local preachers put together. Breakenridge was a U. E. Loyalist, and an ardent Tory. Possessing a fair education and a large public experience, he occupied a foremost position. As a preacher, he was caustic and severe; he would advise those who were so strenuous about the quantity of water in baptism, to make thorough work of it, and have themselves 'put to soak over night,' and those that carried their divinity in their pocket, 'to put a lock and key on it, lest they should lose it.'"

The first Methodist church built in America was erected on John Street, New York. Among the original subscribers appears the name of Paul Heck, for three pounds five shillings.

In 1791, the first Methodist church in Canada was projected, the spot selected being Hay Bay, on the farm of Paul Huff.

Darius Dunham, at one time a popular preacher in this district, was taken on trial, in 1788, and removed to Canada in 1792. In consequence of his faithfulness in reproving sinners, he acquired the name of "Scolding Dunham."

The following anecdote is related of this fearless preacher :

"A new-made 'Squire' bantered Dunham before some company about riding so fine a horse, and told him he was very unlike his humble Master, who was content to ride on an ass. Dunham responded, with his usual imperturbable gravity, and in his heavy and measured tones, that he agreed with him perfectly, and that he would most assuredly imitate his Master in the particular mentioned, only for the difficulty in finding the animal required, the Government having made all the asses into *magistrates*."

On one occasion, an infidel attempted to destroy the effect of a sermon which Dunham was preaching, by turning it into ridicule. At first the preacher affected not to notice him, but went on extolling the excellency of Christianity. All at once, he turned to the spot where the scoffer sat, and, fixing his eyes on him, thundered out : "Shall Christianity and her votaries, after having passed through fire and water, after having vanquished the opposition put forth by philosophers and kings—after all this, I say, shall the servants of God, at this time of day, allow themselves to be frightened by the braying of an ass?"

In 1792, Dunham had charge of the Oswegatchie circuit, which consisted of the present Townships of Edwardsburg, Augusta, Elizabethtown, and Yonge (comprising the western part), with Matilda, Williamsburg, Osnabruck, and Cornwall, as the eastern.

Sylvanus Keeler commenced travelling in 1795, on the Bay of Quinte District. Carroll says of this preacher : "The name of Sylvanus Keeler, converted and raised up into the ministry in Canada, in the Elizabethtown country, not far from where Brockville now stands, is worthy of being rescued from oblivion. He had no advantages of an early education, but by industry surmounted this defect, by self-culture becoming possessed of a tolerable knowledge of the English language. His zeal and fervor knew no bounds, and he was frequently, for three months at a time, absent from wife and family. He settled on a farm near Brockville, where he was known as 'Father Keeler,' being remarkable in appearance for his long flowing hair, white as wool. He lived and died a good man."

Among the early missionaries was Calvin Wooster, a man of mighty prayer and faith, who exerted a powerful influence along the St. Lawrence. At a prayer-meeting held by Wooster, a stout opposer of the Methodists, hearing that his wife was present, rushed violently into the room, seized his wife, and dragged her to the door ; when attempting to open

it, he was himself stricken with trembling, his knees failed him, and he fell helpless upon the floor.

James Coleman, Samuel Coate, Michael Coate, Joseph Sawyer, William Anson, James Heron, Daniel Pickett, Samuel Draper, Seth Crowell, James Aikins, John Robinson, and Caleb Morris, conducted the missionary work in 1801, and at the Conference of 1802, reported a total membership of 1,502 members.

The celebrated Lorenzo Dow paid two visits to Canada, and was, in fact, the first regular Methodist missionary to visit Lower Canada. Proceeding from Quebec to Ireland, he labored in the Emerald Isle for sixteen months, returned to the United States, and came into Canada in 1802, preaching several times in the Johnstown District, and crossing the St. Lawrence at Cornwall.

The first class-meeting held in Eastern Ontario was at Big Creek, in the Township of Augusta, where the Hecks and other pioneer Methodists had established services. Among the early converts in Matilda was a young man named Joseph Brouse, known for many years afterwards as "Uncle Joe Brouse." Other converts in that section were Michael Carman, Peter Brouse, and John Van Camp. In 1797, a great revival commenced in this section, which spread westward, and resulted in the conversion of large numbers.

The first camp-meeting held in Canada was at Hay Bay, in 1805. The ministers present were Cole, Ryan, Pickett, Keeler, Madden, and Bangs. In 1812, Elder Ryan announced to the settlers of the Rideau that a camp-meeting would be held in that section, the grove selected being on the plot of ground where Kilmarnock now stands. The people assembled, and in a few hours learned that the United States had declared war against Great Britain. The result was a general stampede for home, to make preparations for the impending struggle.

The Rev. William Brown, of the Rideau, was a member of the first class organized in that section, the number in the class being five. From this little acorn, the reverend gentleman lived to see arise and flourish the sturdy oak of Methodism, whose ample branches proved a resting-place for thousands.

William Brown was born in Dutchess County, August 27th, 1769. He came to Canada in 1795, and first settled not far from the St. Lawrence, on the town line between Augusta and Edwardsburg. It is believed that he belonged to the class established by the Hecks. Subsequently he removed to Wolford, where he was known as "Priest Brown." He was thrice married, his second wife being a Scotch woman, the widowed mother of the Rev.

William Smith. He was a good preacher, plain, clear, chaste, strong, and energetic. A portion of his family settled in South Crosby. Priest Brown was the grandfather of the Rev. William Brown, of the M. E. Church, Rufus Brown, and Cephus Brown, and the great-grandfather of Arthur Brown, School Inspector of Dundas, and Dr. Brown, of Morrisburg.

In Wolford, the first building erected expressly as a place of worship, was the old chapel near the residence of Joseph Ferguson, Esq., commenced in 1820. The second was the Cox Chapel, built principally by a man of that name, but deeded to the Methodist Church.

Among the first missionaries to visit the Rideau, were Coates, Losee, and Dr. Bangs. They were succeeded by the venerable Case, Whitehead, Jeffers, and others. In the latter part of 1822, the late venerable Healey, after many difficulties, found his way to the Rideau Circuit. While moving out with his family, night overtook them, and they were forced to take up lodgings at the foot of a tree. It is related that, upon one occasion, he was compelled to hold service in a shanty, which served the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, chapel and stable, his horse being fed at one end of the room. The service commenced, and much to the astonishment of the worshipers, the beast stopped eating, and did not take another mouthful until the benediction was pronounced.

Samuel Coate, whose life was characterized by a glowing enthusiasm and tireless activity, entered Canada in 1796; removed to the United States, and returned again in 1804. He married Miss Dulmage, a person of remarkable beauty, and, ever after, husband and wife were known as the "handsome pair."

Among the early local preachers in Brockville, was Luther Houghton, still a hale old gentleman, and a resident of that town.

Elder Ryan began the agitation for separation from the American Church, and circulated petitions to that effect, to be presented at the Conference of 1828. To him is due the honor of adopting as a watchword, "Loyal Methodism against Republican Methodism." In his crusade, Ryan was nobly seconded by Captain Breakenridge, who joined with him in holding conventions and circulating petitions. Breakenridge visited the General Conference with Ryan, but the petitions were not received.

One of the arguments adduced by Ryan, in favor of the separation, is worthy of more than a passing notice. It was that the Government regarded the alliance with dislike, and refused to grant power to Methodist ministers to solemnize marriages, though it had made valid, by an Act passed at the Second

Session of the Upper Canada Parliament, "marriages by magistrates, commanding officers of a port, adjutants, majors, or any other person in any other public office or employment." After that date, marriages were to be solemnized by magistrates, if there were not five ministers in the district, or none living within eighteen miles of either person to be married.

The result of the action of the Conference was that Ryan, and a limited number of followers, mostly along the Bay of Quinte and in the Johnstown District, separated from the Church, and formed a new body, called the "Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church;" but at the General Conference which assembled at Pittsburg, in May, 1828, the memorial from Canada was considered and granted, thus terminating the discussion.

In 1802, Father Vannest made a journey from Bastard to the Rideau settlement, through the woods. On the shore of the Rideau River, he found an Indian encamped, who asked for some tobacco, which was given to him. The next morning, the Indian brought a leg of venison, remarking: "You um, you eat um; you welcome—'bacco." This savage drew a sketch with a stick, on the sand, showing the lakes, rivers, and carrying places to the Castle of the tribe, one thousand miles distant. Distances were indicated thus: One finger for a hundred miles, a crooked finger for fifty, and a finger across the crooked one for twenty-five miles.

Among the lay celebrities on the St. Lawrence, were Alexander Rose, of Williamsburg; Paul Glassford, of Matilda; and Colonel Stone, of Gananoque, all of whom kept open houses for the travelling ministers.

In 1811, Bishop Asbury paid a visit to Canada, crossing the St. Lawrence at Cornwall. He proceeded westward, calling on Paul Glassford, of Matilda, Father Dulmage, and the Hecks. One night was spent with David Breakenridge, at his residence, near Maitland. Service was held in Elizabethtown, at Lyn, where the Bishop was entertained by Brother Boyce (father of Mr. David Boyce.) At Gananoque he was warmly welcomed by Colonel Stone. From that point he journeyed to Elias Dulmage's, and thence to the Bay of Quinte.

Among the soldiers of the Cross was John Reynolds, born in the Township of Oxford, and an assistant on the Augusta Circuit, in 1808, but better known as "Bishop Reynolds," who headed one of the largest disruptions from the Methodist body that ever occurred in Upper Canada.

The labors of Wyatt Chamberlain are recorded

in the biographical sketch, which, with his portrait, will be found in the chapter devoted to Kitley.

On the 21st of June, 1817, the General Conference was held at the Elizabethtown Meeting-house (Lyn). Twenty-two preachers from the wilds of Canada, and sixty from the State of New York, assembled, all being entertained in a most hospitable manner by the Halleck's, Boyce's, Row's, Coleman's, Caswell's, Brown's, and many other equally amiable settlers.

During the Conference, the flame of revival burst forth and swept over the Province. The old chapel was filled from eight in the morning until late at night, the meeting being known for many years as the "Revival Conference." Among the converted were Miss Hallock (daughter of the Rev. William Hallock), she subsequently becoming the wife of Wyatt Chamberlayne, and Miss Caswell, who afterwards became affianced to a preacher.

"Priest Brown," at this Conference, was discontinued from the itinerant work, but in 1829, again entered the field as Presiding Elder of the Rideau Circuit.

Ninian Holmes, of Irish descent, is believed to have been converted in Elizabethtown, where he resided during the war of 1812. His memory is held in veneration by the old people of the Ottawa and Augusta Circuits. Having served in the army, he had the appearance of a cavalry man, fully accoutred. Several of his descendants reside in the County of Leeds.

Among the ministers in charge of the Oswegatchie District were the following, want of space preventing any extended notice: Joseph Jewell, James Herron, William Anson, James Aikins, S. Crowell, N. U. Tompkins, Luther Bishop, Thomas Madden, Nathan Bangs, Gershom Pearce, J. B. Smith, C. Hulbert, William Snow, Edward Cooper, Elias Pattie, John Rhodes, E. Cooper, S. Hopkins, Israel Chamberlain, John Arnold, Andrew Prindle, Peter Jones, Thomas McGee, Wyatt Chamberlayne, Robt. Jeffers, C. N. Flint, T. Goodwin, T. Demorest, R. M. K. Smith, G. Farr, Philander Smith, William Jones, William K. Williams, Ezra Healey, Joseph Castle, C. Wood, and others.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Rev. John Bethune, a native of Scotland, came to America before the Rebellion; being a Loyalist, he was stripped of all his property. Joining the force in Canada, he was appointed Chaplain of the Eightieth Regiment. He settled at Cornwall,

where he resided for many years, breathing his last at Williamstown, September 23rd, 1815.

In 1795, the Presbyterians of Dundas received a grant of seventy acres of land in Williamsburg, securing the same year the services of the Rev. John Eudewig Broeffle, who officiated exclusively in the German language. His stipend never exceeded one hundred dollars per annum. At the age of seventy-six, he walked fifteen miles to preach, but never recovered from the over-exertion. He died at Williamsburg, in 1815, having labored unremittingly for twenty years for a niggardly pittance.

The early history of the United Counties is intimately connected with the life of the Rev. William Smart. He was one of the pioneers of religion, and no man did more for the moral and religious interests of the people than Mr. Smart.

In Augusta, Yonge, and Elizabethtown, the want was long felt and loudly expressed, that a pastor be obtained for the establishment of a Presbyterian Church. After several unsuccessful calls, they obtained the services of Mr. Smart. This was in the year 1811. Mr. Smart was at the time pursuing his studies at the Theological Seminary of Gosport, England, intending to go to India as a missionary. Accepting the call to Canada, he was ordained a minister, at the Scotch Church, Swallow Street, London. He arrived in Elizabethtown on the 7th of October, 1811, and immediately commenced his work in various parts of the county, his field of labor extending from Gananoque to Cornwall, and from the St. Lawrence to Perth. His task was one of no ordinary character: roads there were none, while his work was of the most exhausting description. He was never a robust man, still his health seldom failed him; with truth may it be said, he went about doing his Master's work with cheerfulness. We cannot conclude this brief and incomplete sketch without bearing testimony to the worth of the deceased. He was simple and childlike, and yet earnest in his sacred work. So long as the children of the original settlers maintain their memories, the name of the Rev. William Smart will be held dear by them.

Mr. Smart was scarcely inducted into his new office when war was declared between England and the United States. This was a sad blow to the progress of the country, both in a moral and religious point of view. Men were compelled to leave their homes to take up the sword. Yet to the credit of the parties who had been instrumental in bringing Mr. Smart to Canada, they carried out their pledges to support him as a minister, paying him a yearly stipend of \$600. It may be of interest to know the

names of these early Christian pioneers, who entered into the agreement with Mr. Smart, they are therefore appended :—

J. Breakenridge,	Peter Purvis,
Joseph McNish,	Elnathan Hubble,
Bartholomew Carley,	Josiah Jones,
Adiel Sherwood,	James Dunham,
Robert McLean,	Rufus C. Henderson.
William Wells,	

The agreement was completed on the third day of October, 1812. All of the above named gentlemen have gone to their reward, although many of their descendants are still residents of the Counties.

At an early date, Mr. Smart turned his attention to the erection of a suitable place of worship, the congregation having only the old Court House to meet in. It is well also to mention that Mr. Smart established a Sabbath School in 1811, immediately after his arrival here, Adiel Sherwood, Esq., being the first Superintendent. He also opened a second Sabbath School in Yonge in 1818; and in 1819 entered upon his duties in the new church, to the erection of which he gave, as his subscription to the building fund, one year's salary, an act of great generosity.

In 1821, through the exertion of their pastor, the congregation was united to the first Presbytery formed in Canada. In 1825, Mr. Smart visited England, returning in the following year. With untiring zeal he continued his labours among the people, so long as his health permitted. In 1848, however, he was released from the more arduous duties of his calling, by the appointment of the Rev. John McMurray as assistant minister. He still, however, continued to preach in Yonge and other localities, the old settlers being very much attached to him. He had been with them in their sorrows and their joys—at births, marriages and deaths; and the chords of many a heart vibrated with emotion at the sound of his well known voice.

It may be well to remark that when the union of the Presbyterian Churches with the Church of Scotland took place, Mr. Smart was the principal mover. The Yonge congregation, however, felt it their duty to insert a clause in the agreement, to the effect that their union in no way bound them to support the principle of patronage. This clause was agreed to, and the union consummated in January, 1841. This important proviso left Mr. Smart and his people at liberty to leave the union at the time of the disruption between the Church of Scotland and the Free Church, which they did in 1843.

In 1848, Mr. Smart's duties as a settled minister came to an end. He had then been in the field,

doing missionary work, for a period of thirty-seven years—years of arduous and exhausting labours. From that date he gave his services principally to Yonge, removing to Gananoque, his place of residence, where he was called to everlasting rest. He left one son by his first wife, the late Judge Smart, of Belleville.

Upon one occasion, an attempt was made by a portion of the congregation to introduce instrumental music, in connection with the choir. It being utterly impossible to secure an organ, the best substitute was a bass viol. On Sunday, the hymn was given out, when to, the horror of one of the elders, there arose, loud and clear, the notes of what he considered an enormous fiddle. Rising from his pew, he proceeded, in great haste, to the gallery, grasped the bow from the hands of the astonished musician, breaking it across his knee, and, at the same time, muttering: "*We'll have none of the devil's playthings in the House o' God!*"

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

It is an historical fact worthy of remembrance by every Protestant in Canada, that the first Protestant church erected in the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was built in the County of Dundas, Township of Williamsburg, by the Lutherans. In 1789 they commenced the erection of a frame church, which, however, was not raised until the Spring of 1790. The Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger, a United Empire Loyalist, was the first pastor, and arrived in Dundas in June, 1790, and by him the first Protestant church in the Canadas was consecrated to God. A second church was built by the Lutherans in Matilda, in 1792. In both churches the German language was used exclusively.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

According to Wakely, the first Protestant Church built in America, was the Reformed Dutch Church, of New York, erected in 1633. The first Rector of the Church of England, in New York, was the Rev. William Vesey. The first Protestant clergyman that officiated in Upper Canada was Dr. Ogilvie, who acted in the capacity of a chaplain to a British Regiment, in the expedition to Fort George, in 1759.

The first Episcopal clergyman to settle in Canada was the Rev. John Stuart. The following is a memoir of Dr. Stuart:

MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN STUART, D. D., FATHER
OF THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH—HE OPENED
THE FIRST ACADEMY AT CATARAQUI—
KINGSTON, 1786.—THE LAST MIS-
SIONARY TO THE MOHAWKS.

"The necessity of having missionaries of the Church of England resident among the Mohawks was brought before the Society for Promoting of

the Gospel, a few years before the Revolution, both by Sir William Johnston and the Rev. Mr. Ingalls, of New York, the last of whom also laid the subject before the Government of England, in the form of a memorial. In 1770, the Society consented to ordain a missionary for the exclusive service of the Mohawks, John Stuart, who was selected for this purpose, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1730. In 1770, he proceeded to England for ordination, and received Holy Orders, being, at the same time, appointed missionary to the Mohawks of Fort Hunter."

In consequence of his loyalty to the British Crown, Mr. Stuart was driven to Canada in 1781. In 1784, he proceeded from Montreal to Kingston, stopping on the way at the place afterwards call New Johnstown, which he was instrumental in naming after the Johnstown settlement on the Mohawk. He was undoubtedly the first English Clergyman to hold services in the United Counties. He was dealt with in the most liberal manner by the government, and at the first session of parliament in 1792, was named Chaplain of the Upper House of Assembly. He died August 15, 1811, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried at Kingston.

At an early date attempts were made to establish an English Church in Elizabethtown; service was held in private houses, and, after its erection, in the old Court House. From a mutilated record of the proceedings of St. Peter's Church, Brockville, we learn that marriages were celebrated by a clergyman having charge of the spiritual welfare of the people in 1811. The clergyman, at that time, was not a resident, so far as we have been able to ascertain.

The first marriage on the record bears the date September 25th, 1811, and chronicles the union of George Manhard and Jenny Rorison.

The first clergyman in charge of St. Peter's Church (according to the Church books), was the Rev. John Bethune, who, on the 12th day of January, 1816, married Andrew Jackson to Sarah Blodget. On the 7th of November, of the same year, he joined in wedlock the Rev. William Smart to Philena Jones.

Mr. Bethune appears to have taken charge of Elizabethtown, Yonge, and Augusta, and to have severed his connection with the parish in the latter part of 1818, removing to Montreal, where he was known as Dean Bethune, having succeeded the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, who removed to Upper Canada.

In January, 1819, the Rev. John Leeds took charge of the Church, celebrating a marriage on the 14th of that month. It is worthy of notice, that the records first bear the date of Brockville in

1817, previous to that time, the date being Elizabethtown. The last record in the Parish Register, in the handwriting of Mr. Leeds, was penned February 28th, 1825; Mr. Leeds being succeeded by C. Stewart, who at first signed all documents as "Officiating Minister," but subsequently as "Minister." He appears to have commenced his duties in April, 1825, relinquishing them the same month—probably officiating until the vacancy was filled by a regular appointment.

In July, 1825, the name of John Wenham appears as Minister, and continues until July, 25th, 1830. The baptisms were at that time mostly performed privately, but in some instances the ceremony took place in the Court House or school house.

Mr. Wenham was rather a remarkable character, wearing a cocked hat, and a coat embellished with brass buttons. He was a brother of the manager, at that time, of the Brockville Branch of the Bank of Upper Canada. Mr. Wenham subsequently returned to England, where his eldest son became a priest in the Roman Catholic Church.

The next clergyman was the Rev. W. H. Gunning, who remained in charge until the middle of July, 1833, when he was appointed Rector of the New Dublin Parish.

On the Sixth Sunday after Trinity, E. Dunroches assumed charge of the parish. During the years 1826 and 1827, St. Peter's Church was erected, but was not dedicated until 1834, as the following minute in the Parish Register shows:

"On the Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, in the year of our Lord, 1834, and on the 31st day of August, the Church of this Parish was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by Charles James, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Quebec, and was then entitled 'Saint Peter's Church.' The Honorable Charles Jones presented and gave into the hand of the Right Reverend the Bishop the title deed, and also the key of the Church, at the same time."

The original site chosen for the Church was the plot now occupied by the Canada Methodist Church, Court House Square; the land having been tendered to the congregation by the late William Buell. Mr. Charles Jones also offered the site actually chosen, and, after considerable discussion, his proposal was accepted.

Mr. Dunroches was succeeded by the following clergymen: Dr. Lewis, now Bishop of Ontario, residing at Ottawa; Mr. David, Curate; Dr. Lauder, who removed to Ireland, where he died; Mr. Tane, and Canon Muloch.

The following are among the early marriages recorded in the Parish Register :

February 9th, 1815.—Abel Wright and Sally Landon.

February 26th, 1815.—John White and Sally Weldon.

February 26th, 1815.—William Bottum and Martha Hurd.

April 2nd, 1815.—William Evertt and Trene Smith.

March 27th, 1818.—Asael Wright and Eleanor Carpenter.

April 29th, 1818.—John Henry Bolton and Eliza Jones.

December 1st, 1819.—Lawren Fulford and Susanna Purday.

December 14th, 1819.—William Healey and Sarah Evertt.

February 13th, 1820.—Samuel Parish and Francis Dack.

August 28th, 1820.—Charles D. Wickwire and Elizabeth White.

December 19th, 1820.—Truman Wiltse and Eleanor Smythe.

February 4th, 1821.—Luther Houghton and Sabra Billings.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The first Roman Catholic Priest to visit this section of Upper Canada, after its settlement by the English, was the Rev. Alex. McDonnell, afterwards created the first Bishop of Upper Canada. From a memorandum furnished by J. P. McDonnell, of Belleville, we learn that the father of the church in Upper Canada was born in the year 1760, in Glengarry, Scotland ; educated for the Priesthood at Valladolid College, in Spain ; for at that time no person professing the Roman Catholic faith could be educated for a Priest in any part of the United Kingdom. He was ordained a Priest before the year 1790. He returned to his native land, and officiated in Badenoch, a small district in the north of Scotland ; also in the city of Glasgow. In 1798 he joined the Glengarry Fencibles, then on duty in Ireland, under the command of Lord McDonnell of Glengarry. In 1804, the reverend gentleman came to Canada, and was consecrated first Bishop of Upper Canada, in 1822. He died in Dumfriesshire in 1840. His body was laid in St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh, until removed to Canada, in 1862. His remains were taken from the cars at the station at Lancaster, Ontario, and carried to St. Raphael's Church, in which church he had spent some of his most useful days, administering the consolations of religion to

his numerous co-religionists. His remains were escorted by thousands—by people of all denominations—to St. Andrew's Church, and thence to Cornwall depot, in order to convey his dust to the head of the See, at Kingston, where it now lies in the Cathedral of that ancient city, in which he, as Bishop, officiated for years, a favorite alike with both Protestant and Catholic.

About the year 1806, when *en route* for the West, he celebrated Mass in Leeds, and on many subsequent occasions came up to Brockville, and held Mass in the house of Dr. Hubbell, although that gentleman was not a Roman Catholic. The deceased Bishop is well remembered by many of our oldest citizens, and is invariably spoken of in terms of the highest respect. The history of Bishop McDonnell is the early history of the church in this Province. Not only did he attend faithfully to the spiritual wants of his parishoners, but his name and influence are indissolubly linked with the principal events bearing upon the growth and prosperity of the country. Driven from his native land to obtain an education, he was as loyal to the British Crown as any man that ever trod the heather of Scotland, or wandered through the wilderness of Canada. On many occasions he carried his vestments on his back from Glengarry to Kingston, undergoing privations and hardships with Christian fortitude and unwavering resolution. For many years he occupied the responsible position of Legislative Councillor, possessing great influence, not only with the Colonial, but also with the Imperial authorities.

Not unmindful of the material interests of the church, he secured all the land which it at present possesses. In reply to a charge which was at one time made against him by malicious enemies, he said : "In 1804, there were but two Catholic clergymen in all Upper Canada, one of whom soon deserted his post. For ten years I had the whole of the Province in charge. During that period, I had to travel over the whole country from Lake Superior to the Lower Province line."

Through the instrumentality of the Bishop, two corps were raised for the defence of the British flag ; the first being the Glengarry Fencible Regiment of Scotland, and the second the Glengarry Fencibles of this Province.

For several years, a priest was stationed at Prescott, who held occasional services in Brockville.

Sketches of the various parishes and of His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, will be found in another portion of the work.

QUAKERS.

Canada was visited, in 1790, by two Quaker preachers of note; they were David Sand and Elijah Hick. One of the first regular preachers settled in Canada was James Noxon, who resided in Adolphustown. A meeting-house was built near Jacob Cronks, in Sophiasburg, in 1829. From a very early date, the Society flourished in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte, where, at the present time, it has many members. In the Rear of Yonge a meeting house was built at Farmersville, where the Society at one time boasted a large number of adherents; but of late years, the sons and daughters have fallen away from the faith of their fathers.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE first white child born of English parents in America, was the daughter of Mrs. Dore, of Virginia. According to the Registrar of Quebec, the first white child born in Canada was Eustache L'Anglois, born October 24th, 1621. The father's name was Abraham, and from him the Plains of Abraham derived their name. The first white child born north of the Rideau was Col. Edmund Burritt, yet alive, and a resident of Thornbury, Ontario.

The first male child born in Leeds was James Sherwood, son of Thomas Sherwood; the first female child was borne by the wife of Joseph White—born on lot No. 4, 2nd Concession of Elizabethtown.

Among the pioneers, great difficulty was for many years experienced in the consummation of courtship, the Rev. Dr. Stuart being the only regular clergyman from the Lower Province line to Kingston. Sighing swains were compelled to wait for months, and in some cases for years, before the golden opportunity presented itself. To obviate this difficulty, in many instances, magistrates, colonels, majors, adjutants and surgeons consented to perform the ceremony. By the Act of 1783, these irregular marriages were confirmed. The practice yet in vogue in rural sections, of keeping intending marriages a secret, no doubt, in a measure, grew out of the system of posting up notices of the intention of persons to marry. The notices were frequently attached to trees by the roadside, and taken down by the parties most interested. Public opinion rapidly changed in favor of conferring the right to marry upon ministers of all denominations, and in 1798 an Act was

passed, which made it lawful for the minister of any congregation professing to be a member of the Church of Scotland, the Lutheran Church, or a Calvinist Church, to marry according to the rites of such church. By a clause of this Act, the clergyman was compelled to appear at the Quarter Sessions, prove his office, and take the oath of allegiance. It will be observed that, by this Act, the Methodists and some other denominations were treated with contempt by the authorities at that time ruling the Province. An obvious right was withheld, and a grave injustice done to a body well deserving of recognition. In some instances the ministers were not disposed to quietly submit to the unjust law. Elder Ryan and the Rev. Mr. Smith, Ryan's son-in-law, both performed the ceremony. Ryan was in consequence banished from the Province, but was pardoned. Smith stood his trial, acted as his own lawyer, and got free. Justice was at last done by the Act of 1831, which, in addition to the churches before named, made it lawful for the remaining orthodox denominations to solemnize matrimony, after having obtained certificates from the Quarter Sessions.

In May, 1814, the Government appointed five persons in the Province to issue marriage licenses, the point in Eastern Canada being Cornwall.

The ladies of ye olden time, and particularly the brides, were dressed in a style essentially different from those shown in the fashion plates of the *Bazar* for 1878. Fancy bonnets, kid gloves, and silk dresses were never dreamed of. The most complete wardrobe consisted of a home-spun dress, deer-skin petticoats, dyed blue from the bark of the soft maple, and a squirrel-skin bonnet. In many instances, bride and bridegroom mounted the same horse, and rode away to the nearest magistrate, a happy couple.

Mr. Hiel Sliter informs us that, in the rear of Lansdowne, the first wheeled vehicle was made by sawing the wheels from the end of a very large log, putting an axle in, and building a rough box above. No doubt, on such state occasions as a wedding, this unique vehicle was in request for the bridal tour.

On the 10th day of June, 1828, Doctor Peter Schofield delivered a temperance address to the inhabitants of Bastard. The address was published at the time, and a copy remains in the hands of his son, W. A. Schofield, Esq., of Brockville. The address is remarkable in more than one particular. It was the *first* temperance address delivered in Canada, and led to the formation of the first temperance society. It also contains an account of "spontaneous combustion," which came under the

of Dr. Schofield, who, it is needless to remark, was a physician of the highest character, and a gentleman with the most scrupulous regard for truth. We give the account in his own words :

"Various are the ways by which drinking people are brought to their death. Some die lingering ; some commit suicide ; some are executed ; some die by violence ; some are drowned, some frozen, or burned up. This last instance being more than ordinary terrific, a few observations upon it may not be uninteresting.

"It is well authenticated, that many habitual drinkers of ardent spirits are brought to their end by what is called 'spontaneous combustion.' By 'spontaneous combustion,' I mean, when a person takes on fire, as by an electric shock, and burns up without any external application. Trotter mentions several such instances. One happened under my own observation. It was the case of a young man about twenty-five years old ; he had been an habitual drinker for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened ; he was then, as usual, not drunk, but full of liquor. About eleven, the same evening, I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He was discovered in a blacksmith's shop, just across the way from where he had been. The owner of the shop, all of a sudden, discovered a bright light in his shop, as though the whole building was in a general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitancy, and, on flinging open the door, discovered the man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended, silver colored blaze, bearing, as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. The blacksmith seized him by the shoulder, and jerked him to the door, upon which the flame was instantly extinguished. There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing soon came on, and his flesh was consumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing. The blood, nevertheless, rallied around the heart, and maintained the vital spark until the thirteenth day, when he died, not only the most noisome, ill-featured, and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view, but his shrieks, his cries and lamentations, were enough to rend the heart of adamant. He complained of no pain of body—his flesh was gone ; he said he was suffering the torments of hell ; that he was just upon its threshold, and should soon

enter its dismal caverns ; and, in this frame of mind, gave up the ghost."

For many years the process of constructing roads was very laborious, the main roads being first marked by blazing trees ; then the boughs were trimmed off, so that persons on horseback might ride through ; in time a winter road was made, and finally a wagon road built. The late Sheriff Sherwood says in his memoir : "I recollect when the King's highway was established from the Provincial line to Kingston ; the line was run by a surveyor named Ponair, with a surveyor under his direction by the name of Joseph Kilborne. The distance from the Provincial line to my father's farm three miles, below Brockville, was ninety-five miles ; and from Brockville to the fort, this side of Kingston, fifty miles. At the end of each mile was planted a red cedar post, marked on it the number of miles from the Province line. This line of road was made some years after the first settlement, but I have forgotten the year."

The oldest cemetery in Brockville was in the front yard of the premises at present occupied by R. P. Cooke, Esq., at the east end of the town. In consequence of the wife of Col. Butler declaring that the place was haunted, the bodies were exhumed, and removed to another resting place.

The following account, written in 1846, is preserved, of the arrival of Governor Simcoe in Upper Canada, in 1792.

"But one house remains in Johnstown in its original proportions. It is built in the Dutch style, with sharp-pointed roof and curious gables. This house was framed of oak, and, considering that it had been drawn from lot to lot, until it had traveled almost the entire extent of the Johnstown Bay, within the last half century, it certainly is a remarkable edifice. It is now a hostelry, with the sign, '*Live, and let live—St. John's Hall—Peace and plenty to all mankind.*' In this house, Governor Simcoe held his first levee, on his arrival in Upper Canada. When the Governor cast his eye over the curving bay, he beheld the sparkling river and the dilapidated old French fort, built during the French ascendancy. The house stood on a point of land formed by the bay and a small stream which passes from the north westward, called formerly by the French, '*Riviere de la Vieille Culotte,*' which, being translated, means, '*Old Breeches River.*'

"At the time the gentry of the Johnstown District collected, looking spruce, though weather-beaten, in their low-tasselled boots, their queer old broad-skirted military coats, and looped chapeaux, with faded feathers fluttering in the wind. On the departure of the Governor, in a birch bark canoe, for

Niagara, the capital of the Province, a salute was fired from an old cannon, obtained from the ruined French fort on Isle Royal; the loyal company repairing to the inn, there to touch parting goblets '*for the success of the good old cause.*'"

"Now I am content—content, I say; and can go home, to reflect on this proud day. Our Governor—the man, of all others—has come, at last. Mine eye hath seen it. Drink to him, gentlemen; he will do the best for us," cried Colonel Tom Fraser, his face flushed and fiery, and his stout frame drawn up to its full height, at the head of the table.

"We do! we do!" vociferated young Kingsmill, emptying his glass, and stamping to express joy.

"Bonhommie" Tom Fraser then got on his legs, and shouted a young soldier's echo to the toast of his relative.

"The mild and placid countenance of Dr. Solomon Jones was lighted up by the occasion, and he arose, and responded to the toast, recounting some of the services performed by the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor in the late war.

"Captain Elijah Bottum, a large, portly person, having at his side a formidable, basket-hilted claymore, then addressed them in brief, military phrase, and gave one of the old war slogans.

"Major Jessup followed, in the same strain, and proposed a sentiment which was received with vociferous cheers by the younger portion of the company.

"Captain Dulmage, Captain Campbell, Paymaster Jones, Commissary Jones, Captain Gideon Adams, Lieutenant Samuel Adams, Ephraim Webster, Captain Markle, Captain Grant, and numerous other captains and officers, made themselves heard on the joyful occasion, until finally the meeting broke up."

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—INCIDENTS.

ON the 18th day of June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, but for some time previous, the Americans had been collecting an army at Detroit, which, in the event of hostilities between the two countries, was to be thrown into Canada.

The invasion took place on the 12th of July, General Hull being the commander; the crossing was made at Sandwich. The American army consisted of about 2,500 men, with thirty-three cannon. Hull was a braggart, and had scarcely touched British soil, when he issued a flaming proclamation, directed to Canadians, in which promises of a most extraordinary character were held out to all who would accept the rule of the Republic.

Advancing upon Amherstburg, he met with a severe check, and, after several skirmishes, in which he was badly beaten, he recrossed the river with his army, with the exception of a small force, left to garrison a temporary fort in Sandwich.

Brock arrived at Amherstburg on the 13th of August, and, on the 15th, with a total force of regulars, militia, and Indians, amounting to 1,300 men, crossed the river, and prepared to assault the town. The gallant action was prevented by the capitulation of the American army, including the troops in the vicinity, as well as the garrison.

Thus ended the first attempt of the Republicans to plant the Stars and Stripes on Canadian soil.

On the 13th of October, another army of invasion, under General Van Ranselaer, crossed the Niagara frontier, and encountered the Canadian forces, under General Brock, at Queenston Heights. After a desperate engagement, in which the noble commander was killed, nearly one thousand of the invaders were compelled to surrender, while many were driven over the precipice into the seething waters of the Niagara.

When war was declared, eight schooners were in Ogdensburg harbor, which, on the 29th of June, attempted to escape to Lake Ontario. Mr. Dunham Jones, who resided near Maitland, seeing the movement, and fully appreciating the advantage which would result to the British interests, if this fleet could be prevented from reaching Lake Ontario, raised a company of volunteers, pursued them in boats, overtaking them at the foot of the islands, just above Brockville. Two of the vessels, the *Island Packet* and the *Sophia*, surrendered without resistance; the crews were landed on an island, and the vessels burned. The remainder of the fleet steered back to Ogdensburg. The utmost consternation prevailed in that town, the confusion being indescribable. All the settlements on Black Lake and along the St. Lawrence were deserted; according to Mr. Joseph Rosseel, of Ogdensburg, "people were everywhere running through the woods, in great dismay."

In a few days, the *Prince Regent*, a new vessel of ten guns, came down from Kingston, and anchored at Prescott, being afterwards joined by the *Earl of Moira* and *Duke of Gloucester*, the former of eighteen, and the latter of ten, guns.

An American schooner, the *Julia*, arrived in Ogdensburg from the lake. Her armament consisted of one eighteen and two iron six-pounders. On the 29th of July, she started up the river, reaching Morristown, opposite Brockville, at 3 P.M., on the 31st, being closely pursued by the *Earl of Moira* and the *Duke of Gloucester*. The British vessels

dropped anchor near their antagonist, all brailed up their canvass, and commenced a cannonade, which lasted three hours and a quarter, without intermission. Owing to the nervousness of the gunners and the inexperience of the commanders, not a single life was lost, and but little injury done to the vessels. The *Earl of Moira* was hulled a few times, the *Julia* escaping with the effects from a single shot. As darkness approached, the gallant contestants came to the conclusion that repairs were necessary. The *Julia* weighed anchor and succeeded in reaching Ogdensburg the next morning. The *Earl of Moira* removed to Brockville, the guns being taken out and placed in a battery on the shore.

In September, the Americans learned that a number of batteaux were coming up the river, laden with supplies, the party being under the command of Adjutant Fitzgibbon. A gun-boat, and also a Durham boat were fitted out at Ogdensburg, and despatched to intercept and capture the British expedition and stores. Leaving Ogdensburg late at night, the enemy landed on Toussaint Island, near where the batteaux lay. The only family on the island was secured, with the exception of the man, who, being a staunch defender of the British flag, made his escape, and, by swimming, reached the Canadian shore. The alarm was promptly given, the militia rallied, and, when the Yankees made the attack, they met with such a hot reception, that they abandoned the Durham boat, which drifted down the river, and fell into the hands of the Canadians. About sunrise, the gun-boat came to anchor, and was immediately fired upon. At the second discharge, five, of the eighteen on board, were wounded; but, before a third volley could be delivered, the remainder brought a cannon to bear upon the Canadian boats, which were compelled to remove out of range, being provided only with small arms. The Americans then beat a hasty retreat for Ogdensburg.

Towards the close of the season, a considerable force assembled at Prescott, and, on the 2nd of October, about forty British boats came up the river, to that place, escorted by two gun boats. A lively cannonade was set up by the battery at Prescott upon Ogdensburg, the object being to cover the boats. On the following day the firing was renewed, but was not answered by the Americans, little or no damage being done, in consequence of the short range of the guns. On Sunday morning, the 4th, twenty-five boats and two gun boats left Prescott at an early hour, proceeded up the river nearly a mile, and then turned their course towards Ogdensburg. The expedition was under the command of Col. Lethbridge, the number of men being about 700. The advance

was made without opposition to mid channel, when the enemy opened the engagement with a tremendous discharge of artillery, supplemented by small arms. General Brown, who was in command at Ogdensburg had rallied the force, numbering 1,200 men, and was fully prepared for the emergency. The boats were thrown into confusion, and were compelled to beat a precipitate retreat. It is said that the enterprise was undertaken without the sanction of the commander of the forces, and was generally condemned as rash and premature.

Col. John Kilborn, of Newboro, has furnished us with the following account of the affair:

"I, with other young men, volunteered to serve in the First Flank Company of the County of Leeds, under Captain John Stuart, late Sheriff of the Johnstown District, for six months' service, and I happened to be the first man placed on duty by Lieutenant William Morris (late the Hon. William Morris), to guard the Kingston road, near the bridge at the West end of Brockville. I continued on duty with the company, being drilled daily by Lieutenant Morris, until September, when an attempt was made to capture Ogdensburg, it being at that time defended by a strong fort and a considerable force of riflemen, by whom we were daily annoyed. The expedition was under Colonel Lethbridge, of the British army, at that time commanding our garrison at Prescott. Assistance from Brockville men was asked for, and with about forty others, I volunteered, and marched to Prescott during the night, under the command of Captain Reuben Sherwood and Lieutenant William Morris. Boats were ready, and early in the morning, led by Colonel Lethbridge, with part of a company of regulars, the attack was made. The boat I was in was commanded by Lieutenant Morris. After getting near the batteries (which they plied constantly), and in front of the town, we failed to effect a landing, and returned to Prescott. The loss in our boat was one killed, (Mott, a cousin of Henry Mott, Delta,) and eight wounded."

On the 6th February, 1813, Captain Forsyth, the American commander at Ogdensburg, was induced by parties from this side of the line to make a descent upon Brockville, the report having been circulated that the American prisoners confined in the gaol were being treated with severity. The raiding party consisted of Captain Forsyth's company and citizen volunteers, numbering, all told, about 200. They left Ogdensburg about nine o'clock in the evening, proceeding by sleighs to the rear of Morris-town. They crossed the ice in two divisions, flank guards being despatched to each side of the town, while the main body stationed themselves in Court House Square. Forsyth, with a few men, entered

the gaol, demanded the keys, which were surrendered, and all the prisoners, except one charged with murder, liberated. A number of prominent citizens were taken prisoners and conveyed to Ogdensburg, with the exception of Dr. Hubbell, who was paroled at Morristown. Among the prisoners were Major Carley, three captains and two lieutenants.

The following is the list of those taken, except officers: Stephen Shipman, David Wheeler, Charles French, Benjamin Gould, William Graves, Winthrop Tufts, Zea Castle, Ichabod Wing, George Allen, Henry Staats, Timothy Buell, Abram McCue, Thos. Daenham, Alex. Campbell, John Davis, Daniel McMullen, Richard McBane, Joseph Trader, Isaac C— (name illegible), Uri Stone, Archibald Ladd, David Wheeler, John W. Easton, Peter Whitman, Joseph Howard, Levi Stone, Thos. Thornton, Isaac Mather, Samuel Elliott, Joseph Wooley, Jas. Smith, Horatio Bradshaw, Gamaliel Tuttle, John Green, Joseph Ryon, Norris Loverin, David Stephenson, Jehiel Smith, Thomas Rambley, William Robinson, Richardson Cameron, Henry Smith, Cleaveland Stafford, John Joy, John Whitley.

The enemy took away one hundred and twenty muskets, twenty rifles, two casks of ammunition, and some other public stores. Private property was not molested. The excuse given for the expedition by American writers, was that the Canadian force, stationed at Brockville (though the place was then known as Elizabethtown), had frequently crossed the river, in the vicinity of Morristown, and apprehended deserters.

A few hours after the arrival of the prisoners at Ogdensburg, two officers from Prescott visited the American headquarters, and secured their parole, with, we believe, the exception of Major Carley, who was subsequently exchanged.

The midnight raid upon Brockville led to the inauguration of measures of a retaliatory character. On the arrival of the Governor at Prescott, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson suggested that an attack should be made upon Ogdensburg. It was finally arranged that the colonel should proceed to Kingston, with the Governor, while Colonel McDonnell, of the Glengarry Fencibles, should make a demonstration on the ice, the object being to ascertain the strength of the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 22nd of February, Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell marched the British force out upon the ice in two columns, but not with the intention of making an attack. One column directed its attention to a point where a breastwork had been thrown up below the Village of Ogdensburg; the other menaced the stone garrison at the

upper portion of the village. The first and largest column, meeting with scarcely any resistance, marched directly into the village. Only a few shots were fired by the Yankees from the two cannon in that quarter, the enemy falling back across the Oswegatchie, and joining the force under Forsyth, the Commander-in-Chief.

Duncan Fraser and Jonas Jones were at this juncture despatched by Colonel McDonnell, under a flag of truce, to the American headquarters, at the stone garrison, with a demand for an unconditional surrender. Forsyth's answer was, "Tell Colonel McDonnell there will be more fighting." The bearers of the reply had no sooner entered the ranks, than the battle commenced. After a sharp encounter, Forsyth was driven from his position, and his order given to retreat to Thuber's Tavern, near Black Lake. Fifty-two prisoners were taken by the British, and conveyed to Canada. The Americans lost five killed, and eighteen wounded. Most of the prisoners were paroled; several were sent to Montreal, where they were for a time confined, a few making their escape, and the balance being exchanged.

The British held possession of the village during the day, securing a large amount of public stores and munitions of war. Before departing, the barracks were burned, and an attempt made to destroy the bridge.

The following are the British official accounts of the affair:—

KINGSTON, Feb. 23rd, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces, has the satisfaction of announcing to the army in British North America, the complete success of an attack, made by Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, and the detachment stationed at Prescott, yesterday morning, on the enemy's position at Ogdensburg, which terminated in the capture of that place, and of eleven pieces of cannon, and all the ordnance and marine stores, provisions, and camp equipage, and the destruction of two armed schooners, and two gun-boats. Such of the enemy's garrison as did not fly to the woods, were made prisoners. The conduct of every individual engaged, and which includes the whole of the troops, regular and militia, stationed at Prescott, appears to have been highly honorable to them.

The following officers are particularly noticed by Colonel McDonnell as having distinguished themselves: Captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, who, the Commander of the Forces laments to find, is severely wounded, as, also, Lieutenant Empey, of the Militia, who has lost a leg; and Lieutenant Powell, of the King's Regiment, who led the Advance Guard; and Lieutenant McAulry, of the Glengarry Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell reports that he was well supported by Captain Eustace, and the officers of the King's Regiment; by Colonel Fraser and Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, and all the officers of the Militia, as well as by Captain Le Liewe, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, attached to the Militia. The field artillery was well served by Ensigns McKay, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, and Kerr, of the Militia; and the good conduct of the Royal Engineers is likewise particularly noticed.

The Commander of the Forces was induced to authorize this attack, not by any means as an act of wanton aggression, the troops under his command having been ordered at all times to abstain from all acts of that nature; but as one of a just and necessary retaliation on that which was recently made on the British settlement of Brockville, by a party from Ogdensburg, and in consequence of frequent depredations from that garrison committed on the person and property of His Majesty's subjects within its reach; and, in announcing its results, his Excellency feels much pleasure in publicly expressing his entire approbation of the gallantry and judgment with which it appears to have been conducted.

His Excellency directs the officers and men taken prisoners on this occasion to be sent to Montreal, there to remain until further orders. A salute to be fired immediately.

JOHN HARVEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED, IN THE ATTACK UPON
OGDENSBURG, 22ND FEB., 1813.

Royal Artillery.—One rank and file killed.

King's Regiment.—One sergeant killed; twelve rank and file wounded.

Newfoundland Regiment.—One rank and file killed, and four rank and file wounded.

Glenarry Light Infantry.—Two rank and file killed; one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, seven rank and file, wounded.

Militia.—Two rank and file killed; one captain, eight subalterns, one sergeant, fifteen rank and file, wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Glenarry Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell Captain Jenkins, severely; Lieutenant McKay.

Militia.—Captain J. McDonnell, Lieutenant Empey, severely; Lieutenant McLean and Lieutenant McDermott.

J. ROWEN,

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

During the Summer of 1813, an American army under Wilkinson was assembled at Sackett's Harbour, while General Hampton, with a large force under his command, waited at Chateaugay, prepared to march upon Montreal, in conjunction with Wilkinson, who was to descend the St. Lawrence to that point. Owing to delays, and the difficulty met with in securing transports, Wilkinson's army was not prepared for offensive action until November, 1813. The force was first landed on Grenadier Island, with the view of capturing Kingston, but finding that place guarded by a strong British fleet, the American commander, on the 5th of September, suddenly embarked his troops, and sailed down the river. The transports consisted of three hundred small sailing vessels and boats, carrying about 8,000 men. The British force at Prescott was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Pearson, who had taken the precaution to despatch Lieutenant Duncan Clark to Cole's Ferry to observe the vessels navigating the river, and promptly report the first appearance of the enemy. At an early hour in the forenoon, an advance guard of vessels bore in sight.

Lieutenant Clark promptly took possession of a farmer's horse, and in a few minutes rode into Brockville on his foam-covered steed, and announced "the enemy are at hand." With only a moment's pause he dashed away for Prescott with the report for his commanding officer. Ere night the American army reached Morristown, where it disembarked and passed the night. Brockville and Prescott were thronged with sturdy yeomanry and loyal citizens, ready to resist and harass the enemy. At the latter place a battery commanding the river was planted, and every precaution taken to prevent Wilkinson from descending the rapids. To escape the fire from Prescott, Wilkinson landed his men at a point about three miles above Ogdensburg, marched them around that village, and reached the stream at a safe point below. During the night the boats were taken down by a few boatmen, who crept along the American shore. Next morning the troops were re-embarked, and the Galops Rapids passed, a halt being made at Point Iroquois. There, the invaders met with a reception at the hands of a dozen Canadians, under the command of Jacob and Peter Brouse, and a hundred militiamen, who poured in a volley, by command of their Captain, Monroe.

Wilkinson commanded his force to land, and Monroe and his little band were compelled to retreat. Part of the American force proceeded about a mile below Iroquois, the flotilla anchoring in the bay opposite. Remaining at this point for several days, the dilatory commander gave the necessary orders, and the boats passed down the Rapid du Plat, halting there to obtain pilots, and making the necessary arrangements for descending the dangerous rapids. At this point he was reinforced by General Brown's brigade, which advanced by land to disperse the British troops and protect the brigade of boats. The intention was to seize Cornwall, and thus secure the Government stores at that place. At Hoople's Creek, Brown encountered the Glenarry militia, under Major Dennis, but that officer did not dare risk an engagement. The Americans under Brown advanced to Cornwall, the boats also running the Sault.

Croil, the historian of Dundas, gives the following account of the battle of Crysler's Farm: "When it was ascertained that Wilkinson had descended the St. Lawrence, Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, of the 89th Regiment, lost no time in setting out in pursuit of the enemy, who had so dexterously given him the slip at Kingston, and hastily embarked the small body of troops that could be spared at that important point, on board the several ships of war and a flotilla of gun-boats. These were necessarily slower in motion, and less easily managed in the in-

tricate channel of the river, than the light boats and batteaux of his opponent Wilkinson, and it was not until the evening of the eighth that the squadron reached Prescott. The troops were immediately transferred to smaller crafts, and being reinforced by detachments of the Canadian Fencibles and Voltigeur Corps, under Lieutenant Colonel Pearson, and accompanied by the gun boats, under Captain Mulcaster, amounting in all to 850 men, left Prescott at sundown on the 9th instant, in pursuit of the enemy. They landed at Saver's, in Matilda, and halted there for the night, where intelligence reached them that the enemy had halted a short distance down the river. Early next morning Morrison marched to Point Iroquois, from whence the American army, nearly two miles distant, was distinctly visible. He continued to advance until he came within half a mile of his adversary, and, having ascertained his numbers and position, decided that he would not there hazard an engagement, and returned to Point Iroquois. No sooner had he done so, than the Americans took to their boats, and were off again. Morrison likewise embarked, and cautiously followed, well aware that Wilkinson must land again ere he ran the rapids of the Long Sault, and he hoped to meet him on more favorable ground than that which they had abandoned. In the evening, having learned that the Americans were landing at Cook's, Morrison dropped down to Munroe's Bay, and there landed his troops, at a distance of about two miles from the enemy. That very evening, the British piquet was approached, but the assailants were quickly driven back. Cryser's house was made the headquarters of the gallant little army, and a council of war decided to give the enemy battle.

All that Morrison asked for his troops was a fair field and no favor; he felt perfectly confident that their raw recruits must eventually yield to the steady and resolute charge of the British bayonets. In the open fields of the old Cryser farm, he saw at a glance, just such a battle-ground as he desired. If he could only entice the Americans to meet him there, he had no fears for the result.

Early on the morning of the 11th of November, 1813, Wilkinson was preparing to take his departure for Monterri, but Morrison was determined that he should not do so, until he had first paid for his night's lodging, and a vigorous and galling fire from the gun-boats was the significant intimation to that effect.

Shortly after daybreak, the British troops were formed on the nine-mile road leading to the woods, their right resting on the King's road, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, consisting

of a skeleton of the Forty-ninth Regiment, under Captain Nairn; a company of Canadian Fencibles, under Lieutenant De Lorimer, and a part of a troop of Provincial Dragoons, under Captain R. D. Fraser, with the Companies of the Voltigeurs, extended a little in advance, under Major Herriott. The left wing was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, consisting of the Eighty-ninth Regiment of the line and a party of Militia under Lieutenant Samuel Adams, with about thirty Indian warriors, posted along the skirts of the woods, under Lieutenant Anderson.

The American army was quickly drawn up in line of battle on Cook's farm, distant one mile and a quarter, the command being given to General Boyd—Wilkinson, through intemperance, being confined to his barge. With the view of bringing the Americans to the ground he had selected, Morrison, about noon, detached a small force to proceed within range, and open fire upon the enemy. They were met by a similar party of Americans, before whom they retired, their pursuers following them up to within a few yards of the nine-mile road, where the main body was concealed by the fence. The first intimation they had of their presence was a well-directed volley of musketry. They immediately took to their heels, leaving, however, three or four of their party dead on the field. A strong body of the enemy's cavalry made a rapid advance, and gallantly dashed up the side of the ravine, but met with such a warm reception, that they were forced to retire. A strong reinforcement of infantry coming up to their support, they rallied, and made another desperate charge. This time they succeeded in gaining the level ground, where a sanguinary contest was maintained, till the British drove them, at the point of the bayonet, once more into the ravine, but not until Captain Nairn and Ensign Clause, of the Forty-ninth, and Lieutenant De Lorimer, of the Canadian Fencibles, were killed.

About the same time, the enemy's column's, under General Covington, were advancing on the right and centre of the British line, in double quick time, with a view of turning their flank. Colonel Morrison, observing this, formed the Eighty-ninth in *echelon*. The enemy then gave a cheer, and commenced a determined and very destructive fire, which the British returned with deadly effect. This checked his advance, and, at the same time, a considerable number of the enemy were captured by the Militia, under Lieutenant Adams. They were also thrown into some confusion by the fall of General Covington, who was at this time mortally wounded. A shell fired immediately after, from one

of the gun-boats, added to the confusion, and caused a wavering in the ranks. Morrison now closed his columns with the enemy, and, together with the troops under Colonel Pearson, kept up such a destructive fire, that the enemy was driven from his position, and compelled to retire from the field, with the loss of one gun, two hundred prisoners, most of his cavalry horses, and a stand of colors, which was found chained to a stump. "This," remarked a corporal of the Fortyninth, "is liberty chained to a stump."

The battle raged until half-past four in the afternoon, and was contested with the greatest bravery by both parties. No pursuit was ordered, as the officer in command was aware that the American reserve would be encountered. After much delay, the Americans, with the entire flotilla, moved down the river to Barnhart's Island. At that point, Wilkinson received the news that Hampton would not be able to join him in the attack upon Montreal, having been compelled to retreat to Lake Champlain by General De Salaberry. A council of war decided that the expedition should consequently be abandoned, and the force retreated to Salmon River.

Thus ended, in ignominious failure, another attempt to annex Canada to the great Republic.

INCIDENTS.

Among the incidents of the battle, the following have been preserved :—

"Samuel Adams, of Edwardsburg, who, with his father, acted as a bearer of despatches from Montreal to Kingston, was, on the day of the battle at Crysler's in the neighborhood, and resolved to tarry and see the fun. Having no particular duty assigned to him by the officer in command, he resolved to have a foray on his *own hook*. Accordingly, in the morning, he left the British lines, and, making a detour through the Second Concession, came out to the river at Raney's farm, in the rear of the American army. Just as he reached the King's Road, which, at that time, followed the margin of the river, a troop of the enemy's cavalry, that had been quartered at Louck's inn, dashed up at full speed. Resistance and flight being alike out of the question, he threw himself down behind an old log, which barely served to conceal him from the horsemen, who, in their hurry, passed within a few feet without observing him. He had not time to congratulate himself upon his narrow escape, before the noise of accoutrements warned him of the approach of a party on foot, and caused him to repent the rashness of his adventure. He kept to his lair closely, until he

should ascertain their numbers, and soon discovered that his alarm was caused by a brace of American officers, in dashing uniforms, who were leisurely sauntering up the road, their swords dangling on the ground, and a pair of pistols in each of their belts. Adams felt quite relieved, that the odds were only two to one, and at once made up his mind to *bug* both of them. Leaving his ambuscade, he planted himself in front of them, and, levelling his musket, with an air of determination, summoned them to surrender their arms, or their lives. To his surprise, they surrendered at discretion, and, arming himself with their pistols, for his musket was unloaded, he marched them back to the woods, and reached headquarters, by the same route he had left, with his prize, in time to take part with the militia in the battle."

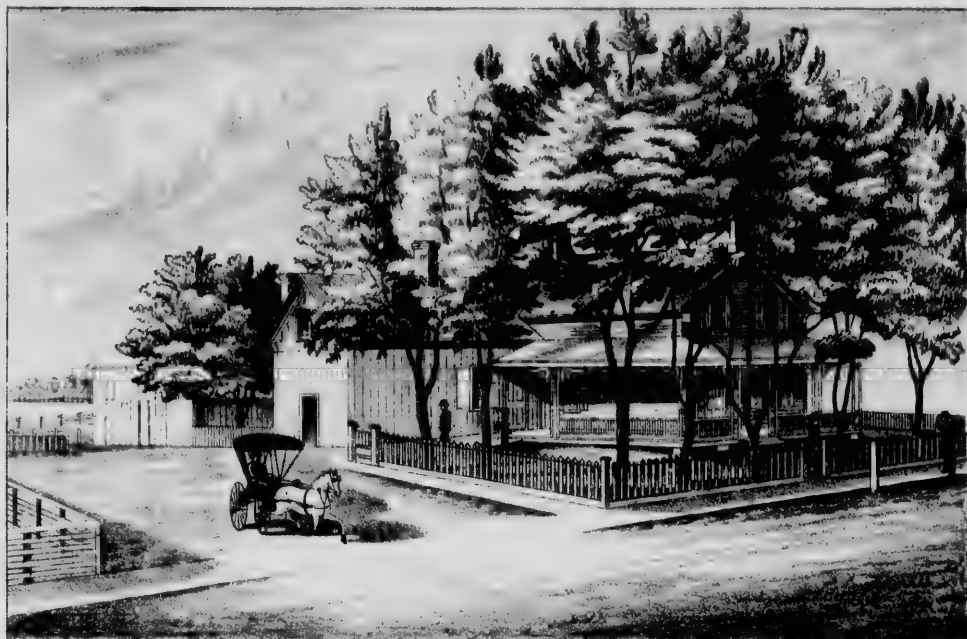
Mr. Richard Holmes, of Kitley, relates the following: When war was declared in 1812, among the volunteers who were ordered to report at Brockville, was one Andrew Fuller, who, finding that he was to be away from home for some time, resolved to repair thither. He called upon his sergeant, McSween, and asked permission, but was told that "it was against orders." Fuller, whose ideas of military discipline were somewhat crude, declared that "he would go." As he attempted to depart, McSween ordered him to halt. Fuller laughed, but did not obey the command. McSween seized his musket and fired, killing the unfortunate man almost instantly. At the time of Forsyth's capture of Brockville, McSween was confined in the gaol, and was the only prisoner not liberated by the Americans. McSween was subsequently tried for the murder of Fuller, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, but was after a time released.

During the war, Captain Forsyth made a descent upon Gananoque, which, at that time, consisted of a few houses, besides the residences of Col. Stone, Captain Braddish, and Seth Downs; also one small log-house, on the east side of the river. Colonel Stone was particularly obnoxious to the Americans, being a prominent United Empire Loyalist, and a staunch defender of British interests. The Americans landed at Sheriff's (now Lindsay's) Point, marched down to the village, and took peaceable possession. They surrounded the residence of Colonel Stone, but failed to find him. Hearing some person moving upstairs, one of the soldiers fired in that direction. The ball took effect in the hip of Mrs. Stone, making a severe, but not dangerous, wound. Imagining that they had killed the Colonel, they immediately departed. Forsyth, in his report to the American authorities, gives a glowing account of the capture

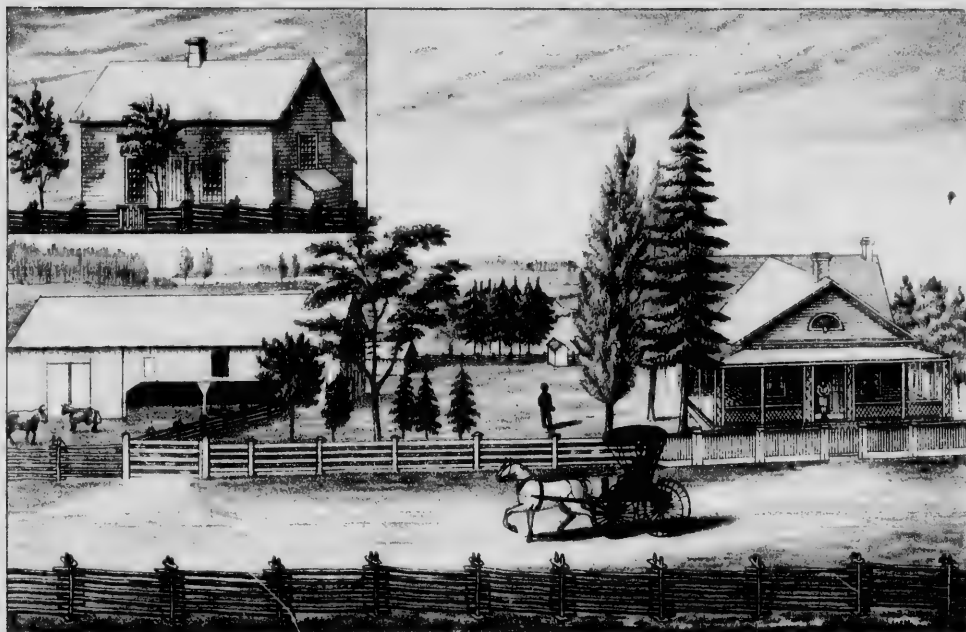
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RESIDENCE OF M. K. EVERTTS, EASTON'S CORNERS.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. COLONEL McCREA, EASTON'S CORNERS




of Gananoque, and the destruction of the Government stores at that place. Mr. Hiel Sliter, of the Rear of Leeds, informs us that the stores consisted of *half an ox, and some old blankets and bed ticks, all of which were burned by the valiant Yankees.* At the time of the raid, Mrs. Stone had in her possession a considerable sum in gold. This was thrown into a barrel of soap, and thus saved from the enemy.

During the war, Charles McDonald, Esq., built the block house at Gananoque, and also the one on Chimney Island, near the mouth of Yonge Mill's creek. Rifle Pits were also constructed on the Canadian shore near LaRue's Mills, and for some time a company was stationed at that place to guard the frontier. The officers at one time took possession of the mill, and compelled the owner to grind wheat exclusively for the army. To accommodate the settlers, LaRue ran the mill *nights and Sundays* to supply the wants of the general public.

During the war the transport service gave rise to several skirmishes, in which the militia of Leeds and Grenville took important parts.

On the morning of the 16th September, 1812, an attack was made by 500 American militia upon a brigade of batteaux, a short distance from Point Iroquois. The militia promptly rallied to the support of Major Heathecote, who had charge of the escort, the escort from Dundas being under the command of Colonel Allen McDonnell, Captain Ault and Captain Shaver. Two companies of the Grenville militia, under Captains Monroe and Dulmage, arrived the same day, bringing with them a nine-pounder, taken from the French at Chimney Island in 1760. This one-gun battery, under the direction of Lieutenant R. D. Fraser, compelled the Americans to evacuate the island on which they were posted, and hastily depart for the south side of the river. The Canadian loss was one killed and several wounded.



In October, 1813, a brigade of boats reached the head of the Rapid du Plat, and halted for the night. The Americans crossed the river, captured the flotilla, and conveyed it to their own side. The surprise was so complete that no resistance was offered.

In November of the same year, a brigade consisting of 36 boats, having on board valuable supplies for the troops in Upper Canada, arrived at the foot of the Rapid du Plat, and laid up for the night.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in force upon Ogden's Island. Captain Alexander McMillen, of Edwardsburg, being in command, ordered the boats to be towed up the rapids, while Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, the commander at Prescott, despatched Captain Skinner, with orders that part of the cargo should be landed and conveyed by

wagons to Prescott; the remainder of the baggage to return to Cornwall. When the loaded wagons had been removed to a place of safety, the report was received that the Americans, 500 strong, had landed, and were about to make an attack. The night came on dark, while the roads were in a frightful condition; but the order was given to advance, and the troops proceeded in the direction of Mariatown. When in the vicinity of Doran's, the enemy was discovered. An ambush was formed, and a deadly fire poured in upon the foe, who retreated, leaving eleven killed and several wounded upon the field. Discovering that Canadian patriotism was more than a match for Yankee bravado, they took to their boats and beat a hasty retreat for home.

On the 18th February, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Pearson despatched from Prescott a force of almost 500 regulars, with orders to proceed to Salmon River and Malone, the object being to harass the remnant of Wilkinson's army, which had been ordered to retire to Sackett's Harbor and Plattsburg. The sleighs for conveying the troops were assembled at Edwardsburg, the cavalcade setting off on the morning of the 19th, and reaching Salmon River the same evening. At that place they destroyed the enemy's stores, the barracks, and a large number of boats. Proceeding to Malone, they seized an immense quantity of provisions and whiskey, with which all the sleighs were loaded, when the order was given to start for Canada. The cavalcade swept through the territory of the enemy unmolested, and all arrived safely at Cornwall, where the proceeds of the raid were deposited in the Government store house. One of the teamsters had for load a hogshhead of whiskey. The soldiers ran up behind the sleigh, bored a hole with a bayonet, and secured in jugs the coveted fluid. When the old man in charge reached his journey's end, he had simply an empty cask.

During the winter, teamsters were hired by the Americans to convey flour for the troops from Sackett's Harbour to French Mills. In the latter part of January they left 300 barrels at Hopkinton, and proceeded to French Mills, to aid in removing supplies to Plattsburg. About 30 teams stopped at Chateaugay for the night, and while the teamsters were amusing themselves in singing and drinking, to pass the night, Major Sherwood and twenty-eight British soldiers arrived, and took the entire party prisoners. The victors secured a large quantity of military stores, which were placed in sleighs and carried to Canada.

In the summer of 1814, Captain Thomas Fraser crossed the St. Lawrence, in the neighborhood of Morristown, proceeded to Rossie, obtained a pledge

from the proprietors of the iron furnace, then building at that place, that no munitions of war should be cast there, and returned with his command to the Canadian side. A plan was formed to attack the party, when passing down the river to Black Lake, but, from fear of exciting retaliation, it was not carried out.

Major Lemon, of Maitland, relates the following: In 1811, a young man named Underhill came from the United States, and secured a situation as school teacher, at Halleck's school house, above Brockville. It was soon ascertained that Underhill was a deserter from the United States army. A Canadian named Montgomery, who owned a small schooner, lent it to a kidnapping party of Americans, who were anxious to arrest the deserter. One day the vessel dropped down the river, until opposite Fulford's, the party proceeding through the woods to the school house, where they seized Underhill. The prisoner was gagged, and dragged away in the direction of the river. Underhill, seizing a good opportunity, broke away from his captors, and ran for the settlement. He was immediately shot dead, and left in the woods. By this time, the children had given the alarm, and the Canadians started in pursuit of the murderers, but were, unfortunately, too late, the Americans making their escape in the schooner. The event created great excitement at the time, and contributed in no small degree to the bitter feeling which subsequently existed along the frontier.

Among the most active of the Loyalists during the war, were the Grant brothers. One of them, Lieutenant Grant, and Captain Reuben Sherwood, were employed along the frontier in the Secret Service. On one occasion, Grant and Sherwood were up among the Thousand Islands prospecting, having with them a force of nine men, when they ascertained that the Americans were building a block house at Gravelly Point. Leaving their men on an island, they proceeded in a small boat, and landed a short distance below the point, in the woods. Sherwood proposed to Grant, that they should take the entire party prisoners. Proceeding through the woods, they came suddenly upon the militiamen who, with muskets lying on the ground, were preparing the timber for the block house. The Americans were astonished at the appearance of two British officers in full uniform. Sherwood, in a loud voice, called out, "what are you doing here," and in the same breath demanded to be shown to headquarters. Turning at the same time to Grant, he said, "consider these men prisoners, and if one of them attempts to pick up a musket, give the signal to the Indians, but don't do so unless abso-

lutely necessary." Sherwood then proceeded to the Major's headquarters, near at hand, and demanded his sword, which was promptly surrendered, that officer laboring under the belief that he was surrounded by a band of Indians, who only waited for a signal to rush upon and scalp every Yankee. Sherwood then proceeded to parole the men one by one, for the remainder of the war, despatching them by a circuitous route for their homes. The Major was marched down to the boat, where great was his surprise to find that he had been outwitted by shrewd Canadians, and that only two officers were necessary to capture a score of armed Americans. He was taken to Prescott, where he was afterwards exchanged for Colonel Carley, who had been taken prisoner in their midnight raid upon Brockville.

From the declaration of war, until the close of hostilities, the Americans were forced to suffer the most humiliating and mortifying defeats and reverses. The British regulars and Canadian militia formed a solid phalanx, which invariably hurled back the invaders, though, in some instances, their numbers were considered overpowering. Along the frontier, the tide of battle turned against the foe, who at first looked upon the conquest of the country as a foregone conclusion. A poor and sparsely settled province proved more than a match for the boasted Republic, and well may our citizens be proud of forefathers

"Who scorned to bend a knee"

to the flag of hostile democracy.

CHAPTER XII.

VETERANS OF 1812-15.

SUMMERS came and winters departed; the middle-aged dropped, one by one, into the grave; the boys and young men found their heads whitened by decades of toil and trouble; political parties wrangled for the seats of office; demagogues and patriots contended for popular favor; parliaments assembled with glittering promises, and sank amid execrations into oblivion; yet, among the long list of petitions and pledges, there was not one which read, "Do honor to the heroes and veterans of 1812." Mindful only of the present, the hardy sires who saved Canada were permitted to recline in the ingle nook, and only, on some wintry night, recount to youth and maiden, the story of the struggle of long ago. In its infancy, Canada was assailed by a powerful neighbor, bent on victory. On lake, on river, and on land, the arm of conquest was thrust out, ready to seize in its relentless grasp the broad and fertile

acres, which, in time, were destined to become the foundation of a new and great British nation in the western hemisphere. When the tocsin sounded to arms, in 1812, Canadians from the skirts of the forest nobly responded. Theirs was not a struggle for glory and honors, for crosses and medals, for decorations and titles. They knew naught, and cared less for the baubles of office. Eight millions assailed a paltry two hundred thousand, only to be beaten back, again and again. Forty to one was a fearful odds, yet the Veterans of 1812 did not shrink from the contest: they were fighting for hearth and home. Many of those who took up arms bore marks of the iron heel of the Revolution in 1776, and their bravery challenges our enthusiasm, the closer it is scanned, and the better it is understood. Called upon to defend a frontier of 1,700 miles in length, menaced at many vulnerable points, they laid down the settler's axe for the musket, determined to "do or die." From Detroit to La Colle Mill, at Queenston and Chrysler's Farm, in midnight foray, in shades of dark forests, upon the open plain, when the bugle sounded, they stood, shoulder to shoulder, with a heroism worthy of the cause, so nobly defended. Thus were planted the seeds of a nationality destined to span from the Atlantic to the Pacific, building up in the north the brightest colonial gem in the British Crown.

To Senator Brouse, then a member of the House of Commons, is due the honor of securing a recognition of the claims of the veterans, who became the recipients, from the Government, of \$50,000. The sum was a paltry one when distributed among the survivors, whose longevity was testified to by the number of applications. In many instances, the grant was appreciated, not for the few dollars given, but for putting on record the services they had rendered their country. Out of the 3,024 applications, 2,554 proved that they were veteran soldiers of 1812-15, and even this list has been materially increased by new applications.

No exact data have been found to establish correctly the number of Militiamen under arms in Upper Canada, in 1812-15, but it was stated, in an address to the Prince Regent, that the population able to bear arms did not exceed 10,000 men. The strength of the Militia on actual service appears to have been as follows: 550 cavalry, 350 artillery, 55 artificers, and 4,500 infantry.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE NAMES OF ALL VETERANS WHO HAVE PROVED THEIR RIGHTS TO PARTAKE IN THE GRANT OF \$50,000, VOTED BY PARLIAMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15; LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Ira Lewis, Addison.

Peter Beaupre, Brockville.

Joseph McNish, Brockville.
John McEathron, Brockville.
Enos Beach, Brockville.
Henry Clow, Brockville.
James Hunter, Brockville.
James Karlson, Brockville.
Amos Wright, Brockville.
James Campbell, Brockville.
Curtis Mead, Brockville. Services not proven.
Daniel Shipman, Grenbush.
Matthew Howard, Lyn.
Reuben Mott, Lyn.
William McLean, Lyn.
Aaron Pennock, Lyn.
George Purvis, Lyn.
David Whitmarsh, Lyn.
John C. Hayes, Lyn.
Ephraim Earl, Algonquin.
John Wright, Algonquin. No return.
Chancey Bishop, Bishop's Mills.
Adam Curtis, Brouseville.
Tewsan Letheroot, Brouseville.
Luke DePencier, Burritt's Rapids.
Timothy Hodge, Charleville.
James D. McMoye, Edwardsburg.
James Adams, Kemptville. No return.
Elija. Shaver, Kemptville.
Delver Hemener, Kemptville. Services not proven.
Charles Tallman, Kilmarnock.
Dunham Jones, Maitland.
James McCrae, Maitland.
Thomas McPearson, Merrickville.
Robert Nicholson, Merrickville.
Charles Rose, Merrickville.
John Vaughn, Merrickville.
William Landon, North Augusta.
David Seeley, North Augusta.
John Twinning, Prescott.
Henry Mosher, Prescott.
Antoine Marceau, Prescott.
Jacob Coons, Prescott.
Elijah B. Smades, Prescott.
Jacob Walter, Prescott.
Comfort Whitney, Prescott.
Ira Sellick, Prescott.
John Forrister, Shanley.
Elijah Pelton, South Gower.
James Smith, South Gower.
Joseph Cook, Spencerville.
George Keeler, Spencerville.
Stephen King, Spencerville.
John Lawrence, Spencerville.
David Roblins Cain, Caintown.
Samuel Miller, Caintown.

Arvin Stoddard, Chantry.
 John Johnston, Delta.
 William Wiltse, Delta.
 Amos Wood, Delta.
 William Brown, Elgin. No return.
 Ebenezer Halladay, Elgin.
 Ira Mitchell, Elgin.
 David Stevens, Elgin.
 William Moore, Elgin.
 Abraham Elliot, Escott.
 James Thomas, Escott.
 Joseph Derbyshire, Farmersville.
 Joel Parish, Farmersville.
 Henry Humphrey, Frankville. Services not proven.
 John G. Lloyd, Gananoque.
 Nicholas Roseback, Gananoque. No return.
 Harry Chipman, Harlem.
 John Griffin, Lansdowne.
 Benjamin Chase, Lyndhurst.
 William Gilfillan, Lyndhurst.
 William F. Bush, Newboro.
 John Kilborn, Newboro.
 Horace F. Sheldon, Portland.
 Thompson Brown, Phillipsville.
 Alvin T. Halladay, Phillipsville.
 Boswell Edgley, Rockport.
 Peter McCue, Rockport.
 Smith Seamen, Rockport.
 William Wright, Rockport.
 John Stoliker, South Lake.
 Hiel Sliter, Sweet's Corners.
 David Sliter, Warburton.
 Robert T. Rorison, Westport.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE RISE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, AND THE REBELLION OF 1837.

AT an early date after the war of 1812, the two antagonistic principles—personal and popular Government—came into collision, terminating in a victory for the latter. A review of the struggle belongs to the domain of general history, but, to understand subsequent events, it is necessary to take up the thread, as told in the lives of the great men of that eventful period. The foundation-stone of Canadian greatness is Responsible Government, to secure which, the Rebellion of 1837 was but an incident, bringing, in its train of evils, results pregnant with blessings to all classes of citizens. The victory was won with difficulty, the strife was bitter, and the contest full of passion and fanaticism. Yet, to the careful student, the lesson conveyed is one of profound instruction. An analysis of the

motives that held sway, discloses the fact that the colonial policy of England was, for many years, governed by no set principles, and in no wise calculated to favor the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. The rebellion of the American Colonies, in 1776, failed to impress the authorities of Downing Street with the knowledge that the Anglo-Saxons are by nature fitted for self-government, and will not long brook arbitrary measures. A recognition of this all-important fact would have saved Canada from years of confusion and the stain of a rebellion. The object of the constitutional party was excellent, though individuals, from feelings of jealousy and disappointment, were, in the end, driven to adopt a course, not only suicidal to themselves, but to the common country. Theirs was a laudable desire to develop and improve the country—to take power from the hands of the few, and place it in the franchise of the many—to destroy the rigid circle of exclusiveness which hedged in the representative of Imperial power, and build up a constitution in unison with the spirit of the age. In Upper Canada, the Crown and Clergy Reserves interfered with the settlement, and cast many additional burdens upon the struggling pioneers. Remonstrances, which were presented to the Governor, received the most contemptuous treatment, aggravating the discontent and increasing the popular desire for rights held inalienable by citizens of the mother country, but withheld from the colonists.

The appearance of Gourlay, about 1817, was the signal for an united effort, in the end, destined to overthrow the "Family Compact," which, for so many years, held the administration of public affairs in the hollow of its hand. Gourlay could not be silenced—his brain was full of schemes, which led to discussion and the fostering of a public spirit. He addressed inquiries to the various municipalities respecting the condition of the roads, number of population, and general wants of the people, which led Sir Peregrine Maitland to adopt severe measures to crush the spirit of inquiry. Meetings were held, and delegates appointed to draft an address and send a commission to England, for the purpose of laying the condition of Upper Canada before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Gourlay was eccentric, but animated by a desire to advance the best interests of the Province, and paid the penalty for his patriotism by being persecuted in a variety of ways. Even the meetings of delegates were prohibited, and parties who attended denounced as traitors.

Neither Gourlay nor William Lyon Mackenzie appear to have conceived the idea of Responsible

Government. They were of the opinion that, by making the Legislative Council elective, the existing evils would be destroyed. It remained for Baldwin to propose the constitutional measure by which the country was tided over the quicksands of danger, and our institutions placed upon a permanent foundation.

GOURLAY'S MEETINGS.

The following is a short account of the meetings held in the Johnstown District :—

In South Crosby, on the 6th of June, 1818, at the school house; Joseph Merriman in the Chair. Chapman Pennock was appointed Representative, and Nathan Ketchum, Clerk. Committee: Joseph Merriman, Henry Halladay, Aaron Pennock.

In Kitley, June 22nd, 1818, at the school house of William Tallman. Benjamin Lyman, J. P., was appointed Chairman; Captain Duncan Livingston was chosen Representative, and T. S. Root, Clerk. Committee: Benjamin Lyman, Timothy Soper, William W. Brown, John Arnold.

In Bastard, June 23rd, 1818, at the house of E. Ryerson Chamberlain. Barnabas Chipman was chosen Chairman; Dr. George Breakenridge, Representative; and Silas Smith, Clerk. Committee: William Stevens, Daniel Terrie, Sheldon Nichols, Judson Stoddard.

In Lansdowne, June 23rd, 1818, at the house of Mrs. Lee. Nathan Hicock was chosen Chairman and also Representative; Oliver Eaton, Clerk. Committee: William Parish, John Struthers, Allan Sweet, Isaac Soper.

In Yonge, June 24th, 1818, at the houses of John Dickson and Stephen Andrews; Captain Joseph Wiltse and William Thompson in the Chair. Benoni Wiltse was chosen Representative, and Andrew Teed, Clerk. Committee: John Dickson, Squire Mott, Daniel Phillips, William Thompson, Walter Adams, Thomas P. Kenyon.

In Elizabethtown, June 26th, 1818, at the house of Mr. Dayton. Thomas Smith, J. P., occupied the Chair, and was also chosen Representative; John Kilborn, Clerk. Committee: Truelove Butler, Vincent Booth, Edward Howard, John Ketchum, Abraham Dayton, J. P.

A general meeting was held at the house of Abraham Dayton, Elizabethtown, on the 26th of June, 1818.

Representatives present:

Duncan Livingston, Kitley.

Dr. George Breakenridge, Bastard.

Nathan Hicock, Yonge.

Chapman Pennock, Crosby.

John Hicock was chosen Representative to proceed

to York (Toronto): John Kilborn, Secretary; and John Smith, Treasurer.

Committee: Abraham Dayton, Thomas Smith, Edward Howard, John Kilborn.

The grounds for complaint were ample and various. In 1825, the vote for reporting the debates was dishonored by the Governor. Petitions from the people demanded economy and retrenchment, regulations for the sale of wild lands, the abolition of Crown and Clergy Reserves and all reservations, except for educational purposes; the abolition of banking monopolies, the simplification of law practice and the reduction of fees, the equal distribution of intestate estates, the establishing of new modes for trying impeachments, the control of the public revenue by the representatives of the people, a revision of the jury selecting system, a repeal of the everlasting Salary Bill; for disqualifying priests and bishops from holding seats in the two Councils, for taking votes at convenient places, for allowing the people to control local taxes, for the abolition of the tea monopoly, and for the equal representation of the people in the House.

Gourlay was at one time confined in gaol, but was finally released. Mackenzie held several meetings in the District, which led to many interruptions and agitations of a violent character. One of the gravest evils complained of was that elections were held only at central points, and continued for many days under circumstances which frequently led to disturbances and even bloodshed. At Beverly (Delta) riots broke out during the polling, in which bands of armed men, brought all the way from Ottawa, insulted, beat and maltreated the yeomanry of the surrounding country.

Ogle R. Gowan was the most prominent assailant of Mackenzie in this district, and upon several occasions appeared at meetings held by that gentleman, and replied with a bitterness which increased the general dissatisfaction. Gowan, led away by prejudice, denounced all by whom he was opposed as traitors and demagogues.

United Empire Loyalists and their descendants were accused of sedition, and to prevent the assembling of conventions, Jonas Jones, of Brockville, on the 28th of October, 1816, introduced a bill intitled "An Act for the Prevention of Certain Meetings Within this Province." Twelve, out of the thirteen members in the House, voted for the bill. The law was, however, repealed two years afterwards.

Through the persecution of Mackenzie and other Radical leaders, the excitement in Upper Canada continued to increase. The great mass of the people were favorable to British connexion, and

had no desire to embrace Republicanism. They demanded reforms, and met with the response, Traitor! It is not surprising, therefore, that leaders were led into excess, particularly when we recall the unconstitutional conduct of the representative of His Majesty in the Province, Sir Francis Head. If Bidwell and Mackenzie were rash, their rashness may with truth be ascribed to the conduct of Sir Francis, who, according to Lord Durham's report, "appears to have thought that the maintenance of the connection with Great Britain depended upon his triumph over the majority in the Assembly."

In March, 1832, a stormy meeting was held in the Court House, Brockville, the object being the formation of the Emigrant Society, in compliance with the recommendation of Sir John Colborne. The requisition calling the meeting was signed by

Charles Jones, L. C.,	Bartholomew Carley,
Jonas Jones,	Henry Burritt,
H. Jones, M. P. P.,	W. L. Whiting,
R. D. Fraser, M. P.,	A. McMillan,
Daniel Burritt,	A. Sherwood,
Dunham Jones,	A. McLean,
D. Breakenridge,	Sylvester Wright,
O. R. Gowan,	Joseph K. Hartwell,
John L. Read,	George Crawford.

After the object of the meeting proper had been accomplished, it was proposed to draft an address, to be presented to His Majesty the King. As the address recited "that the Province was in a most flourishing condition, enjoying the blessings of a free constitution, and a Government most liberally and impartially administered," it was violently opposed by the Liberals present. Speeches were made by Paul Glasford, Richard D. Fraser, Walter C. Crofton, Norton Buell, Mr. Pennock, Jonas Jones, George Crawford, Adiel Sherwood, Bartholomew Carley, James Gray, Henry Jones, Robert Harvey, James Morris, and Ogle R. Gowan. The debate waxed so hot that, at one time, there was danger of a serious encounter. The Liberal party, under the leadership of Mr. Buell, left the Court House, and proceeded to organize a meeting at the inn of Mr. Mair, at which a petition was prepared, of a diametrically opposite character from the one submitted at the Court House. The following persons were nominated to circulate the petition: Truelove Butler, Charles Booth, Samuel Pennock, Samuel Lee, Hugh Scott, Richard Coleman, Thos. Purvis, John Dickey, David Mallory, James B. Howard, Allan Sweet, Levi Soper, James Phillips, George Delong, Silas Smith, Jonathan B. Day, Thomas Knowlton, Peter Howard, Joshua Bates, Elisha Landon, John Ketchum, Samuel Olds, Joseph Haskin, Edward Howard, John Weeks, Samuel

Booth, John Henderson, Robert Clark, William Cowan, William Brann, Jonathan Lyman, Daniel Berney, B. F. Wilson, Abel Wright, Robert Powell, and Patrick Murphy.

Year after year, the contest increased in bitterness, until Mackenzie and a few followers were driven into rebellion, and united in a mad attempt to capture Little York. The prisons were filled with persons charged with treason. Numbers fled to the United States. Many American citizens were, in consequence, impressed with the idea that the majority of Canadians were desirous of annexing the Province to the United States. Private schemes of personal aggrandizement were organized, public meetings held, and a secret society formed, known as Hunter's Lodges, for the purpose of preparing an army for the invasion of Canada. But very few Canadians sympathized with the scheme, though many were smarting from the infliction of grievous wrongs.

The following is a list of those arrested for treason in the Johnstown District:—

Thomas Wilson, Methodist preacher, Dec. 13, 1837; not tried, discharged by magistrates.

William H. Sherman, shoemaker, Dec. 18, 1837; not tried, discharged by magistrates.

William Pike, yeoman, Dec. 18, 1837; not tried, discharged by magistrates—no evidence.

Charles Swift, saddler, Dec. 27, 1837; discharged by magistrates.

Charles R. Bryan, Jan. 2, 1838; discharged by magistrates.

John Thomas, yeoman, Feb. 6, 1838; discharged by magistrates.

James Malone, tailor, July 25, 1838; discharged by magistrates.

William Parrott, laborer, Aug. 8, 1838; discharged by magistrates.

On December 29th, 1837, a small force, under the command of Lieutenant Drew, R.N., was despatched by Sir Allan McNab to Navy Island, and the Steamer *Caroline* (which had been acting as a supply boat for the force under General Rensselaer, at that time threatening Canada,) cut away, set on fire and sent over Niagara Falls. On the 12th day of February, 1838, William L. McKenzie, who had made his escape to the United States, addressed the citizens of Ogdensburg on the Canadian question. In the evening and following morning a cannon was fired several times, in honor of the speaker. Several persons from Prescott crossed to ascertain the matter, and were illegally arrested and detained over night. This action upon the part of the Americans increased the growing hostility, and embittered the feeling along the frontier. On the 18th

day of the same month the State Arsenal at Watertown was robbed of quite a quantity of munitions of war, and steps taken by the Hunters' Lodges for an immediate descent upon Canada.

On the night of the 29th of May, the British steam-boat *Sir Robert Peel*, owned principally by parties who resided in Brockville, on her passage up from Prescott to the head of the lake, touched a wharf at Well's Island for the purpose of obtaining a supply of wood. The captain of the steamer was informed that armed men had been seen on the island during the day; but he took no heed of the warning, let down the steam, and proceeded to take on the wood. After the boat had been moored about an hour, a band of men armed with guns and bayonets, painted and dressed in Indian costume, suddenly rushed upon the boat, and, by hideous yells and threats, drove all the officers, hands and passengers on shore. Many of the passengers in the ladies' cabin were not given sufficient time to dress, and lost the greater part of their baggage.

The pirates then plundered the boat of such valuables as they could lay hands upon, after which they attempted to get the vessel out into the stream, but in so doing she was run upon a shoal. The torch was then applied, and the steamer burned to the water's edge. The number of armed men engaged in the piracy was twenty-two; their place of encampment having been a secluded spot on Abel's Island.

At five o'clock in the morning, while the *Sir Robert Peel* was still burning, the steamer *Onaida* arrived and took off the passengers, conveying them to Kingston.

The leader of the party who engaged in the piracy subsequently published the following manifesto in the American newspapers:

To all whom it may concern:

I, William Johnston, a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, certify that I hold a commission in the Patriot Service of Upper Canada, as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commanded the expedition that attacked and destroyed the steamer *Sir Robert Peel*. The men under my command in that expedition were nearly all natural born English subjects; the exceptions were volunteers for the expedition.

My headquarters were on an island in the St. Lawrence, without the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me Fort Wallace. I am well acquainted with the boundary line, and know which of the islands do, and do not, belong to the United States; and in the selection of the island I wished to be positive, and not locate within the jurisdiction of the United States, and had reference

to the decision of the Commissioners, under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the State of New York, June 13th, 1822. I know the number of islands, and by that decision it was British Territory.

I yet hold possession of that station, and we also occupy a station some twenty or more miles from the boundary of the United States, in what was His Majesty's dominions, until it was occupied by us. I act under orders. The object of my movements is the independence of the Canadas. I am not at war with the commerce or prosperity of citizens of the United States.

Signed the tenth day of June, 1838.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Governor Marcy of New York immediately issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Johnston; \$250 for Daniel McLeod, Samuel C. Frey, and Robert Smith; and \$100 each for the detection and arrest of the other offenders. The Canadian Government also offered a reward of \$5,000 for the conviction of any person or persons concerned in the outrage.

On the morning of the 2nd June, 1838, the American steamer *Telegraph* called at Brockville, and was hailed by two sentries belonging to the militiamen. Not responding, six shots were fired by the sentry, three of the balls taking effect in the steamer. Upon examination it was ascertained that the firing was not justified by orders, the sentries stating that they had discharged their pieces as alarm guns.

BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL

Early in November, 1838, the so-called Patriots rallied in clubs and secret lodges, making preparations for a descent upon Canada. Bands of men assembled at Syracuse, Sackett's Harbour, Watertown, and Oswego, who openly declared their intention of invading British soil. Large quantities of arms and munitions of war were collected and secreted along the St. Lawrence frontier.

On the 10th of November, two schooners, named the *Charlotte of Oswego*, and the *Charlotte of Toronto* were freighted at Oswego, from boats that had arrived from Syracuse by the Oswego Canal. The steamer *United States* left Oswego about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, the 11th November, to continue her regular down trip. She had on board at the time about one hundred and fifty passengers. A nail keg was put on board, the head of which came out, when it was found that the keg was filled with bullets. A number of boxes were taken on board, marked Cape Vincent. When the steamer arrived at Sackett's Harbor, about thirty men came

on board. On reaching Cape Vincent, an additional reinforcement was received. On arriving at the foot of Long Island, the two schooners that left Oswego on the 10th, were discovered and taken in tow by the steamer, a schooner being lashed to each side. After leaving French Creek, swords and pistols were taken from the boxes on board the steamer, with which the men proceeded to arm themselves. Just before the steamer reached Morristown (about eleven o'clock on Sunday night, Nov. 11) the schooners were unfastened and dropped astern. After remaining in Morristown about three hours, the *United States* proceeded to Ogdensburg, where she arrived at three o'clock on Monday morning. The schooners, after parting company with the steamer, proceeded to Prescott. They contained a military armament, under the command of General John W. Birge, but which were under the more immediate command of a Polish officer named Von Schoultz, who had engaged in military operations in his native land. Upon approaching Prescott, one of the schooners was made fast to the upper wharf, and Von Schoultz urged the men to land, with bayonets fixed, march into the village, and take possession of the fort. A difference of opinion as to the mode of attack arose, which led to a delay, and the schooner was cast off. Soon after, the *Charlotte of Oswego* grounded in the mud in the delta of Oswegatchie River. At daylight Monday morning, a crowd assembled on the dock at which the steamer *United States* was moored, seized an iron six-pounder, belonging to the Village of Ogdensburg, and a brass four-pounder, the property of the State of New York. The leaders then mustered a volunteer company, openly deriding the local civil authorities. Having obtained a crew, the fires of the steamer were lighted, and, as soon as steam was up, she left the wharf, and proceeded to the assistance of the schooner that had run aground. The schooner *Charlotte of Toronto*, after casting off from the upper wharf, fell down the stream, and took up a position, early in the morning, nearly opposite the windmill, about a mile below the village. The walls of the mill were thick and massive, and the interior divided into several stories. In the vicinity of the mill were several massive stone houses, all of which were at the time inhabited by families. The point on which the mill stands juts out a short distance into the St. Lawrence, and at that time the margin of the river was, for a considerable space above and below, overgrown by a thicket of cedar. At this point a lodgement was made, and a portion of the armament of the schooner was landed. The steamer *United States* did not succeed in pulling off the grounded schooner,

and presently returned to the American shore. The *Experiment*, a British steamboat, was lying at this time at the wharf at Prescott; being armed with cannon, she fired upon her without effect. Additional hands were procured to navigate the steamer, which had herself grounded for a short time on her first trip, and she was again worked into the river, near where the schooner *Charlotte of Oswego*, lay aground, and soon after again returned. A demand was here made, from one on board to those on shore, for a longer hawser, which was promised from a neighboring store, and a quantity of bread and other provisions was conveyed aboard. On again leaving the dock she went out into the channel, going between the grounded schooner and the British shore, and passed down the river to Windmill Point, and was twice fired upon by the *Experiment*. After arriving at Windmill Point she remained there some time, and about this time the *Charlotte of Toronto*, having remained opposite the Windmill till about the middle of the day, sailed up the river and came to anchor near the American shore, not far from where the other schooner subsequently anchored, and remained till dark. The movements of the *United States* had consumed nearly half of the day, and she came up at almost the same time with the *Charlotte of Toronto*, and apparently with the view to cover her from the fire of the British steamboat. She again went down to Windmill Point, at each time of passing receiving a fire from the *Experiment*. As she was coming up on the last trip, a cannon shot from the British steamer entered the wheel house, and instantly beheaded a young man by the name of Solomon Foster, who stood as pilot at the wheel. During the last trip of the steamer it was observed that but a small part of those who went to Windmill Point returned. In the afternoon of Monday a small steamer, the *Paul Pry*, went from Ogdensburg to the stranded schooner, and succeeded in hauling her off. Not long after being relieved, she passed down and took a position near the other schooner, and in performing this service, encountered a brisk fire from the *Experiment*. During Monday there was frequent crossing of the river in small boats. Monday night was spent by the invaders at the Windmill and adjacent premises. On Tuesday morning the two schooners were seized by the United States Marshal. The *Charlotte of Oswego*, at the time of seizure, had on her deck two or three cannon, one being properly mounted on wheels, the others on small plank trucks. There were also on board, boxes and small casks, which contained guns and ammunitions of war. After the United States steamer had been seized, her machinery was taken apart, so that she could not be used. On Tuesday

the British armed steamers *Cobourg* and *Victoria* arrived at Prescott with a reinforcement of troops, and at about seven o'clock, they, together with the *Experiment*, opened a discharge of cannon, throwing shot at the Windmill. The insurgents replied from their battery on shore. On Tuesday a detachment of forty men of the 3rd regiment, under Lieutenant Johnston, and thirty mariners under Lieutenant Parker, were landed, and joined by detachments of militia. At a quarter before seven the British advanced in two columns. The left, under Colonel D. Fraser, consisting of the mariners, Captain G. McDonnell's company of Highlanders, Captains Jones' and Fraser's companies of the 2nd regiment of Grenville militia, and 100 men of Colonel Martle's men of Stormont militia. The right column was led by Colonel Gowan, of the Queen's Borderers, and one hundred of Captain Martle's regiment. Soon after a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill, in the rear of the mill, for about eighty or one hundred rods, and the report of small arms made an incessant roar. The invaders were mostly protected by stone walls, and comparatively secure, while the British were fully exposed in the open field, and suffered greatly from the sharp shooters posted in the upper portion of the mill. The British did not at that time have at Prescott guns of sufficient weight to make a sensible impression upon the massive walls of the tower, their shot rebounding from the surface without producing effect.

After twenty or thirty minutes, the party gave way, and retired over the hill. At the time when the action commenced, the invading force was supposed to have numbered about one hundred and eighty, but during the engagement, a party consisting of about fifty, were separated from their comrades, scattered, pursued and captured in detail. The invaders lost in the engagement five killed and thirteen wounded. Finding that the stronghold resisted any means of attack which they possessed, the British resolved to await the arrival of heavier cannon, taking precautions, meanwhile, to prevent any reinforcement being sent over from the American shore. From nine till three there was but little excitement. An irregular firing was kept up on the windmill, and a body of regulars fired an occasional volley at a stone house in which a portion of the insurgents were established. At three o'clock in the afternoon, a barn was burned by the invaders, as sheltering the British. During this time, the force occupied the windmill and several of the houses adjoining, and the brow of the hill. On the evening of the 13th, a requisition was sent to Sackett's Harbour by the Americans for more troops, to assist those already at

Ogdensburg, in restraining any attempt at reinforcement. The dead and wounded lay on the field until the morning of the 14th (Wednesday), when the British sent a flag of truce for permission to bury the dead, and both parties were for a short time engaged in collecting and carrying off from the field the slain. On the forenoon of Thursday, Colonel North sent for several of the prominent citizens of Ogdensburg, to ask their advice on the propriety of applying to Colonel Young, the British commander, to ask of him the privilege of staying the further effusion of blood, by being allowed to remove the invaders, and becoming responsible that they should attempt no further disturbance on the frontier.

The measure met with the approbation of those consulted, and a messenger was despatched to consult with the British commander, who declined the proposition.

The steamers *Cobourg* and *Victoria*, having been dispatched to Kingston for guns of greater calibre, and the machinery of the *Experiment* being under repair, the citizens of Ogdensburg determined, if possible, to remove their countrymen from their perilous position. This delicate and responsible service was entrusted to Preston King, Esq., at that time postmaster of the village. A sufficient number of volunteers were raised for the occasion, and the steamer repaired to the vicinity of the windmill. Among the volunteers, was a man connected with the invaders, who was said to be an officer of their organization; he was, for these reasons, recommended to open communication with them, and was sent on shore in a small row-boat, to announce the errand of the steamer, which, as the shore was shoal, and there was no wharf, was compelled to lay off several rods from the bank, to avoid grounding.

By subsequent information, it was ascertained that some person who went ashore in the first boat, reported that a reinforcement of men and supplies might soon be expected by the invaders, and they were advised to maintain their position.

After waiting a considerable time for the return of the row-boat, Mr. King took a new boat, repaired to the windmill, made known the nature of his errand, stated the folly of looking for reinforcements, and earnestly requested them to avail themselves of the only chance of escape that would be offered. The invaders refused to avail themselves of the offer, and Mr. King was reluctantly compelled to return, without having accomplished his purpose, any further than to bring off six or seven men from the mill. He had scarcely returned to port, when the British armed steamer

was seen proceeding down the river, and all chance of passing between the mill and the American shore was cut off.

On the morning of the 16th, the British, having received ordnance sufficient for the reduction of the place, set themselves at work systematically for that purpose. During the forenoon, an unconditional surrender was made, the prisoners being marched out between files of regulars, and conducted to Fort Wellington.

The following account of the battle is from a summary given by a British officer who was present, and also the official reports:—

Early in November, 1838, rumours had been very generally circulated, of an intended descent upon some part of the frontier of the Johnstown District, by brigands, who, it was well known, had been organizing on the American shore, for that purpose; but, from the secrecy of their proceedings and the extent of line (65 miles) to superintend, it was impossible to form a correct opinion as to the exact spot. Circumstances, however, induced Colonel Young, commanding the District, to imagine that Brockville or Prescott would be the point of descent; he accordingly took every precautionary measure of which his resources would admit. Towards the 9th of the month, the reports on the subject gained still more credence, and scarcely a doubt remained that the period of invasion was not far distant. At this time, the whole force at Prescott (headquarters) consisted of thirty-five effective men, of the Lancaster (Glengarry) Highlanders, under Captain George Macdonnell; four weak companies, 1st and 2nd Battalions of Grenville Militia, hastily collected, under Captains Dunham Jones, Fraser, Henderson, and Thomas; a few men of an independent company, which Captain Jessup had just been authorized to form; and fifty of the townsmen, under Captain McMillan, amounting altogether, to about 150 rank and file. This small and, for the greater part, undisciplined band, was nightly under arms, either as piquets, or ready to move in a moment on any point. About 2 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 12th, a suspicious sail was descried coming down the river, unusually close to shore, by the double sentries posted on the most prominent wharf, one of whom ran in immediately to apprise the commanding officer, who had left the spot but a few minutes before. The night being extremely dark, and it blowing hard, Colonel Young, supposing she would by that time be abreast of the town, ran down to Fraser's wharf, not far distant, and reached it just in time to assist in frustrating the efforts of the schooners (two being lashed together) to grapple with the wharf. He

hailed without receiving an answer, and, perceiving the intention of the schooners to drop down to McMillan's wharf (distant about 150 yards), he hastened thither, closely followed by a few straggling townsmen, with arms, who were on the alert, and found them rapidly approaching, he, as well as Mr. Stephen Jones, hailing again to no purpose, although the schooners were so near that a person could have jumped on board. Colonel Young threatened to fire into them, when a man cried out, *Charlotte of Toronto*; George, Master," at the same time, putting the helm down, and standing across the river, towards the American shore. The vessels separating immediately afterwards, and the night being very dark, they were soon out of sight. In a short time after, the American steamboat *United States* came down, and went into the port of Ogdensburg, immediately opposite Prescott; and about an hour before daylight, the small British steamer *Experiment*, with one 18-lb. cannonade, and one 3-lb. carriage-gun, commanded by Lieutenant Fowell, of the Royal Navy, arrived from Brockville, with Colonel Duncan Fraser and the volunteers on board, and, having ascertained that the schooners were in the American water, returned, and remained in front of the town for its protection. The alarm spreading rapidly through the town, the inhabitants of every class turned out to join the troops, and the intense anxiety for daylight is not to be described. Every eye was on the strain, and, at the first dawn, two large schooners (one aground), their decks covered with men, were seen at anchor in the American waters, near Ogdensburg, and about three-quarters of a mile from Prescott. The proximity of a formidable enemy was no longer doubtful. Soon after sunrise, numerous boats, crowded with men, passed frequently between the American shore and the vessels, and an immediate attack upon the town was naturally expected. Between 7 and 8 A. M., the *United States* was observed getting up her steam, and, shortly afterwards, three gentlemen, of Prescott, returned from Ogdensburg, where they had gone to ascertain the real state of things, informed us that the *United States* was in possession of the Patriots, that the mob had overpowered the authorities, and that they had taken possession of two guns (6 and 8-pounders) in charge of the Volunteer Artillery there. At the same time, a person came over, and stated that his brother, assistant engineer of the vessel, was obliged to superintend one of the engines, two men standing over him with pistols, and that the best men in Ogdensburg were putting wood on board, to enable her to cross over and take Prescott.

At 9 o'clock the *United States* left the port of Ogdensburg, and attempted to assist the schooner which had grounded on the bar, but finding her chain too short, she returned for another. On coming out again and entering the British waters, the little *Experiment* met her in a most dauntless manner, and gave her a shot from each of her guns. The *States* finding herself thus vigorously attacked, abandoned the schooner on the bar, and steered toward the Windmill Point, with the schooner, the *Experiment*, still firing upon her, and sending into her two shots, one in the hull, the other in the upper works. However, the men on board those vessels (between 200 and 300), with three pieces of artillery, succeeded in landing, occupied the Windmill Point (a stone tower of considerable strength), and the stone buildings in the vicinity, threw up a breast-work on the brow of the hill, and placed two guns to command the road from Prescott, and another facing the river St. Lawrence. Lieutenant Farrell did not think it prudent to allow himself to be drawn too far down, lest the town should be attacked by the other schooner. He therefore put the *Experiment* about, and stood up the river at the moment the American steamer *Paul Pry* succeeded in getting the schooner off the bar, when observing them standing into British waters, he fired a charge of grape at the latter, and one of canister at the *Paul Pry*, the former of which took full effect, the wretches on board the schooner prostrating themselves on the deck and crying out for mercy. At this moment the *States* moving up, and the schooner's gib filling, the latter fired his guns at the *Experiment*, the shots falling in the town, and stood within the American channel. The *States* then appeared under a heavy press of steam, intending to run the little *Experiment* down before she could reach a shoal water; but the latter being put about, sent a lucky shot through her wheel house, and took off the pilot's head, which so discomfited the brigands, (there being no person on board acquainted with the bar) that the boat stood towards the light house, and dropped anchor close to Ogdensburg. The scene during this period was awful in the extreme to the inhabitants, who saw their town threatened at two points by at least 600 lawless foreigners, determined, no doubt, on massacre and plunder. The plan was well laid; the enemy must have been well aware of the impossibility of Colonel Young attempting to oppose their landing at the mill with any effect, so long as the town was menaced with an attack also from the force in his front. All he could do was to post parties a short distance in advance of the town, at the roads leading to the Windmill, the Rideau Canal and Brockville, the greater part

of his small force remaining formed in the main street, ready to move at a moment on any point. Little could the enemy have calculated on the resistance they had to encounter from the *Experiment*. This boat appeared no larger than a ship's launch, in comparison to her opponent; but she was so skilfully manœuvred, and so gallantly fought, that the American could not gain the least advantage of her for one moment, although the most strenuous efforts were made. The cool and determined conduct of Lieutenant Fowell, and his brave crew, excited the admiration of all who witnessed this animated and momentous affair.

Being tolerably secure from any further attempt from the American steamboats, attention was chiefly directed to the force which had effected a landing at Windmill Point, than which no position in the neighborhood could be better calculated for their purpose. The bridge over Honeywell's Creek, one mile from Prescott, on the road to Brockville, having been taken up, and two dragoons going with despatches to that town, and a small piquet stationed at the bridge made prisoners and carried off by persons who landed there at daylight from two large boats, Mr. Stephen Jones offered to take a circuitous route, and procure such reinforcement as could be spared consistently with the safety of Brockville. Accordingly, Lieut.-Col. Gowan arrived at dark with the men he had enlisted for the Ninth Battalion Incorporated Militia, commanded by Captain Edmondson, with a few he had enlisted for an independent company; and they immediately, notwithstanding the fatigue of a long march and the inclemency of the weather, took up their position in front of and on the ruins of Fort Wellington, nearly the whole of the militia being, at the same time, posted to watch the enemy, and protect the town of Prescott. About midnight, Captain Sandom, R. N., commanding on the lakes, came down from Kingston in the armed steamer *Victoria*, accompanied by the *Cobourg*, with two officers and seventy-four men of the 83rd Regiment and Royal Marines on board, and having placed these detachments at Colonel Young's disposal, a combined attack on the position occupied by the enemy at the mill was decided upon. The probable line of defence to be adopted by the brigands (who had been considerably reinforced from the American shore during the early part of the night) being ascertained, Colonel Young made arrangements to move off his ground soon after daylight, in two columns—one composed of thirty men of the Royal Marines, under Lieutenant Parker, of that corps, Captain George Macdonnell's company of the Lancaster (Glengarry) Highlanders, having a few of Captain Jessup's company attached,

Captains Dunham Jones, S. Fraser, and Henderson's companies of the 1st and 2nd Grenville Militia, with one company of the Dundas Militia, under Major Clark, amounting altogether to about 150 men, being placed under the command of Colonel Duncan Fraser, of the Grenville Militia (an officer well known in the Province for his remarkable energy and bravery), with instructions to move round some marshy ground, and attack the enemy in that direction; while the other, composed of forty-four men of the 83rd Regiment, and commanded by Lieutenant Johnson, and the 9th Battalion Johnstown Militia, with Captain Edmondson and his few men attached (about 160 in all), under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan, by the high road on the bank of the river, from Prescott to Johnstown, and, if successful in dislodging the enemy from the walls behind which they were posted, make an effort, in conjunction with Colonel Fraser's column, to carry the mill and other stone buildings. The charge of protecting the town, and watching the movements on the opposite shore, was entrusted to Captain Jessup, who, from his activity and knowledge of those he had to deal with, was well calculated for this duty. Information having been received, about three o'clock in the morning, of the approach of a detachment of the Stormont Militia, under Colonels Crysler and Markley, a dragoon was dispatched to meet and conduct them through the intricate country they had to traverse, and, when on the point of putting the columns in motion, Colonel Young had the satisfaction to see them arrive on the ground. The steamers under Captain Sandom dropping down towards the mill, no time could be spared to refresh the weary troops. Half of them, about eighty men, were instantly attached to each of the previously formed columns, when the order to advance was given, and the whole moved off towards their destined points. Both columns advanced in silence and with marked regularity, and in twenty minutes were within rifle-shot of the enemy, posted in force some distance in front and flank of the windmill. That led by Colonel Fraser was the first to receive their fire, and the action soon became general. The intervening ground was open, and Colonel Young, who accompanied the column that was advancing by the high road, being apprehensive that every shot from the men protected by the walls would tell, perceived at once the advantage of closing rapidly with them, and his order being obeyed in the most enthusiastic and determined manner, the enemy were, in less than an hour, dislodged in succession from all of the walls, some houses, and a grocery which they occupied, and compelled to fly for refuge to the mill and

two or three stone buildings close to it; but, on approaching these buildings, we found that they were well manned, and a destructive fire, by which several valuable lives were lost, being kept up from the upper windows of the mill, and a strong stone store which flanked it as completely as if built for that purpose, the troops were placed under partial cover, within one hundred yards, in the hope that a breach would be made by the armed steamers, from which an incessant fire of shot and shell had been maintained from the commencement of the operations.

At this time it was considered to be impracticable to make an effectual impression by such means upon the buildings, the balls glancing off without doing any injury. Colonel Young, unwilling to risk the advantage he had already gained, and the certain destruction of many more of his men, decided on drawing a cordon of sufficient force round the brigands, until heavier guns could be procured. Accordingly, having established the necessary posts, and removed the wounded from the field, he ordered the remainder of the force back to Prescott at 3 P. M. Late in the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan's battalion returned to Brockville.

In the engagement, the detachments of the 83rd Regiment, the Royal Marines, and the Militia, displayed most fully the characteristic coolness and bravery of British soldiers, and the severe loss they suffered (74 killed and wounded) is the best proof of their determination to free their country from the band of miscreants who had dared to invade it. The faithfulness with which the Militia performed various harassing duties, being exposed to wet and cold, was highly creditable to them. When the cordon was about to be formed, fatigued as they were, every man wished to remain—the entire body actuated by the same feeling—a full determination to prevent the escape of one of the murderous gang in the mill, and this determination was so fully carried out that all were eventually captured.

The service had to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Johnston, of the 83rd Regiment, a brave and valuable officer, who was killed within sixty yards of the mill; and Lieutenant Dulmage, of the First Battalion of Grenville Militia, who was killed at the head of his men. Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan was slightly wounded. Lieutenant Parker, of the Royal Marines, was severely wounded in the arm, but would not leave the field. Lieutenant Parlow, of Dundas Militia, and Ensign A. McDonnell, of the Lancaster (Glengarry) Highlanders, having given ample proof of their gallantry, were also wounded. Every officer and soldier engaged did his duty to the utmost, Colonel Fraser and Captain George

McDonnell being conspicuous for their bravery during the day.

Major William McQueen, Captain Cargie, and many of the gentlemen of Prescott and Brockville, joined the force, and rendered much service by their spirited example.

The wounded men were kindly attended by Dr. Scott, Dr. Chisholm, and the other practitioners of Prescott.

The enemy stood their ground with more firmness than could be expected, and only retired before the bayonet. They suffered severely; two of their commanders, Brown and Phillips (supposed to be James Phillips, of Phillipsville), with eighteen men were killed; twenty were wounded, and twenty-six, including Colonel Abbey, the second in command, were taken prisoners.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED, BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCE.

The 83rd Regiment.—One lieutenant killed; four rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines.—One rank and file killed; one lieutenant, and thirteen rank and file, wounded.

Lancaster (Glengarry) Highlanders.—Five rank and file killed; one ensign, and seven rank and file, wounded.

Ninth Provincial Battalion.—One lieutenant-colonel, and eight rank and file, wounded.

Dundas Militia.—Four rank and file killed; one lieutenant, and five rank and file, wounded.

First Regiment Grenville Militia.—Two rank and file killed; four rank and file wounded.

Second Regiment Grenville Militia.—One lieutenant killed; four rank and file wounded.

Captain Edmondson's Brockville Independent Company.—One rank and file killed; three rank and file, wounded.

Captain Jessup's Company, Prescott.—Four rank and file, and one sergeant, wounded.

Gentlemen Volunteers.—Two wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieutenant W. S. Johnston, 83rd Regiment.

Lieutenant Dulmage, Grenville Militia.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. Gowan, 2nd Provincial Battalion; slightly.

Lieutenant Parker, Royal Marines: severely.

Lieutenant Parlow, Dundas Militia; severely.

Ensign A. McDonnell, Lancaster Glengarry Highlanders; severely.

Gentlemen Volunteers—Russell, severely.

Gentlemen Volunteers—Wilson, slightly.

When intelligence reached Kingston, Colonel Dundas, of the 83rd Regiment, embarked a strong detachment and a battery of six-pounders. On arriving at Prescott, it was found that the field pieces were too light, and they were returned to Kingston in the afternoon, eighteen-pounders being sent down to reduce the walls of the mill.

Fully 2,500 men belonging to the Militia, had collected by the night of the 14th.

About 1 P. M., on Friday, the 16th, Colonel Dundas arrived from Kingston, with two eighteen-pounders and one howitzer, under Major McBean, R. A., and four companies of the 83rd, under Major Trydell. At half-past four P. M., the guns having been placed in position at 400 yards, the buildings occupied by the brigands were assailed by a well directed fire from the cannon, in conjunction with the armed boats on the river, under Captain Sandom. The large stone house being riddled, and its garrison driven out, the enemy in the mill displayed the white flag, and surrendered unconditionally to Colonel Dundas. One hundred and three prisoners were secured, including eighteen wounded. The total number was subsequently swelled to 160, the balance being discovered in the cedars near the river.

Colonel Dundas immediately re-embarked the troops which had accompanied him, with the prisoners in charge, and proceeded to Kingston at noon, on the 17th; the whole of the Militia who had assembled to give their aid, dispersing in the most orderly manner.

During the rebellion, a party of Americans landed on Hickory Island, about four miles below Gananoque. A force from the Canadian Militia was assembled, and steps taken for making an attack upon the invaders, who, considering discretion the better part of valor, "folded their tents like the Arabs, and as silently stole away."

Bill Johnston, the leader of the gang that burned the *Sir Robert Peel*, was in Ogdensburg during the battle of the windmill, and appeared openly on the streets. He and his son left the village in a small boat, which was pursued by the Collector of Ogdensburg. Johnston, being hard pressed, landed about three miles up the river, and finally surrendered to C. T. Boshwell and A. B. James. The prisoner was immediately conveyed to Sackett's Harbor.

The prisoners captured at the windmill were conveyed to Kingston, where they were confined. A few of the leaders were hanged, some were transported, while the boys, who formed a large percentage of the force, were, through the sugges-

tion of Judge Jones, of the Queen's Bench, set at liberty.

Some months elapsed ere the ill feeling engendered by the invasion subsided along the frontier, the greatest caution and forbearance being exercised by the officials on both sides of the line.

The steamer *United States* was particularly obnoxious to Canadians, in consequence of the active part she had taken in the battle of the windmill. On the 14th of April, 1839, as she was leaving Ogdensburg, several musket shots were fired from the wharf at Prescott, where a large crowd had assembled. The passengers also reported that shots were fired when she was passing Brockville.

On May 17th, 1839, the schooner *G. F. Weeks* stopped at Brockville, to discharge some merchandise. She had at the time a six-pound cannon on her deck, belonging to the State of New York, and consigned to A. B. James, of Ogdensburg, to replace the one that had been seized by the insurgents at the time of the battle of the windmill. The crowd on the wharf attempted to gain possession of the cannon, the crew of the vessel resisting. During the disturbance, the vessel was seized by the Collector of Customs. The gun was then taken by the citizens, who paraded the streets with it, and fired it repeatedly. Colonel North, the American commander at Sackett's Harbor, was promptly notified, and he repaired at once to Brockville in the steamer *Oncida*, and demanded of the Collector the grounds upon which the schooner had been seized. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, he proceeded to Prescott, and made a peremptory order upon Colonel Fraser for the release of the vessel and her cargo. The reply was returned that the vessel would be given up, but doubts were entertained whether the cannon could be recovered from those into whose hands it had fallen. Colonel North placed on board the *Oncida* one hundred regulars fully armed, and proceeded to Brockville. The steamer took up a position alongside the schooner, and a demand was once more made for the surrender of the vessel and the cannon. The wharves and block house were crowded with men, many of them armed, and the excitement was intense. The civil authorities exerted themselves to secure the return of the cannon, but were unable to persuade the excited citizens to surrender it quietly. Matters thus remained for several hours, during which a collision was momentarily expected. At 4 p. m. a steamer from Kingston, having on board a number of regulars, arrived, and, by their aid, several of the ringleaders were arrested and lodged in the guard house. The cannon was also secured, and promptly returned to the United States authorities. The

tidings of the event brought his Excellency Governor Sir George Arthur to Brockville, where he was presented with an address signed by 266 persons, who protested against the manner in which the gun had been given up. In his reply, the Governor admitted that the seizure was illegal, and regretted that greater caution had not been exercised. The step once taken, he regretted that the seizure was abandoned without due authority, and, more especially, under the circumstances, admitting, at the same time, that the magistrates had acted with honest zeal. He declared that the seizure and firing of the cannon was a lawless proceeding, and regretted the personal abuse which had been offered to foreign officers, who had entered the country in the discharge of a public duty.

On the 4th of August, 1839, the American steam-packet *St. Lawrence* was met by Her Majesty's steamer *Montreal*, when nearly opposite Brockville. The *St. Lawrence* was ordered to show her colors, but not complying, W. N. Fawell, the British commander, gave orders to fire. Several muskets were discharged, but no lives lost. The affair was subsequently the subject of considerable correspondence between the British and American Governments.

Gradually the feeling of hostility disappeared, commerce and friendly intercourse were resumed between the citizens of the two countries, the past forgiven and an era of good-will set in, which, we trust, is destined to continue for all time to come.

The direct result of the rebellion was the establishment of Responsible Government and the inauguration of a judicious policy in accordance with the fundamental principles of the British Constitution. Experience had demonstrated that a succession of Governors, advised by a crown appointed Legislative Council, could not beneficially direct and control the affairs of a colony four thousand miles from Downing Street. The system was impracticable and of necessity failed. The baleful effects were felt for many years after, and were only eradicated by the inauguration of institutions yielding the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

For many years the means of communication in the District of Johnstown were of the most primitive character. The water routes were at first only available; then came the King's highway along the bank of the river, connecting Montreal with

Kingston. In the winter, it was an easy matter to make a road passible, but to construct one suitable for summer travel, was a slow and laborious undertaking for a sparsely settled country. In low and swampy places, round trunks of trees were laid side by side, across the roadway, to prevent the wheels from sinking in the mire. A resemblance to the King's corduroy cloth, gained for these crossways the name of "corduroy roads."

In 1831, every male inhabitant not rated on the assessment roll, was liable to two days' labor on the roads, and a person rated at not more than twenty-five pounds, to three days' labor. In that year, £20,000 were granted by the Legislature for the improvement of roads in the Province.

In 1837, the stage coach running through Brockville was described as follows: "A heavy, lumbering vehicle, reeling and tumbling along; pitching like a scow among the breakers of a lake-storm." When a hill was reached, or a bad spot to be passed, travellers were frequently compelled to alight and trudge ankle-deep through the mud.

The rate it was possible to travel in stage coaches, depended upon the elements. In the spring and fall, two miles an hour was all that could be accomplished. The cost of travelling was fully three times that of a first class fare charged at present on the Grand Trunk. Stories of great speed are related. Lord Sydenham is said to have been conveyed by relays of horses from Toronto to Montreal in twenty-six hours.

It was customary at one time for the Governor of this Province to proceed up and down the St. Lawrence in a large bark canoe, rowed by twelve *chasseurs*, and followed by another boat, in which the tents and provisions were carried.

The cost of carrying goods between Montreal and Kingston, before the Rideau or St. Lawrence Canals were built, seems to the present generation incredible. It was stated in the House of Commons in 1828, on undoubted authority, that on a former occasion the carriage of a 24-lb. cannon cost between £150 and £200 sterling; that of a 76 cwt. anchor, £676; and that, when the Imperial Government sent out two vessels in frames, one of them, a brig, cost the country in carriage, the short distance between these two cities, the enormous sum of nearly \$150,000.

It is related that about the year 1810, Peter Cole walked from Cole's Ferry to Kingston, where he took the mail from Toronto on his back, and proceeded through the woods to Montreal. At that place he received the mail for Toronto (the accumulation for one month), it only weighing sixty pounds, and with this he trudged back to Kingston. The

entire trip was made in fourteen days, and for the journey he received \$15. At the present time, it requires several cars to transport the daily mail between the cities of Montreal and Toronto.

Mr. Richard Holmes, of Kitley, informs us that the first stone house built in the United Counties, was erected by Ephraim Jones, below Maitland, previous to 1799. About that time there were two schools in the neighborhood—one taught by the late Sheriff Sherwood, for the children of the half-pay officers, the other conducted by Price French, for the poor settlers. Even at that early day, Mr. Holmes declares that the children of the poor were the best scholars.

Major Lemon, of Maitland, says that after Mrs. Butler declared that she saw a will-o'-the-wisp in the yard near her husband's residence (the place is occupied by R. P. Cooke, Esq., Brockville), that no more bodies were interred there, the second cemetery being selected near the fence which bounds the eastern side of the property now occupied by Mr. John Crawford.

In 1783, John White, the great-grandfather of the present gaoler for the United Counties, and Asa Webster, father of P. B. Webster, came through the woods from Vermont, striking the St. Lawrence at Morristown. They made a raft, and crossed the river, examined the land in the vicinity, and then journeyed down the river to Montreal. This was one year previous to the arrival of the first actual settlers. The next year they returned with their families. Asa Webster drew the land now owned by the son of the late Richard Dyre. Phineas Baldwin and Stephen Baldwin came a short time after and settled near Mr. Webster. The late E. Webster, Collector of Customs at Brockville, was the eldest son of Mr. Asa Webster.

Peter Seeley was one of the first manufacturers in the Johnstown District, at an early date, he and Caleb Seaman having commenced the manufacture of scythes, near the Tin Cap, Elizabethtown. Seeley afterwards removed to Brockville, where he entered into partnership with Daniel Jones, Esq. Jones was to furnish the iron, while Seeley was to do the work. On one occasion, the supply of iron was exhausted, when Seeley, with two men by the name of Knowlton and Smith, procured a small sloop, and started for Carleton Island, where a fort had been built, it being garrisoned at that time by British troops. The party carried a keg of rum, with which they plied the officers and men of the garrison. The result was that all the boxes and casks bound with iron hoops were knocked down, and the iron given to Seeley, who soon loaded his sloop, which returned to Brockville. Seeley at one time made a chain ten

rods long, which was used for hauling saw-logs into the mill back of Brockville. His wife blew the bellows and struck for him, while the job was under way.

In 1812, Seeley was making ploughs at the Tin Cap, having young Lemon (Major Lemon) as an apprentice. When the Militia was called out, they both went to the front.

The poplar trees, so frequently seen along the banks of the St. Lawrence, were originally planted by the French. The object was to mark the stopping places selected by the first voyageurs, who at one time measured distances by saying, it is so many pipes—meaning that a pipe could be smoked out a certain number of times in journeying from one point to another.

Many are the versions that have been published concerning the unfortunate Jane McRae and her lover. We believe that the following will be found correct, having been furnished by a descendant of one of the parties most deeply interested:—

David Jones, a brother of Dr. Solomon Jones, one of the first settlers on the St. Lawrence, was the youth who fell in love with the beautiful daughter of the rebel McRae. The young lady was entrusted to a band of Indians, who were to conduct her to Fort Edward, at that time occupied by the King's troops. On their way, a quarrel broke out among them, which resulted in the death of the innocent girl. She was scalped, and her silken tresses taken to the fort, where they were immediately recognized by a young "Tory" lieutenant as those of his affianced bride. The lieutenant was David Jones, who afterwards removed to Canada, and, according to the testimony of the late Dunham Jones, was never seen to smile from that sad day. He did not long survive, but died a comparatively young man. His remains rest in the old burial ground on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The curious visitor to the historic ground around Fort Edward, N.Y., may be sure that the officious guide will not allow him to depart without first pointing out the old elm tree, with the spring beneath, which tradition fixes as the spot on which was perpetrated the murder of poor Jane McRae.

CHAPTER XV.

REBELLION LOSSES—ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT AND COUNTIES' COUNCILS—LIST OF WARDENS—FIRST WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

THE losses sustained by individuals during the Rebellion led to demands being made upon the Government for compensation. During Lord Cath-

cart's administration, a commission was issued to investigate the losses, and report upon the same. The report was but partially acted upon at the time, but so great was the pressure brought to bear upon the government, that, in 1849, the matter came before the Legislature for final settlement. The measure passed both Houses, and was assented to by Lord Elgin, in the Queen's name. The step led to demonstrations of violence in various parts of the Province. His Excellency was burned in effigy on Court House Square, Brockville, the black flag was hoisted on the bank of the river, while the defenders of the course pursued by the administration, were in many instances assailed and maltreated. The crowning act of violence was the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal, while the Governor-General was pelted with stones by an infuriated mob.

Until 1840, there was no municipal system in Canada. The large towns and cities were incorporated by special Acts, while to the Quarter Sessions, or Boards of Commissioners, was entrusted the management of local affairs, Parliament reserving the care of the principal roads, bridges, canals, and other important public works.

In 1840, an Act was passed by the United Legislature, establishing elective municipal councils in townships, counties, towns, and cities in Ontario.

To the Councils were entrusted the management of all local affairs, the care of the public highways, regulations pertaining to taverns, markets, etc., with power to assess and collect taxes. In 1855, the municipal system was greatly enlarged and improved, which with subsequent changes contributed towards making it one of the most comprehensive municipal systems in the world.

At first the Wardens were appointed by the Crown, but afterwards a change was made, granting power to the Council to choose one of its number to act as presiding officer.

The following is the list of Wardens for the Corporation of the District of Johnstown and the Counties of Leeds and Grenville:—

Hon. William Morris, appointed in.....	1842
Hon. William Morris.....	1843
Ogle R. Gowan.....	1844
Richard F. Steele.....	1845
Ogle R. Gowan.....	1846
Ogle R. Gowan.....	1847
Ogle R. Gowan.....	1848
Ogle R. Gowan.....	1849
Ogle R. Gowan.....	1850
George Sherwood.....	1851
Robert Peden.....	1852
Robert Peden.....	1853
E. H. Whitmarsh.....	1854
E. H. Whitmarsh.....	1855

E. H. Whitmarsh	1856
H. D. Jessup	1857
William Smith	1859
H. D. Jessup	1859
William Garvey	1860
William Garvey	1861
William Garvey	1862
James Keeler	1863
Hiram McCrea	1864
James Keeler	1865
D. Ford Jones	1866
Hiram McCrea	1867
John Johnston	1868
Reuben Fields	1869
John Wolfe	1870
Charles B. Cryser	1871
Richard Preston	1872
Hiram McCrea	1873
J. K. Read	1874
Stafford McBratney	1875
John Daubridge	1876
Thomas Darling	1877
E. H. Whitmarsh (appointed in June Session, in place of Mr. Darling, who resigned)	1877
Joshua Legge	1878

The following is the address delivered by the Hon. William Morris, the first Warden, to the members of the District Council, assembled for the first time:—

The District Council of the Johnstown District met, pursuant to the Statute entitled "An Act to Provide for the Internal Government of that Part of this Province Which Formerly Constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the Establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities Therein," at the temporary Court House in the Town of Brockville, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1842, at 12 o'clock noon.

Present:

HONORABLE WILLIAM MORRIS, *Warden*.

COUNCILLORS.

John Holden,	Samuel J. Bellamy,
George R. Gowan,	John Jelly,
Martin Castleman,	James Keeler,
Lyman Clothier,	Robert Kernahan,
Jesse Delong,	Walter H. Denaut,
William Young,	Robert Elliott,
Robert Ferguson,	William Johnston,
Noah Hall,	William Jones,
John Stewart,	William Moulton,
James Thompson,	Duncan McTavish,
James Stewart,	Milo McCarger,
John McEwen,	John Pierce,
Thomas Sheffield,	John Thompson,
Eleazer H. Whitmarsh.	

The Warden informed the Council that he had appointed James Jessup, Esquire, temporary Clerk, to whom he handed his Commission as Warden,

which was read by the temporary Clerk, and is as follows:—

L.S. R. D. JACKSON, }
PROVINCIAL CLERK }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of our Province of Canada, passed in the Fourth and Fifth years of our Reign, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Better Internal Government of that Part of this Province Which Formerly Constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the Establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities Therein," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the government of our said Province, to appoint from time to time, as occasion may require, one fit and proper person to be Warden of and in each of the Districts of that part of our said Province formerly Upper Canada, for the purposes of the said Act to hold his office during our pleasure:

Now Know Ye, Therefore, That we, having full confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of the Honorable William Morris, of the Town of Perth, in the District of Bathurst of our said Province of Canada, have constituted and appointed, and do by these presents and by virtue of the power vested in us by the Act, constitute and appoint him, the said William Morris, to be our WARDEN of and in the District of Johnstown, of that part of our said Province formerly constituting Upper Canada, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the rights, powers, and authorities by the said Act vested in the office of Warden of the said District, together with all the privileges, advantages, and emoluments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, unto him, the said William Morris, during our Royal pleasure.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Our trusty and well beloved SIR RICHARD DOWNES JACKSON, K. C. B., Administrator of the Government of our said Province of Canada, and Lieutenant-General Commanding our Forces in British North America, &c., &c., &c., at Kingston, this Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

By Command.

R. D. J.

P. B. HARRISON, SECRETARY.

Recorded 7th Jan., 1842, Lib. A. A., Fol. 88.

R. A. TUCKER, REGISTRAR.

The Warden then delivered the following address to the Council:—

GENTLEMEN,—

It is with much satisfaction that I see assembled before me so many respectable individuals to represent the inhabitants of the District of Johnstown as a Municipal Council, and I congratulate them on the wise and judicious use which they have in this respect already made of the new powers conferred on them by the Statute.

It may be proper on the present occasion, being the first meeting of the Council of this populous

and wealthy District, that I should notice some of the changes occasioned by the amendment of the laws, which, from an early period of the existence of this colony, required the performance by the magistrates in Quarter Sessions of certain important public duties. Among these was the power to raise local assessments for the building and repair of court houses and gaols, for the payment of a gaoler's salary, and for the support of prisoners, as well as for defraying the expense generally of the administration of justice in the respective Districts.

Any surplus of the District revenue, after making provision for those and other objects connected with the operations of the laws, the magistrates were authorized to expend in the building of bridges and in the repair of roads.

Complaint had long been made in various parts of Upper Canada, whether justly or not, that it is not necessary now to enquire, that the justices, in the expenditure of the District revenue, were not guided by that scrupulous regard for economy which, in the opinion of many, the interests of the people at large required at their hands; and, consequently, that an inconsiderable portion of the monies of the Districts was laid out to improve the internal communications.

It was supposed that the only remedy for this and other alleged evils of a like nature, was to be found in some Legislative measure, which should transfer the fiscal affairs of each District from the superintendence of the Magistracy to the people themselves, by the establishment of municipal corporations possessing the power of extensive self-government.

A measure of that nature, you are aware, passed the Provincial Parliament at the late session, and is now in force throughout the colony; and you have met here this day, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Johnstown District, to discharge the duties and to perform the functions created by that Statute.

Whether the objections made to the manner in which the Justices of the Peace disposed of the District funds were well or ill-founded, I am led to believe that they will regard with much satisfaction the relief which the Municipal Act affords them in that respect, for no part of their public duty was felt to be so onerous and so obnoxious to animadversion. And I may venture to add that no class of the community will see with more pleasure any improvement that may be made by the Municipal Councils in the financial condition of the several Districts.

The Justices will henceforward be left in the exercise of their own legitimate authority to administer the laws for the preservation of the public peace and

the security of life, liberty and property unembarrassed by the perplexing care of public money, its collection and expenditure. Whilst you, on behalf of the whole body of the people in their corporate capacity, shall meet here quarterly to deliberate on the best means of promoting the improvement, wealth and prosperity of the District.

To do this you are supported by powers which no one can dispute. As a Corporation invested with lawful authority, you may not only at once assume the management of the several matters; the charge of which I have just explained has been removed from the Justices to you. But you are now at liberty to consider and legislate on many other important subjects which the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions had no control over.

The Municipal Act not only places at your disposal the present assessments of the Districts, but to enable you to exercise a rigid supervision over every department of expenditure; you are wisely assisted by two disinterested accountants or auditors, who, under the solemn obligation of an oath, will be bound to examine with the strictest scrutiny every charge brought against the public for services performed or materials furnished.

And besides, the care bestowed by the Legislature in providing a wholesome check to the possibility of waste or fraud on the part of any District officer, it is now impossible to embark in any improvement, the ultimate cost of which, as in too many instances in their own knowledge may be determined by chance, for the law not only guarantees that all public works shall be well done under the superintendence of the District Surveyor, whose qualifications must be subjected to examination by the Board of Works. But it declares that you shall not pass a By-law for performing any public work without having first received an estimate of the cost thereof, prepared, or examined and reported upon by the District Surveyor, and after all these precautions to secure the interests of the public, the work can only be executed under a written contract in conformity with such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Board of Works.

The establishment of these necessary and prudent regulations for the economical collection and expenditure of the District revenue, as well as for the proper performance of the labor bestowed in making and maintaining the public highways and bridges, cannot fail to meet the approbation of the whole community where once the system is brought into full operation, and when the working of it has become familiar to the people at large.

That you, gentlemen, will honestly and anxiously do your utmost endeavor to secure the people whom

you represent all the advantages which the Municipal Act is intended and expected to afford, I cannot doubt, and great as these advantages may be, extending as they must the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with peace, confidence and contentment throughout the land. It is only by a faithful performance of your duty in carrying out in their true sense and spirit the provisions of the law that any of these important blessings need be looked for.

If the people of this part of the Province have at any time had reason to complain of the manner in which the magistracy disbursed the District revenue, you have now an opportunity of improving the former system and of removing all real cause of dissatisfaction on that head.

The extensive scope of the statute which called this Council into existence, and the powers with which you are clothed in promoting education, by another act of the same session, will give you ample opportunity to suggest and mature measures for the amelioration of the condition of your fellow subjects. If, under the authority of these laws, conferring privileges and powers greater than ever were possessed by British colonists before, we fail to realize the expectations of the people and the hopes of a benign government, which has embraced, with parental solicitude, every opportunity to protect and cherish us, the fault must lie with ourselves; and a remedy for the evils which have of late years afflicted this once happy people, can alone be looked for, under the Divine blessing, in the good example which you and other persons in authority set before them, and in your endeavors to frame such wise and wholesome by-laws as may ensure to all classes of the community the benefits of a sound moral and religious education.

Besides numerous other duties which will devolve on the Council in the cause of your deliberations, the more special power entrusted to you by the Statute will be understood by consulting the 39th Section of it; and this gives me the opportunity of adverting to the groundless fears of many individuals respecting your authority to levy assessments for the various objects specified in that clause.

Any alarm that may have been felt that you would impose oppressive burthens on the inhabitants must upon a moment's reflection, appear to be needless. For what motive could induce you to injure those whose prosperity and welfare, as well as your own, you are sent here to promote? And, if it is their desire that no other assessments shall for the present be made than the existing laws direct, no doubt you will consult their wishes in that respect; on the contrary, if the people of any township or neighborhood apply to you for authority to make

some public improvement by local assessment, you will as readily comply with their request.

The corrective, could you be supposed capable of enacting by-laws injurious to the true interests of the county, is possessed by the people themselves, to the fullest extent, for in such circumstances, they would undoubtedly resort with promptitude to their annual constitutional check upon the municipal council.

Should it appear to you expedient to continue the ancient method of performing statute labor on the highways, rather than direct a rate of commutation to be paid in money, permitted, as you are, by the Statute to adopt either mode, I am persuaded you will not think of any important alteration in a matter in which every one has a direct personal interest, without first ascertaining the opinion of your constituents, so that their concern in that respect need no longer exist.

It ought not to create wonder that the provisions of the Act in question, as well as those of other Statutes lately passed, should be but imperfectly understood, and that in the discussion of the various requirements and duties which they enjoin, misapprehension has existed. A wise discretion on your part, in carrying those laws into operation will soon quiet the fears of the misinformed, and command the support and approbation of every well-wisher of his country; and I take this opportunity to assure you that as long as I have the honor to hold the office of Warden of this District, I shall not cease to exert every faculty of my mind in assisting you to discharge those high obligations to your country which devolve upon you, and which, if zealously and prudently performed, will not only redound to your own honor, but will confer lasting happiness on the whole body of the people.

The first proceeding to which you are directed by the Statute is the nomination of three fit and proper persons to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General, one of whom will be appointed District Clerk. It is therefore important that you name persons who are well qualified by respectability of character, intelligence, industrious habits, and suitable education; for without the aid of such an individual as Clerk of this Council, the public business cannot be satisfactorily carried on.

I would draw your early attention to the provisions of the Common School Act, with the view of dividing the several townships into convenient school districts and of taking such steps as you may deem advisable to secure to the inhabitants of the District generally a due proportion of the funds provided by the Legislature for the encouragement of education.

This subject, of all others, is important to the well

being of society, and about the necessity of which there can scarcely be a diversity of opinion, I trust, will be met on your part with enlarged views and a liberal policy. If you would educate the people, you must raise the standard of qualification on the part of the teachers, and this can only be done by making more ample provision for their support. No master of suitable education and respectable character, unless afflicted by bodily infirmity, would ever think of continuing in charge of a common school in this colony, dependant on the humiliating maintenance which, up to this period, has been so sparingly dealt to him.

I will probably submit to your consideration, before the close of the session, my sentiments on the subject of a Provincial Normal Seminary, for the education and supply of Common School masters, to the end that the attention of the Government may be directed to the establishment of such an institution.

You will have observed that a census of the inhabitants of the Province, and other extensive and useful statistical information, is required, by an Act of the Legislature, to be taken by the Assessors during the current year. I received from the Government office, a short time ago, the schedules for that purpose, but, as they require to be greatly enlarged, and fearing that the Assessors would not be able, from want of a proper description of paper and the necessary convenience, to make such alterations, I directed the acting Clerk to enlarge the rolls according to the population of the respective townships, trusting to your approval of this, and relying on your readiness to provide for the expense incurred thereby.

It is essential that you should adopt a code of rules for your guidance in conducting the public business, and to preserve order and decorum in all your deliberations; and if what I have prepared for that purpose shall be found of service in assisting you to frame such regulations, it will give me satisfaction.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Denaut, That the Warden be requested to furnish the Council with a copy of his address delivered at the opening of this the first session held under the Municipal Act, and that the same be entered on the minutes - which was carried unanimously.

CHAPTER XVI

QUARTER SESSIONS—COURTS OF REQUEST— EXTRACTS.

By an Act passed during the First Session of the First Parliament, 1792, the District of Lunenburg was changed into the Eastern District, and provision

made for the erection of a court house and gaol, at New Johnstown, in the Township of Edwardsburg. An Act was also passed for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, making it lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace, acting under His Majesty's commission, to assemble and hold a Court of Justice, to be called the

COURT OF REQUEST.

This Court was to be held on the first and third Saturday of every month, at some place fixed by the Justices assembled in Quarter Sessions. The members of the Court, designated as Commissioners, had power to administer oaths, give judgment, and issue executions. The jurisdiction of the Court only extended to forty shillings, hence the tribunal in time became known as "The Forty Shillings' Court." Afterwards the sum was increased to ten pounds. The Act came into force in 1792; March the 22nd, 1816, the jurisdiction was extended to £5, being further increased to £10 March 4th, 1837, but was finally repealed August 27th, 1841, when the Courts of Request were succeeded by the establishment of Division Courts.

The Magistrates in Quarter Sessions procured the necessary plans, and proceeded to contract for the erection of the court house and gaol at Johnstown. Unfortunately, no proceedings of the Sessions are extant from an earlier date than 1800.

The Court assembled at Johnstown, April 22nd, 1800, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Solomon Jones, Ephraim Jones, Joel Stone, William Fraser and Hugh Munroe. One of the first acts was to appoint Oliver Evits, High Constable.

Abel Stevens, an elder of the Baptist Church, and the first settler of the Township of Bastard, appeared before the Court and asked permission to solemnize marriages.

At the Sessions in 1801, Joel Stone applied for leave to establish a bridge or ferry at Cadanocqui, (Gananocque), and charge toll. The request was granted, and the following tariff adopted.—One horse and one man, one shilling; one man, three pence; one boat load, one shilling and six pence. In 1802, the ferry appears to have passed into the hands of Silas Person, the charges being also advanced.

The following is a record of the public money as signed by the Justices to the respective Municipalities:—

Edwardsburg, 1798.....	9	4	4
" 1799.....	16	13	9
" 1800.....	14	9	1

	£	s.	d.
Augusta, 1798.....	50	15	0½
" 1799.....	50	15	0½
" 1800.....	43	15	11½
Elizabethtown, 1798.....	19	11	0
" 1799.....	23	4	6
" 1800.....	23	4	6
Yonge, 1795.....	12	7	4
" 1796.....	17	12	8
" 1797.....	11	18	6½
" 1798.....	14	12	5
" 1800.....	14	13	0
Bastard and Kitley, 1799.....	4	16	0
" " 1800.....	4	5	6
Cornwall, 1799.....	25	10	5
Matilda, 1799.....	15	7	6½

During the Session of 1801, accounts were presented by Samuel Sherwood and William Buell for £30 each, being pay for services as representatives in the first session of the Third Provincial Parliament. An order was made that the sums specified be collected from the freeholders of Leeds and Grenville, respectively. If present members of parliament were compelled to collect their sessional allowances from the freeholders, whom they represent, they would, in all probability, attend with greater care to the affairs of the country and less to party success. Happily, at that time party rancour and spleen were unknown, all laboring for the good of the common country.

During 1801, it was ordered by the Sessions that a Court of Request be held in the following divisions:—

First Division.—Edwardsburg, including Johnstown and such part of the settlement on the River Nation as is within the District.

Second Division.—Augusta.

Third Division.—Marlborough, Wolford, Montague and Oxford.

Fourth Division.—Elizabethtown, Yonge, Front of Leeds and Front of Lansdowne.

Fifth Division.—Bastard, Kitley, Rear of Leeds and Rear of Lansdowne.

At the same Session a ferry was established in Edwardsburg between the houses of James Chambers and John Tebbits, on the opposite shore.

In 1803, the following gentlemen were appointed magistrates: Thos. Fraser, James Breakenridge, Edward Jessup, Wm. Fraser, Truman Hicock. Charles Jones was also appointed Treasurer of the District.

In 1804, the total expense of maintaining the Gaol, including firewood, Gaoler's salary and provisions for prisoners, was only £12 3s. 6d.

The original Gaol at Johnstown for many years was without even a high fence around it, while the

"strong room" only differed from those in ordinary use in having grates on the windows.

In 1805, the criminals had become of such a character that it was found necessary to spike oak plank upon the ceiling and sides of the room, and in consequence of the growing responsibility of his office, the pay of the Gaoler was increased to £30 per annum.

During the year 1806, the first grant was made for the construction of a bridge at Gananoque, £75 being considered sufficient at that time, but that was previous to the era of special committees, drawing \$6 per day for services.

The Court House at Johnstown being situated at a considerable distance from the centre of the District, it was decided to have a new one built in Brockville. The necessary Act was passed by the Legislature, and, in 1808, a committee was appointed to select a site, the situation being limited to a choice in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, lots 10, 11, and 12. Subscriptions were taken to assist the undertaking, Charles Jones acting as collector. The committee appointed to select the site consisted of the following gentlemen: Solomon Jones, Thomas Smythe, Joel Stone, Thomas Fraser, and Stephen Washburn. Charles Jones obtained the contract for building the Court House, the land being secured from William Buell.

The record for 1810 demonstrates that the punishment of olden time was in vogue in the District. A well known citizen, having at present many descendants in the Counties, was put in the pillory for two days in succession, and, while thus publicly exposed, had attached to his forehead a paper upon which was written the name of the crime he had committed.

The following magistrates were (1810) designated by the Sessions to issue summons for the Courts of Request, in the following Divisions:—

Edwardsburg and South Gower: Thomas Fraser, Gideon Adams, and Hugh Munroe.

Augusta: Edward Jessup, Ephraim Jones, Solomon Smythe, and Richard Arnold.

Elizabethtown: Daniel Jones, Thomas Sherwood, Thos. Smythe, James Breakenridge, Samuel Wright, and Henry Arnold.

Montague, Oxford, Wolford, and Marlborough: Stephen Burritt and Daniel Burritt.

From Front to Sixth Concession of Yonge and Front of Leeds and Lansdowne: Thomas Smythe and Henry Bogart.

Rear of Leeds, Bastard, Crosby, and Rear of Lansdowne: Truman Hicock, Stephen Washburn, Seth Warren, Uri Scovill, Benjamin Lyman, and Philip Phillips.

William Fraser, Sheriff, was authorized by the Sessions to remove the prisoners from the gaol at Johnstown, to the new Court House at Brockville, on the 10th or 11th of September, 1810. Mr. James Powell, of Brockville, informs us that a strong party in the eastern part of the District was opposed to the removal, and laboring under the impression that no legally constituted Court could be held without the Court of Arms, determined to resist its removal by force. By some stratagem, the coveted ensignia was secured by the Brockville representatives, but it was discovered by their opponents. The result was a hand to hand struggle for possession, which terminated in a victory for the party representing the new Court House. During the *mêlée*, the Court of Arms was torn in the corner, but afterwards repaired. The same painting yet graces the wall above the Judge's seat in the present Court House.

The first Quarter Sessions held at Brockville assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1811.

An examination of the records fully accounts for the peculiar name by which Brockville was originally known, viz.: "Snarlingtown." A great number of prominent citizens were engaged in personal altercations, which generally terminated in a law suit before the Quarter Sessions.

In 1817, the Justices of the Session first drew pay for their attendance, and it is a significant fact, that, during the same session, the Treasurer was authorized to borrow £500. Since that date, the representatives of the Counties have not only advanced the daily remuneration from four shillings to three dollars, but have succeeded in augmenting the debt in like proportion.

At an early period, the Collectors were authorized to collect the taxes from a valuation of the personal property, the land being specially designated as exempt. Such a course was pursued in reference to the Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, and Burgess.

By an Act passed in the Second Session of the Provincial Parliament (1793), it was provided that any two Justices of the Peace could issue their warrants, giving eight days' notice to the constable of the parish, township, or reputed township, authorizing the constable to assemble the inhabitant householders, paying, or those liable to pay, any public assessment, at some convenient place within the parish or township, for the purpose of choosing or nominating the parish or township officers. After the year 1793, the meeting was to be called on the first Monday in March. The officers to be elected were a Town Clerk, two Assessors, a Collector, not less than two, nor more than six Overseers of

Highways, one or more Pound-keepers; and also to choose two discreet persons to serve the office of Town Wardens, but it was provided, when a church was built for Divine service (Church of England) with a parson or minister appointed thereto, then the inhabitants were to choose one Warden, and the parson or minister to nominate the other. The constable who was authorized to preside at the meeting, furnished the Justices with a list of the officers chosen, and they were duly installed by taking the oaths of office prescribed. No provision was made as to the manner of deciding between the claims of rival candidates, hence, we are led to infer, that a show of hands decided the matter, thus, in the wilds of Canada, repeating the system adopted in the halcyon days of the Grecian Republics.

Some confusion grew out of different Justices appointing different places for holding the town meeting, and, to prevent confusion, the Justices, in Sessions assembled, passed a resolution, making the first call valid. When disputes arose, they were settled by the Sessions.

The first Coroner mentioned in the minutes is Oliver Everts, of Augusta.

In 1819, the following scale of prices, for the ferries at Brockville and Prescott, was adopted:

BROCKVILLE

Each person : One shilling and sixpence.
Horse or Ox : Three shillings and sixpence.
Carriage : One shilling and threepence.

PRESCOTT.

Each person : One shilling.
Horse or Ox : Two shillings and sixpence.
Carriage : One shilling.

Such prices, in 1878, would soon make our ferry men millionaires.

In 1820, a difficulty arose in reference to the town officers of Elizabethtown, when the following were appointed by the Sessions:

Jonathan Fulford, Clerk and Assessor.
Samuel Raymond, Assessor and Collector.
For North and South Crosby, the following appointments were also made :
Chapman Pennock, Clerk and Assessor.
George DeLong, Assessor.
Joseph Merriman, Collector.

In the same year, the following rule was made for the guidance of the gaoler :

He was commanded to go twice during the day to any part of the village, at the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to carry any message sent by prisoners confined in the gaol. In case of sickness, he was to go at any time, day or night. The remuneration was 25c., to be paid by the prisoner.

Were the regulation in force at the present time, we fear the present genial gaoler would soon be worn down to a skeleton.

CHAPTER XVII

THE REAR OF LEEDS AND LANSDOWNE.

THIS Township was originally settled by lumbermen, who were attracted to that quarter by the large quantity of pine and other valuable timber, found in close proximity to the stream whose outlet is the Gananoque River. At an early date, spars and masts of great value were cut and taken to Gananoque, where the firm of C. & J. McDonald had established a market.

The erection of an iron furnace at Furnace Falls gave an impetus to the settlement, which was subsequently increased by the erection of flouring and lumber mills at the same place. The completion of the Rideau Canal, touching the municipality at Seeley's Bay, laid the foundation of agricultural prosperity, by furnishing an outlet for produce, and, at the same time, enhancing the value of lumber, by opening, through Kingston, the American market.

In 1816, the Rev. William Smart furnished the following report, in answer to a series of questions addressed to the several townships of the Province :

LEEDS.

Settled in 1786 (Front Part.) Land selling at \$2 per acre. The iron works in a state of ruin.

The following list contains all the patents granted in Leeds, up to the 31st Dec., 1802 :—

TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS.

Cont.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	2	Christopher Foryea	E 1-2		April 14th, 1798
	3	Godfrey Leed	W 1-2		Aug. 10th, 1801
	3	William Dugan	E 1-2		101 Mar. 20th, 1798
	4	Robert Macauley	W 1-2		100 April 21st, 1797
	7	William Sheriff	All		200 Dec. 31st, 1798
	8	Joel Stone	W 1-2		148 Dec. 31st, 1798
	8	Joel Stone	E 1-2		200 June 30th, 1801
	9	Sir John Johnson	Pt		May 17th, 1802
	10	Sir John Johnson	Pt		May 17th, 1802
	11	Sir John Johnson	Pt		May 17th, 1802
	12	Sir John Johnson	Pt		May 17th, 1802
	13	Sir John Johnson	Pt		May 17th, 1802
	14	Sir John Johnson	All		May 17th, 1802
	16	Neil McMullan	All		May 17th, 1802
	19	Joel Stone	Pt		200 June 30th, 1801
2	4	William Dugan	W 1-2		100 April 21st, 1797
	7	Robert Macauley	All		200 Dec. 31st, 1798
	8	Sir John Johnson	S 1-2		May 17th, 1802
	10	Sir John Johnson	S 1-2		May 17th, 1802
	17	David Reet	All		200 May 24th, 1798
	20	John Leahy	W 1-2		100 May 17th, 1802
3	3	Mary Cline	All		200 Dec. 1st, 1797
	13	Patrick McDonald	All		200 April 6th, 1797
	15	John Hall	All		200 Mar. 23rd, 1798
	17	Jacob Farrand	All		200 May 17th, 1802
	22	Michael Cook	W 1-2		100 May 17th, 1802
4	23	Abel Fulford	All		200 Dec. 1st, 1802

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DOCTOR JAMES SCHOFIELD.

Doctor James Schofield, born in Connecticut, U.S., (father of the late Major Ira Schofield, James Schofield, Esq., and Doctor Peter Schofield), came into Canada with his son, Ira Schofield, in 1795, and immediately built an iron forge at Furnace Falls, where he manufactured the first iron made in Upper Canada.

When the war of 1812 broke out, Captain Ira Schofield was at once called out with his company and stationed at Gananoque, and afterwards at Prescott. His father, Doctor James Schofield, served in the force as a physician and surgeon; James Schofield being at the same time employed in the Commissary Department at Cornwall.

Doctor Peter Schofield came to Canada in the year 1800, remaining a few years, and returning to New York, where, he became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that State. When the war of 1812 broke out, he was appointed a surgeon in the U. S. army. At the close of the war he removed to the County of Leeds, where he settled and remained until his death in May, 1860. He was appointed Justice of the Peace and a member of the Commissioner's Court. In June, 1828, he called a public meeting and delivered an address upon Temperance at the close of the lecture organizing a Temperance Society (the first in the Dominion of Canada).

RECOLLECTIONS OF HIEL SLITER, ESQ.

Mr. Sliter was born in the State of Vermont, on the 13th of January, 1795, in the County of Rutland. In 1801, his father left his family in Vermont and visited Upper Canada, in consequence of the proclamation of Governor Simcoe, which contained an offer of a free grant of 200 acres to each United Empire Loyalist. Returning to Vermont, he obtained a yolk of oxen, built a large sleigh, upon which were placed his family and household effects, and with this conveyance started for Canada. The trip occupied nearly five weeks. When Mr. Sliter settled in the Rear of Leeds, the nearest store was kept by Daniel Jones, where Brockville now stands. The place was known at that time as Snarlingtown. Mr. Jones had a small store and also a mill. In answer to the question, "How did you live?" Mr. Sliter says "This is easier to ask than to answer." When we had 'no tea,' we procured a substitute in wintergreen sage, or burned corn coffee. One of our greatest difficulties was the grinding of the corn. We were compelled to construct a mill similar to that described in the memoir of Sheriff Sherwood.

About the year 1800, a company was formed and a furnace built for the manufacture of iron at Furnace Falls, (Lyndhurst). This was probably the first iron furnace set up in the Province. It was an old-fashioned "Blast Furnace," in connection with which there was a "forge" for the manufacture of bar iron. The ore was of inferior quality and had to be drawn a considerable distance, consequently the enterprise was not a financial success, being abandoned after two years trial. At one time an attempt was made to cast hollow ware for the use of the settlers, including pots and kettles, but proved a complete failure.

Soon after a grist mill was built in the Township of Bastard, at a place called Beverly, (Delta), which proved of incalculable benefit to the early settlers and put an end to the use of "stump mills."

At that time there were about seven families between what is now Lyndhurst and Seeley's Bay; then unbroken woods for 18 miles to Kingston Mills.

Mr. Sliter's opportunities for obtaining an education were of the most meagre character. He did not attend school until after he was fifteen years of age, and then only *one* month, to learn to write. No regular school was held. Those anxious to learn met at the settler's cabins in the evening, selected the best qualified as teacher and proceeded to business. Mr. Sliter says: "We all learned something, 'where there's a will there's a way.'"

"In 1803, I went to Gananoque with my father. At that time there were three houses in the village. In 1809, more settlers arrived and the county roads were somewhat improved."

We give the following in the words of Mr. Sliter:

"The implements used in those days would astonish our present farmers. The bull-plough, heavy grub hoe, flail and hand fan, were in constant use. The absence of schools and religious services of any kind led to a non-observance of the Sabbath day, which was increased by the iron furnaces, having of necessity to be kept going on Sunday, as well as any other day. In fact, the fire was only extinguished four times during the year.

Lumbering was carried on extensively, the outlet being the Gananoque River; the principal business men engaged were the McDonald's of Gananoque.

Trapping in the spring and fall was quite remunerative; large numbers of fishers, muskrat, otter and pine martin were secured. The deer were very plentiful, and not only furnished food but also clothing for the new settlers. Dresses made from deer skin were quite common and presented a neat appearance, when dyed blue from the bark of the soft maple.

I well remember making my harness from bark,

peeled from a hickory tree. The first wheeled conveyance in the Township was made by taking a narrow cut, off the end of a large log, thus forming the wheels. Manufactured articles could not be obtained at a nearer point than Kingston. The prices were as follows: Cotton, 40c. per yard; prints, from 60 to 70c.; nails, 25c. per lb.

For a long time money was very scarce, but with the war of 1812, came a large expenditure of English coin. Prices immediately advanced; oxen brought \$150; cows, \$40; flour, \$20 per bbl.; pork, \$40 per bbl.; salt was at one time very scarce and sold as high as \$50 per bbl. I have seen it retailed at 50c. per quart.

In September, 1812, I joined a rifle company and entered upon duty at Gananoque. While in charge of the Block House, at that place, I learned the multiplication table. As no slates were to be had, my companion and myself obtained some chalk, and by using the top of the stove as a slate, succeeded in mastering the simple rules of arithmetic.

In 1813, my father hired as a substitute in the Flank Company of Fitzgibbon at Prescott, for six months, receiving for his pay \$100 and the government allowance. He was placed in the Engineering Department, and complaining of the number of canteens too near the works, was ordered by the commander to clear the ground for a certain distance. For many years after the vacant space was known in Prescott as "Sliter's Plot." On his return he built a bridge at Lyndhurst. He next rented a saw mill, which had been erected at Marble Rock, and engaged in speculations in which he lost his property."

CHURCHES.

TRINITY CHURCH, LANSLOWNE, ANGLICAN.

This church was built by subscription, in 1848; has real estate attached to the extent of three acres. Average congregation, 100. Officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Osborne.

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, LEEDS, ANGLICAN

Built by subscription, in 1849 and 1850, chiefly through the exertion of the late Edward Green, Esq. Subsequently, Mrs. Green (relict of Mr. Green) bequeathed to the church fifty acres of valuable land, which has since been sold, realizing a handsome sum. Average attendance, 120.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH, SEELEY'S BAY.

This church was built by subscription, the Rev. A. H. Coleman being the principal promoter of the undertaking. Opened for Divine service, Sunday, April 27th, 1878. The edifice is substantial and

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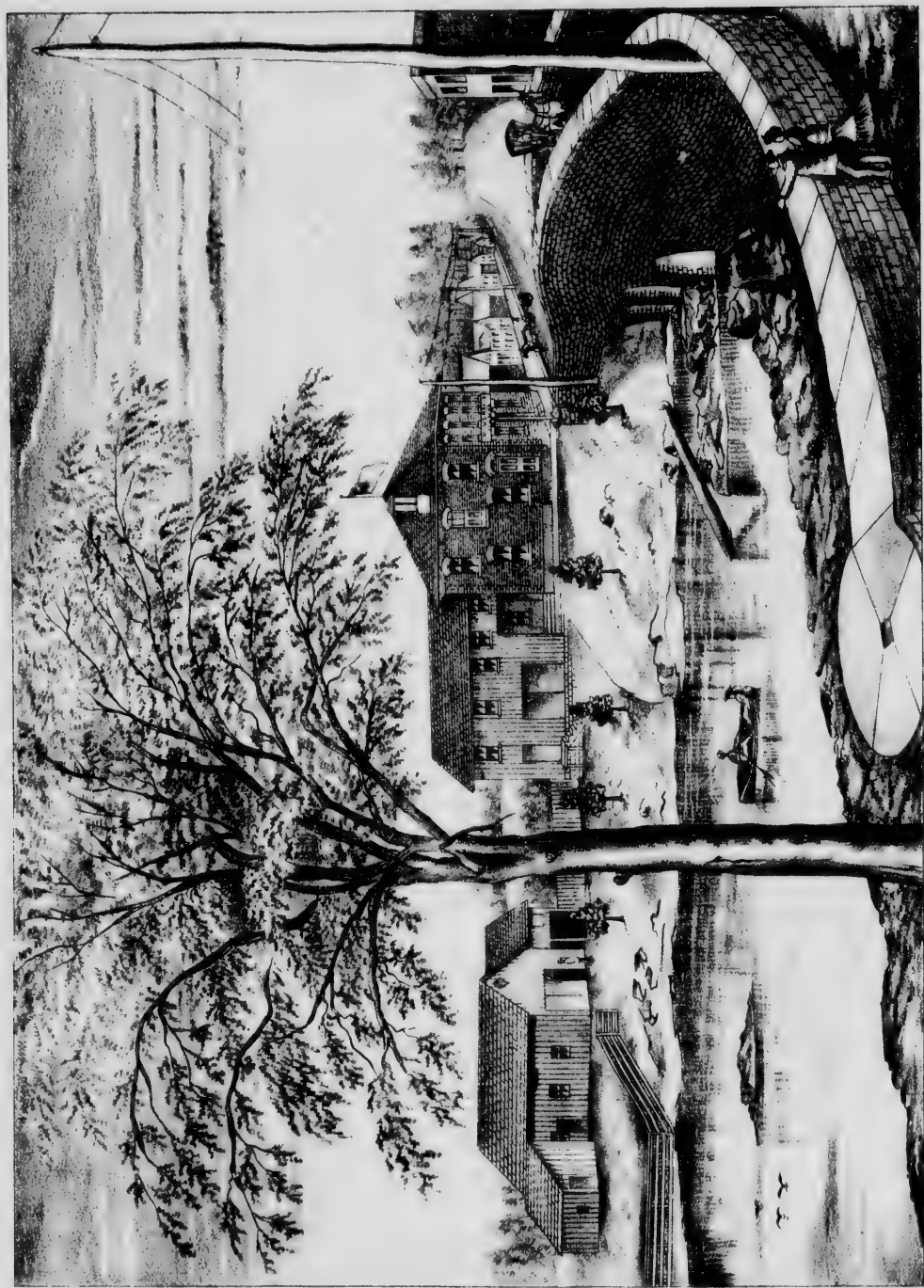
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RIVERSIDE HOUSE, LYNTHURST. R. W. COPELAND, PROPRIETOR.

finished with elegance, reflecting great credit upon its congregation. Clergyman, Rev. Mr. Osborne

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, LEEDS.

Elder Stevens, Jr., a young man of the Township of Bastard, was instrumental in organizing the Church, which at first consisted of eighteen members. For some time, it constituted a branch of the Baptist Church at Gananoque. At a very early date, Dr. Peter Schofield, in conjunction with Mr. Stevens, officiated as Pastor. From 1835 to 1850 the membership averaged 50. In 1848, a church was erected on part of Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Leeds. Recently, the congregation has been materially diminished in numbers.

M. E. CHURCH, LYNTHURST

This church was established in 1843. Average attendance, 80. Wooden building, in a good state of repair.

MOUNT PLEASANT M. E. CHURCH.

New building, erected in 1877; situated on rear of Lot No. 11, in the 11th Concession of Lansdowne. The congregation was organized in 1843, by the late Philander Smith, D. D. Congregation, about 45. Rev. H. I. Allan, Pastor.

The members of the M. E. Church are at present erecting a new church in Leeds, having the necessary expenses nearly provided for.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A new church has been completed on the Gananoque Road, near the residence of John Bracken, Esq. Handsome wooden building; congregation in a flourishing condition.

In 1877, an Agricultural Association was established at Lyndhurst, Henry Green, Esq., donating the grounds. Buildings have been erected, and the Society, through the exertions of J. C. Stafford, Esq., and E. C. Sliter, Esq., is in a flourishing condition.

The following is the assessment of the Township for the year 1877:—

Total number assessed, 574.

Acres assessed, 42,456.

Acres cleared, 15,697.

Value of Real Property, \$540,946.

Taxable Incomes, \$40.

Value of Personal Property, \$66,505.

Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$1,200.

Taxes imposed by Counties, \$1,353.

Seeley's Bay and Lyndhurst are both flourishing villages, and rapidly increasing in wealth and population. At the latter place, Henry Green, Esq., and John Roddick, both carry on an extensive milling business.

COPELAND'S HOTEL.

Mr. R. W. Copeland, has recently erected at Lyndhurst, one of the most substantial hotels in the back country. The building is of brick, and presents a very fine appearance. The proprietor is an experienced landlord, and therefore fitted to discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the general public. Mr. Copeland is also proprietor of the daily stage line connecting Brockville with Westport. Comfortable vehicles are despatched each morning for the conveyance of passengers. The line connects at Newboro' with the stage route to Kingston, and at Westport with the stages for Perth. (See view.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

ANCIENT DIVISIONS—MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

By an Act promulgated by proclamation in the year 1800, the following division of the Province was made:—

The County of Grenville comprised the Townships of Edwardsburg, Augusta, Wolford, Oxford, Marlborough, Montague, North and South Gower.

The County of Leeds: Elizabethtown, Yonge, (Escott), Lansdowne, Leeds, Crosby, Bastard, Burgess, Elmsley and Kitley.

At that date the District of Johnston included Leeds and Grenville, as well as Carleton, and for many years the Justices in Session appointed the Constables for the latter county. The union was repealed 2nd Geo. IV., c. 5.

NAMES OF MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, FOR LEEDS

AND GRENVILLE.

First Provincial Parliament, U. C., 1792.

Leeds.

Grenville.

Second Parliament, 1797.

Third Parliament, 1801.

William Buell. Samuel Sherwood.

Fourth Parliament, 1805.

Peter Howard. Samuel Sherwood.

Fifth Parliament, 1809.

Sixth Parliament, 1810.

Seventh Parliament, 1817.

Jonas Jones. Peter Howard.

Eighth Parliament, 1821.

Levi P. Sherwood. Walter F. Gates.

Charles Jones. Jonas Jones.

*Leeds.**Grenville.*

Ninth Parliament, 1825-6.

Charles Jones, Jonas Jones,
David Jones. Hamilton Walker.

Tenth Parliament, 1829.

William Buell, Jr.

Eleventh Parliament, 1831.

William Buell, Jr., Richard D. Fraser,
Matthew H. Howard. Edward Jessup.

Twelfth Parliament, 1835.

Ogle R. Gowan, Hiram Norton,
Robert S. Jameson. William B. Wells.

Thirteenth Parliament, 1836-7.

Jonas Jones, Hiram Norton,
Ogle R. Gowan. William B. Wells.

First Canadian Parliament, 1841.

James Morris. Samuel Crane.

Second Parliament, 1844-5.

Ogle R. Gowan. Hamilton D. Jessup.

Third Parliament, 1848.

William B. Richards. Read Burritt.

Fourth Parliament, 1852-3.

William B. Richards. William Patrick.

Fifth Parliament, 1854-5.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Basil R. Church.
Leeds (South), Jessie Delong.
Grenville (South), William Patrick.

Sixth Parliament, 1858.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Basil R. Church.
Leeds (South), Benjamin Tett.
Grenville, William Patrick.

Seventh Parliament, 1862.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Francis Jones.
Leeds (South), Benjamin Tett.
Grenville, William Patrick.

Eighth Parliament, 1863.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Francis Jones.
Leeds (South), Albert N. Richards.
Grenville, Walter Shanley.

First Dominion Parliament, 1867-8.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Francis Jones.
Leeds (South), John Crawford.
Grenville, Walter Shanley.

Second Parliament, 1873.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Francis Jones.
Leeds (South), A. N. Richards.
Grenville, William H. Brouse.

Third Parliament, 1874.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Chas. F. Ferguson.
Leeds (South), David F. Jones.
Grenville, Wm. H. Brouse.

Fourth Parliament, 1878.

Leeds and Grenville (North), Chas. F. Ferguson.
Leeds (South), David Ford Jones.
Grenville, J. P. Wiser.

BROCKVILLE.

1831—Henry Jones, Eleventh Parliament, Upper Canada.

1835—David Jones, Twelfth Parliament, Upper Canada.

1837-8—Henry Sherwood, Thirteenth Parliament, Upper Canada.

1841—James Jessup, First Parliament, Canada.

1844-5—George Sherwood, Second Parliament, Canada.

1848—George Sherwood, Third Parliament, Canada.

1852-3—George Crawford, Fourth Parliament, Canada.

1854-5—George Crawford, Fifth Parliament, Canada.

1858—George Sherwood, Sixth Parliament, Canada.

1862—Hon. George Sherwood, Seventh Parliament, Canada.

1863—F.H. Chambers, Eighth Parliament, Canada.

1867-8—James Crawford, First Dominion of Canada.

1873—J. D. Buell, Second Dominion of Canada.

1874—J. D. Buell, Third Dominion of Canada.

1878—William Fitzsimmons, Fourth Dominion of Canada.

Legislative Council.

1858—St. Lawrence Division, George Crawford.

1860—Bathurst Division, James Shaw.

1878—Bathurst Division, William H. Brouse.

Legislative Assembly for Ontario—First Parliament

—1867-8.

North Leeds and Grenville, H. D. Smith.

South Leeds, Benjamin Tett.

South Grenville, McNeil Clark.

Brockville, William Fitzsimmons.

Second Parliament.

North Leeds and Grenville, Henry Merrick.

South Leeds, H. S. McDonald, who resigned;
succeeded by J. G. Giles.

South Grenville, McNeil Clark; succeeded by C.
F. Fraser.

Brockville, William Fitzsimmons.

Third Parliament.

North Leeds and Grenville, Henry Merrick.

South Leeds, R. H. Preston.

South Grenville, C. F. Fraser.

Brockville, W. H. Cole.

REMARKS.

The Hon. William Morris was President of the Executive Council from May 22nd, 1847, to March 10th, 1848.

Hon. H. Sherwood, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, from May 29th, 1847, to March 10, 1848.

Hon. William B. Richards, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, from October 28th, 1851, to June 21st, 1853.

Hon. H. Sherwood, Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, from October 7th, 1844, to June 30th, 1846.

Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Solicitor-General, from December 26th, 1863, to January 30th, 1864.

Hon. W. Morris, Receiver-General, from September 2nd, 1844, to May 20th, 1847.

Hon. George Sherwood, Receiver-General, from August 7th, 1858, to March 26th, 1862.

Hon. James Morris, Postmaster-General, from February 22nd, 1851, to August 10th, 1853.

Hon. George Sherwood, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from March 27th, 1862, to May 23rd 1862.

Hon. W. Morris, Member of New Board of Public Works, from October 4th, 1844, to June 8th, 1846.

Hon. W. Morris, Member of the Executive Council, from September 22nd, 1844, to March 10th, 1848.

Hon. William Morris, Member of the Executive Council, from February 22nd, 1851, to September 10th, 1854; from August 2nd, 1858, to August 4th, 1858; and from May 24th, 1862, to March 6th, 1863.

Hon. William B. Richards, Member of Executive Council, from October 28th, 1851, to June 21st, 1853.

Hon. A. N. Richards. Member of the Executive Council, from December 26th, 1863, to January 30th, 1864.

Hon. H. Sherwood, Member of the Executive Council, from August 6th, 1858, to May 23rd, 1862; and from May 29th, 1847, to March 10th, 1848.

Hon. George Sherwood, Member of the Executive Council, from August 6th, 1858, to May 23rd, 1862.

The Bathurst Division for the Legislative Council consisted of the South Riding of Leeds, and the North and South Ridings of Lanark.

The St. Lawrence Division consisted of Brockville, Elizabethtown, South Riding of Grenville, North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, and the County of Dundas.

A thousand birds their praises wake,
By rocky glade and plummy brake;
A thousand cedars' fragrant shade
Falls where the Indian's children played;
And fancy's dream my heart beguiles,
While singing thee, the Thousand Isles.

No yestral virgin guards 'hy groves;
No Cupid breathes of Cyprian loves;
No satyr's form at eve is seen;
No dryad peeps the trees between;
No Venus rises from their shore,
No loved Adonis, red with gore;
No pale Endymion, wooed to sleep,
No brave Leander breaths their deep;
No Ganymede, no Pleiades:
Theirs are a new world's memories.

The flag of France first o'er them hung;
The mass was said, the vespers sung:
The friars of Jesus hailed the strands
As blessed Virgin Mary's lands;
And red men mutely heard, surprised,
Their henthenn names all Christianized.

The Thousand Isles! the Thousand Isles!
Their charm from every care beguiles;
Titian alone hath grace to paint
The triumph of their patron saint,
Whose waves return on memory's tide;
La Salle and Piquet, side by side,
Proud Frontenac and bold Champlain,
There act their wanderings o'er again;
And, while their golden sunlight smiles,
Pilgrims shall greet thee, Thousand Isles.

Inseparably linked with the past are many legends connected with the Indian occupation of the St. Lawrence. The first French navigators of the beautiful river, learned from their dusky companions that the Lake of the Thousand Isles was the favorite haunt of the Great Spirit, who had there spread out in miniature a happy hunting ground. The maze of Islands was known as Manatonna, or the Garden of the Great Spirit. From a few miles above Gananoque to Brockville, there is a constant succession of Islands, some comprising beautiful farms, some the picture of disolation; bold bluffs of rocky heights, tiny islets peeping above the liquid blue, long vistas stretching for miles away, an enchanting picture of sky and island, light and shade, pine and hemlock and cedar, wreathed in fantastic clusters upon the rocky shores.

Upon the bluff within the limits of Brockville, are two paintings of undoubted Indian origin. They represent two canoes, one containing six warriors and the other five; in close proximity, there is also the figure of an Indian, representing the savage as diving into the river. The paintings are of comparatively modern origin and are supposed to have been executed after the arrival of the French

CHAPTER XIX

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The Thousand Isles! The Thousand Isles!
Dimpled the wave around them smiles,
Kissed by a thousand red-lipped flowers;
Gemmed by a thousand emerald bowers;

Missionaries. The Indians at St. Regis possess a vague tradition concerning them, which they relate as follows: "A long time ago the Caughnawaga Indians were going west on a warlike expedition and made these paintings on their way up. They were all killed. The number of marks denote the number of the party."

Opposite the village of Oak Point, in the Township of Elizabethtown, is a painting on a rock, representing thirty-five men in a canoe, and a cross, evidently intended to commemorate some event

The cross, the emblem of the Christian faith, and especially held in reverence by the Roman Catholics, indicates with sufficient clearness the modern origin of the sketches. Perhaps they form a connecting link in the chain of events that occurred under the French dynasty. But whatever their origin, they are interesting as examples of the symbolical records used by savages, to preserve the memory of events and the tastes of a race which is fast passing away. The sketch opposite Oak Point was apparently done in vermilion, while those at Brockville were executed in ochre. When first observed by the British settlers, they were very distinct, and for many years it was customary for the Indians, when passing up the river in the spring, to stop for a few days and repaint the sketches. All traces of the drawings will be obliterated in a few years, by the destroying hand of time

The relics of French occupation are scattered along the frontier, and yet mark the untiring energy with which they labored to preserve New France from the encroachments of the English. The flag was first planted on the St. Lawrence by these hardy explorers, when Fort Frontenac, (Kingston), was built in 1662. La Presentation, (Ogdensburg), with its mission house and stockade, sprang into existence, under the guidance and direction of the indefatigable missionary, Father Picquet. At Point au Barril (Maitland), they constructed a ship-yard of considerable capacity. Isle Royal (Chimney Island, below Ogdensburg) was strongly fortified; and offered a stubborn resistance to the force under Lord Amherst. On the upper extremity of Carleton Island, is an abrupt bluff, upon which was perched an old French Fort. The following description of the ruins is from the pen of an American writer:—

"Perched aloft, perceptible to all passers-by along the river, and distinctly visible for miles around, stand a number of toppling and half-ruined chimneys. Like so many sentinels, standing, solemn faced, waiting for the blessed time of rest that will relieve them from duty, they watch over the ruins of the fort. The early history of the place is almost

lost, inasmuch that it is supposed by some to be the ruin of old Fort Frontenac. In the year 1760, it fell into the hands of the English, by whom it was garrisoned. During the war of 1812, it was captured by one Hubbard, an American, who found the fortress garrisoned by two women and three invalids. The fort was burned, and the prisoners removed to Cape Vincent. An antiquated well, dug through the Trenton limestone, has been converted by the vivid imaginations of natives into a receptacle of the doubloons which the French, upon evacuating the fort are said to have thrown therein. The fortress was built in the most elaborate manner, after the system of Vauban, and exhibits skill of the very highest order in constructing defences. The fortifications in the rear are semi-circular in form; the trench, four feet deep and twenty feet broad, is cut through the solid limestone, the glacis, which is approached by a gradual elevation, being constructed of the same material to the height of four feet. Directly on the river front, it is naturally impregnable, and the precipitous side was, probably, merely defended by a stockade."

"Numbers of graves lie in a flat field immediately back of the fort, many of which have been excavated by relic-seekers. Back in the island, in a copse, are the remains of an Indian burying ground, where numbers of stone arrowheads, tomahawks, etc., have been dug up. Immediately upon the bluff overlooking the Canadian channel are still older graves, where, it is said, as the bluff slowly wears away, an occasional grinning skull or grisly bone is exposed to the long excluded light of heaven."

During the war of 1812, block houses were built at several points along the frontier, one occupying the small island directly in front of Brockville, (now occupied by the round-house of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway); one situated on Chimney Island, near Mallorytown landing; and one at Gananoque. Rifle pits were also constructed on the bank of the river, in the vicinity of La Rue's Mills. The historical points connected with the Rebellion of 1837, are the windmill at Prescott, and fortifications on Hickory Island, situated about four miles from Gananoque

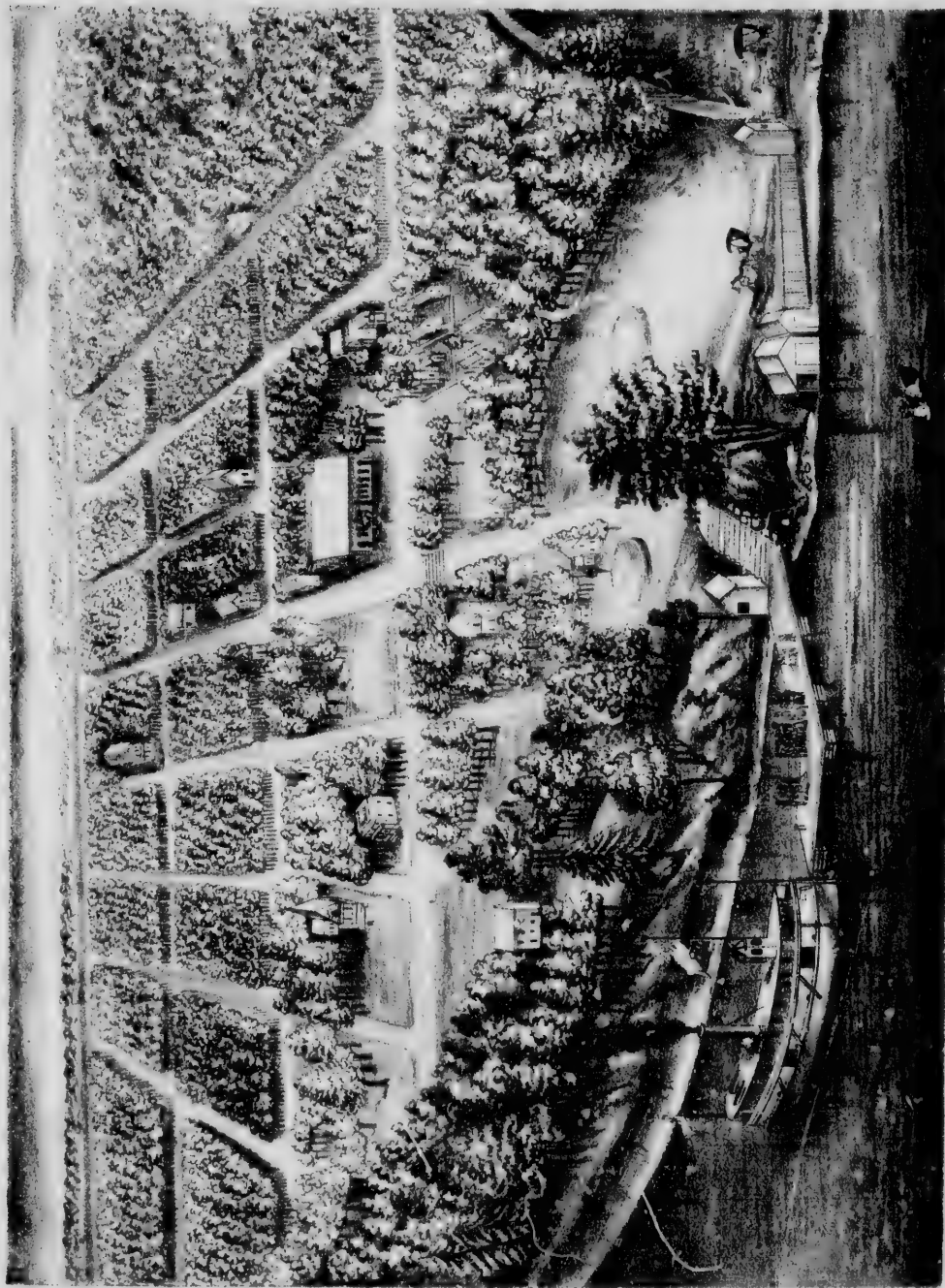
The Thousand Islands have during the last few years become a place of resort during the heated term, no other locality on the Canadian frontier equalling it in picturesque and beautiful scenery, or in facilities for boating and gunning. The number of islands is about *two* thousand; they vary in size from a few square yards to eight thousand acres, the latter being the extent of Well's Island.

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ST. LAWRENCE CENTRAL CAMP GROUND.

PARKS.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.

In 1873, the Methodists established the Thousand Island Park on the upper end of Well's Island. The many natural beauties of the locality were enhanced by delightful drives and walks along the river bank. A dock and dock buildings have been constructed and about one hundred cottages, boat houses and buildings for religious purposes, erected for the accommodation of visitors.

ST. LAWRENCE CENTRAL CAMP GROUND.

This beautiful and healthful summer resort and Camp Meeting Ground, is situated on a high bluff of the St. Lawrence, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown. The ground is admirably located, commanding a fine view of the majestic river. Nature has done much to make the spot a coveted summer retreat. The grounds, embracing some twenty-five acres, are finely wooded, being in that respect superior to the Parks located on Well's Island. To the untiring exertion of the Rev. A. D. Traveller, assisted by other ministers, is due the honor of having established the first permanent Park upon the Canadian side of the river. In 1875, the land was purchased and is now held and controlled by the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A spacious Tabernacle, a Boarding House and about thirty beautiful Cottages have been erected, and others are in process of completion. Two sessions of religious services are held each year, one in June and the other in September. Among the contemplated improvements is the establishment of a Telegraph Office, a Post Office and a Custom's Office. At the close of the season (1878) six series of religious meetings had been held upon the grounds. It is certainly not asking too much of Canadians to expect them to cordially assist the undertaking. The Park is only three and a half miles from Brockville, with which it is in constant communication through the medium of a comfortable steamer, during the sessions of religious service. A special feature of attraction is the establishment of a Sunday School Parliament, which assembles annually during the June Session. The price of lots has been placed very low, to enable all classes to secure a summer home, the intention being to make the Park not only a Camp Ground but also a permanent place of residence during the summer months. (See view of Park and Tabernacle.)

WESTMINSTER PARK.

In 1878, a Presbyterian Stock Company secured a large tract of land at the foot of Well's Island,

directly opposite Alexandria Bay. A boarding house, dock and buildings and several cottages have been completed. It is the intention of the proprietors to construct fifteen miles of winding drives and charming walks overlooking the scenery, and otherwise beautify the place.

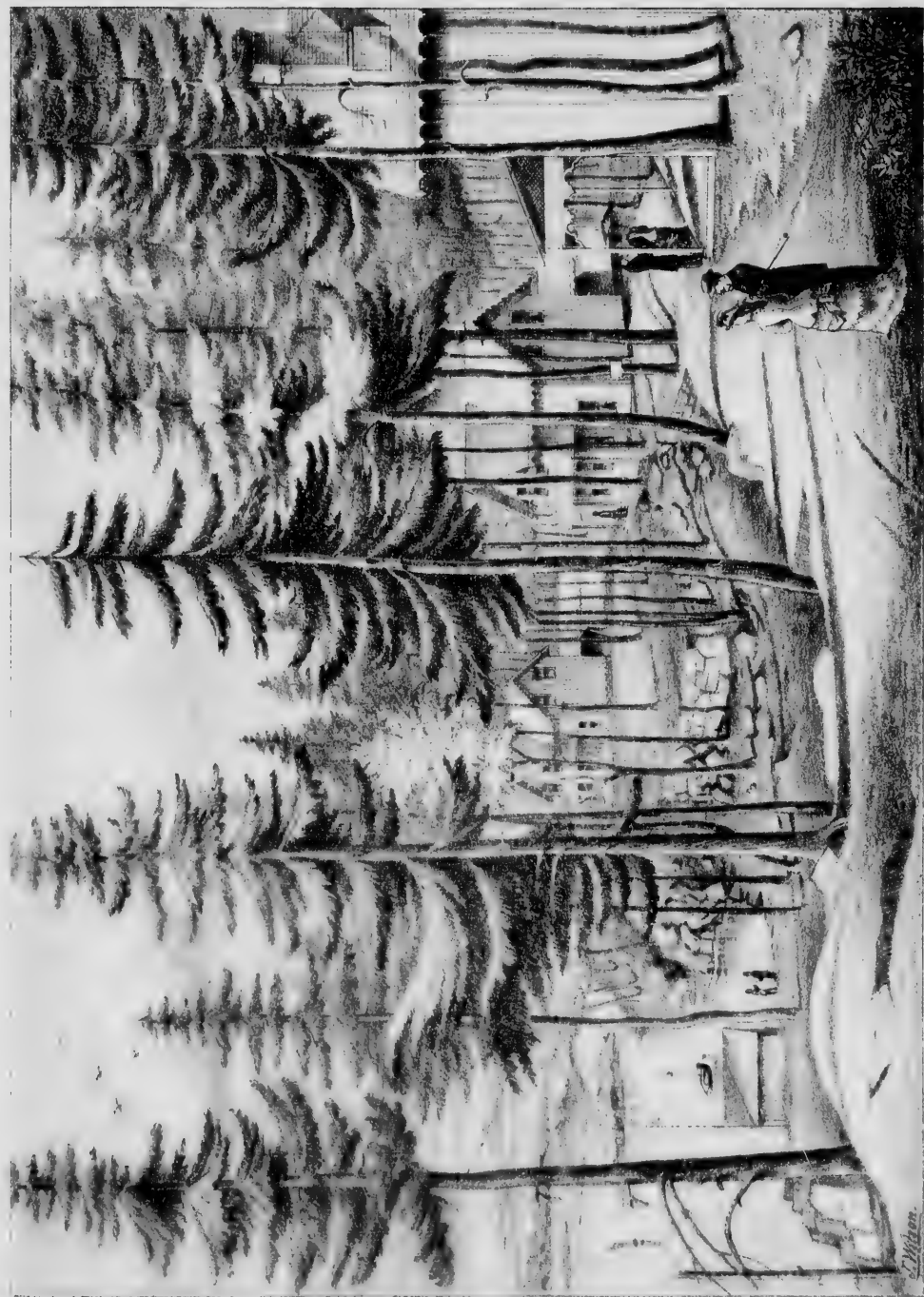
THE INTERNATIONAL CAMP GROUND.

The grounds of this association are situated about one mile below the village of Morristown, N.Y., and comprise ten acres of land, on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence. In 1874, the Park was opened; an extensive dock was built, also a pavilion for holding religious services, and an extensive dining hall. The project is under the direction of the Methodists of the State of New York and Canada, acting jointly through Trustees appointed from each side of the line. Both Ogdensburg and Morristown have erected extensive tabernacles for holding special services. One general meeting is held each year, commencing in the latter part of July. Fifty cottages have been put up and many of them are occupied during the entire summer.

RIVER'S CLIFF.

This lovely spot is the property of J. W. B. Rivers, Esq., Manager of Molson's Bank, Brockville. The grounds are about forty acres in extent, upon which he has erected summer cottages of very pretty design. The situation is most beautiful, facing the magnificent river and only one mile from the centre of Brockville. The shore in front of the cottages is most picturesque and diversified—indeed all that an artist could desire. In summer, the rocks are carpeted with moss, and shaded by second growth pines of luxuriant foliage. In the foreground is that amphitheatre of the St. Lawrence, which, once seen, can never be forgotten. The islands, preserved by the Canadian Government as a National Park, are numerous in the vicinity, and the continually passing steamers, yachts and countless miniature crafts, from early morn till dewy eve, give an air of life and vivacity to this charming scene. The land to the rear of the Park is laid out with serpentine drives and shady walks, terminating at the rocky pinnacle which overlooks the river. There are two entrances to the grounds, one at the western and the other at the eastern extremity. On the beach, a landing is provided where boat houses are situated. Indeed, it has been remarked, with justice, that nature has done much for the lovely spot, and that with trifling outlay River's Cliff could be made one of the finest Parks in the Dominion.

During the past season fully ten thousand persons visited Alexandria Bay, N.Y., and indications are not wanting that every succeeding year will see the



RIVER'S CLIFF, BROCKVILLE, THE PROPERTY OF J. W. B. RIVERS, Esq.

E. W. Widen.

cessful, with a loss of five or six killed and forty-two wounded. After this was over, I returned to my home in Brockville, having served two months beyond my allotted time. That winter, the Parliament of Upper Canada passed a law to raise a Provincial Regiment, to serve during the war. Unsolicited and unexpected, I received recruiting orders from the commanding officer at Prescott, to enlist a certain number of men, and get a commission in the new Battalion. In this I succeeded, and received an ensign's commission in Captain Thomas Fraser's company, the first one organized of the regiment. I was soon appointed to act as quartermaster, with pay and allowances increased to that grade. In this capacity I served until the month of March following, when the regiment was ordered to York, to be more perfectly drilled and disciplined, when, having received a new set of staff officers from the 41st Regiment, and a new Colonel (Robinson, from the 8th, or Queen's Own), I was relieved as quartermaster, and placed in Captain Hamilton Walker's company as ensign. We remained in York, being drilled and disciplined, until the invasion of Canada by the American army, on the 4th of July, 1814, which crossed the Niagara River from Black Rock, and, after a slight skirmish with the few troops there (merely a guard), took possession of Fort Erie, which they soon commenced fortifying, making it the base of operations for the campaign. The day following, our regiment had orders to prepare to embark for the frontier, and sailed from York on the 6th of July, by a brig of war and four schooners, arriving at Niagara on the afternoon of the same day. All our surplus and baggage being placed in store at Fort George, we immediately marched for Queenston, arriving there about 10 p. m. The American army had moved down the river the day after crossing, and was met the following day by such force as could be mustered, commanded by General Riou (mainly Militia, with a few broken detachments of regulars, and a few Indians), above Chippewa, where the battle of "Street's Farm" took place, and was hotly contested a good part of the day. Finding it hopeless, with his small force, either to capture or drive them back to Fort Erie, our forces were withdrawn, leaving numbers killed and wounded, and the Americans masters of the field. Among the killed and wounded were several prominent and valuable citizens and officers of Militia. Our troops fell back on Chippewa Creek, about two miles above Niagara Falls, where we had some battalions and military works. Our regiment lay, the night we arrived, at Queenston, expecting to join our friends at Chippewa Creek next day, but received orders to remain there the next day, during

which time numbers of our wounded men and officers from the battle-field passed down for Fort George. The next day we marched for Chippewa. The day being hot, on reaching the Falls, we stocked arms, and rested for half-an-hour, when, again starting for our destination, we were soon met by our troops from Chippewa, they having destroyed and abandoned our works there, bringing all the guns and stores that teams could be got to draw, accompanied by hundreds of women and children, besides men on foot and in vehicles, making their way to Fort George, as a place of safety, the enemy being in pursuit, and not far behind. Our regiment, having had a slow and fatiguing march already, wheeled about, and was given a special privilege and benefit of marching in front. Retracing our steps as fast as possible, we reached the foot of the mountain, at Queenston, a little after dark, where a short halt was made, and where we got a drink of muddy sulphur water that crossed the road, and had served to each man and officer about half-a-pound of bread that had been brought in an open wagon, and was pretty well filled with dust and gravel, gladly eating and drinking such as could be got. Having rested awhile, the march was continued for Fort George, seven miles distant. During the halt at Queenston, the guns were dismantled and, with the stores, hauled out of a small fort built on the side of the mountain at Queenston, just above the town. It had but lately been finished, and appeared sufficient to stand a siege. After the guns and stores had been removed, the block house was set on fire and destroyed, so that it could not be used by the enemy, who reached there next morning. After starting for Fort George, we were halted at McFarland's, a large deserted brick house, about a mile outside the fort, as a piquet guard, until morning, the remainder of our force passing on to the fort. After placing sentries, all found a resting place on the floor of the house and ground of the orchard near by, until daylight, from whence we could see the tents of the enemy, established on the mountain, six miles from us. After daylight we were marched to Niagara, and encamped within range of the fort, remaining there several days. During that time, the Americans had advanced to McFarland's, and placed guards and piquets, nearly surrounding us with sentries. We, of course did the same, which brought them and our sentries within speaking distance of each other. On several occasions, attempts were made, particularly at night, to capture our sentries and guards. I recollect, one night, a party, accompanied by one of their generals (Swift), partly succeeded, but lost their general, who

was shot by one of our sentries. After a few days and nights of this kind of warfare, our Glengarry Regiment arrived at Twelve Mile Creek, near the present City of St. Catharines, and our regiment marched at dusk to join them, reaching there about 8 o'clock A. M., when the two regiments were formed into a light brigade, under Colonel Pierson (afterwards General Sir Thomas Pierson.)

We remained there until the evening of the 24th of July, when word was received that the enemy had left McFarland's, not daring to attack Fort George and Niagara, and was retiring towards Fort Erie. Our encampment was immediately broken up, the brigade marching all night through the country towards the Falls, passing St David's, which had been burned the day before by the Americans, arriving at Lundy's Lane early in the morning of the 25th of July, 1814, where the greatest and most important battle during the war was fought. When we arrived there we learned that the American army were encamped at Chippewa, about two miles above us. Not desiring to attack so large a force with our light brigade, scarcely one thousand strong, we rested them, spending most of the day in sleep and eating until six P. M., when our dragoons, posted about a mile in front, came hurriedly back with the intelligence that the whole American army were marching down upon us.

Our brigade, with two or three pieces of artillery, which had arrived during the day, and a considerable number of Indians, were at once formed in order, when fortunately General Drummond, the commander-in-chief, arrived with the 85th Regiment, one and part of a second company of regulars from Fort George, with two pieces more of artillery, making our force about fifteen hundred and fifty rank and file. All were formed in order, except the Indians, who carefully kept a safe distance in rear. Our regiment was on the left of the line from the main road towards the river, which was skirted by a strip of woods along the bank of the Niagara. About three quarters of a mile below the Falls, the Glengarry 85th Regiment and detachments were formed from the main road on the right, up Lundy's Lane, where also our artillery was posted, the ground rising in that direction. A strip of woods crossed the road above us towards the Falls, and as soon as the American army came in range of our heavy guns, they opened fire on them, although covered partly by the woods except the width of the main road over which they were coming. Before, however, they had passed through the intervening woods, they deployed and extended to the right and left, outflanking us in each direction. As soon as they came in range, although behind a rail fence, along the edge of the

woods, we opened fire on them, our men standing exposed in the open field to their fire until the approaching darkness and smoke hid them from view, except what could be seen by the fire from their muskets. In this position, our men falling fast around us, we stood until some time after darkness had come on; how it was on our right I could not see. Our artillery in the centre kept up a continued roar, nearly drowning the sound of musketry except at short intervals. Before too dark our line had advanced nearer the woods in front, and I could frequently see the enemy moving to the right, apparently for the purpose of outflanking us and getting to our rear—nor was I mistaken. Some time after dark, Lieutenant McDougall, of the Grenadier Company, which was on the right of our company and nearer the main road, came to me saying that I was too far in advance, that our men on the right had fallen back some distance and were likely to fire into us from behind. I told him what I suspected, that they were trying to outflank us and get in our rear. He at once proposed to extend our line towards the river, and, at the same time, falling back to regain our line on the right. While doing so, I came directly on a company of Americans formed two deep, the front rank with bayonets charged and the rear rank arms presented ready to fire. I was within twenty feet of them when discovered. The officer at the head of the company demanded a surrender. I hesitated for a short time, but seeing no possibility of escape, I told the men near me to throw down their muskets. Three or four others that were much farther from them than we were attempted to escape, also Lieutenant McDougall. They were shot down and probably killed, except Lieutenant McDougall, who was reported in the General's order of next day as being mortally wounded with six buckshot. He recovered, however, and lived many years after. After I had, with five or six men, surrendered, the lieutenant in command of the company of about sixty men, formed his men in a hollow square, placed his prisoners within it, marched us round near the river and up by the Falls in rear of their army, and beyond the reach of a shot from either side, placed me under a strong guard in charge of his junior officer, and with the balance of his company returned back to the battle field. I was soon after taken with my men, under the guard, to their encampment beyond the Chippewa bridge, put in a tent alone, sentry being posted at each end, and my men put in another tent with a like guard. I had not been long in the tent when a British officer was brought in, who, I could see at once, belonged to the staff. I soon learned that he was Major Loring, aid to General Drummond

the commander-in-chief, and his fear was strong that General Drummoud himself would be captured. It appears that the Americans had succeeded in getting a whole regiment in rear of our line, most of them stationed near the centre, so that the men or officers going to the rear would be captured. Most of the prisoners taken were in that way. Major Loring had been ordered to bring up a troop of dragoons that were some distance in the rear, when riding back, and he thought not a hundred yards from the General, he was among the enemy, pulled off his horse and made prisoner; his fears, however, were groundless. The action beginning not far from six P. M., lasting till past ten, gave time for Col. Scott, with the 103rd Regiment and some militia, about a thousand strong, to march from St. Catharines, a distance of thirteen miles, after the action had commenced, and to close it by driving the enemy from the field, regaining two or three pieces of our artillery they had captured and one of their own guns. I being in rear of them, I could see all their movements and judge of their numbers. When they had marched to Chippewa, after retreating from the field of battle, Major Loring and myself were taken from our tent to the main road, where we fell in with all our officers and men that had been made prisoners, viz., about fifty men and eighteen officers. Amongst the latter, were General Riol, the late Chief-Justice McLean, Hamilton Merritt, etc. We were all marched a distance above Chippewa, and put in a large Durham boat, and, surrounded by a strong guard, rowed across the Niagara River, and landed at a place called Slusher, a short distance above the Falls. After leaving the boat, we were encompassed by a strong guard, where we remained until daylight. Early in the morning, we were taken (that is, the officers only, as the privates were not then taken across) in charge of a new guard, and marched to Buffalo, which we reached early in the evening, and were kept that night in a large unfurnished house, used as a hotel. We enjoyed our rest and food, having suffered a want of both. Next day, we were visited by the commanding officer of Buffalo. They had paroles made out, by which we promised to go to Greenbush, and report to the commanding officer there. The parole being signed by all, the guard was withdrawn, and we were no longer close prisoners. The next day, conveniences were provided, and all started for Greenbush, except General Riol and Captain Washburn, who, being wounded, were allowed to remain near Buffalo. After travelling six or eight days in covered wagons provided, I reached Albany, in company with the late Hon. Hamilton Merritt, and we at once crossed to Greenbush, reporting our

selves to the general commanding there, and was by him allowed to remain at Albany eight days, then to go on to Massachusetts, the place of our destination. Accordingly, in eight days, stages were engaged, and all, being then eighteen in number, went on to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the headquarters of prisoners of war, having signed new paroles, not to leave the Township of Cheshire, the place assigned us being ten miles east of Pittsfield. We went there the same evening, procured lodgings, and remained there nine months, until the news of peace being proclaimed, when we were discharged, and allowed to return home to Canada. Our captured soldiers were marched from Buffalo to Pittsfield, and there confined in prisons until released by the peace. All officers received a cartel allowance of \$20 per month, paid us monthly by the American Marshall, as their agent, and on which they subsisted, and their expenses home. The soldiers drew rations.

Soon after my return, I commenced trade at Unionville, ten miles in rear of Brockville, and was also employed by the Commissariat Department in the settlement of the emigrants who first settled in Perth and vicinity, in the year 1816. I forwarded all the families by wagons to the Bay (now the Village of Portland), and had to cut a road the last three miles, to reach the lake. Thence, in a large scow, they were taken down the Rideau Lake, below Oliver's Ferry, to a deep bay above the mouth of River Tay; then down on ox sleds, through the woods about a mile and a-half, to the Tay, above (now) Pike Falls; then, in another scow, up the River Tay, to the Depot, the present town of Perth. The same spring, I was employed by the Government to purchase wheat, oats, and potatoes for the emigrants, being sent to the settlement by the same route. I had sent forward provisions the winter previous by the ice and roads cut between the lakes. The following autumn, a road was cut by Peter Howard, M. P., from the present site of Toledo to Oliver's Ferry and Perth, nearly on the line now traveled.

In the month of June, 1816, I was married, being then twenty years of age, by the late Rev. William Smart, to Elizabeth Baldwin (a sister of the wife of the late Sheriff Sherwood, and the wife of the late Roderick Easton), and the same year built a stone house, and settled at Unionville. We have had born to us eight sons and one daughter. Five of our sons are married. Horace Kilborn, the eldest, now resides at 'Newboro'; is Clerk of the Division Court and keeps a drug store. He is married, and has a family. The second son, Roderick, is settled in Australia. He is married, and has a family. He has been

twenty-five years a postmaster there, and is now at Arrisot. The youngest son, Edward Burrill, is in Nevada, U. S. The daughter was married to Benjamin Chaffey. She resides at Hastings, Ontario, and has a family of six children. Besides those not living, I have sixteen grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren. Mrs. Kilborn, after a married life of sixty-two years, died in October, 1877.

The two succeeding years after the beginning of the Perth settlement, I had the contract for the transport of all the stores and supplies made by the government to the settlement; some five or six hundred loads. The first season the getting the settlers, their baggage, seed, etc., transported from Brockville to the settlement, cost the government three dollars and a quarter per hundred; the next two winters the direct road being opened, it was done for from one-half to three-quarters of a dollar per hundred.

In 1828, I was elected with the late William Buell, Esq., to the Parliament of Upper Canada, receiving about 1,000 votes of the 1,200, the whole polled. At the expiration of that Parliament, I had moved to Kilmarnock, on the Rideau Canal, which was then being constructed, and commenced business there. Before the next election, a very respectable deputa- tion of my former constituents from the County of Leeds, was sent me, with the request that I would again stand for the ensuing election, which I had to decline, and Matthew M. Howard was elected in my place.

I have been a merchant in trade about twenty-five years, and about the same length of time engaged in the Quebec and American lumber trade. I have held the following offices, not one of which did I solicit or ask for:—

In 1818, Ensign 1st Regiment, Leeds Militia; appointed by Samuel Smith, administrator

1830—Captain 4th Regiment Leeds Militia; Sir John Colborn, Governor

1831—Justice of the Peace.

In the fall and winter of 1837 and 1838, I was on duty in command of a company of volunteers at Gananoque, six months.

1841—Major 2nd Regiment Leeds Militia; Lord Sydenham, Governor

1846—Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Regiment Leeds Militia; Lord Cathcart, Governor

1847—Lieutenant-Colonel; Lord Elgin, Governor.

1849—Commission in Queen's Bench; Sir John B. Robinson, Chief-Justice

1852—Postmaster, Brockville; Hon. J. Morris Postmaster-General.

1853-4-5—Associate Judge of Assize, Brockville.

I was placed on the Half-pay List by the British Government, in 1825, in connection with all the officers of the Incorporated Regiment, and which I now receive; and, so far as I can learn, I am the only surviving officer of the regiment, being 84 years of age on the 27th of June, 1878.

THE WEATHERHEAD FAMILY.

Samuel Weatherhead was born in Barbadoes, West Indies. At an early age, he ran away from home, taking passage in a merchant ship for England. During the voyage the merchantman was captured by pirates, who held a consultation as to the advisability of making the captives walk a plank into the sea, under the plea, that "dead men tell no tales;" but, by a small majority, it was decided to spare their lives. The crew was then divided, one half being transferred to the pirate ship. The merchantman was taken in tow and the voyage continued. In a few days a fierce storm arose which parted the ships, and, as the merchantman was never heard of after, it is supposed that she went down with all on board. Fortunately for the subject of this sketch, he was one of the crew taken on board the pirate. Several of the captured joined the pirates, but the majority refusing to do so, they were landed on a small island, being supplied with provisions by the bucanneers. In a short time a sail hove in sight, which proved to be a ship engaged in the lumber trade and bound for Quebec, where young Weatherhead was safely landed. Of an adventurous spirit, he determined to seek a home in the woods of Canada, and proceeded to Upper Canada, taking up land a short distance below Maitland, where he became a merchant. His eldest son, John, was an officer in the war of 1812, and afterwards Custom House Officer at Brockville. During the war, the store below Maitland was plundered by a marauding band of Americans. At the battle of Cryslers Farm, John Weatherhead played an important part, having charge of the skirmishers who led the Americans into the general engagement. W. L. Weatherhead, of Westport, another son, was engaged in the war as a militiaman. The remaining sons were James and Alexander.

THE SHERWOOD FAMILY.

Justus Sherwood, who was a captain in the Colonial Militia on active service during the American war of independence, came into the Province of Quebec about the year 1777, and remained at St. John's for some time. His second son, the late Mr. Justice Sherwood, was born there. Justus Sherwood afterwards settled in the Township of Augusta, on a

farm near where the old Blue Church was afterwards erected. He was one of the first members of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, that met at Newark, now the Town of Niagara. He had two sons, Samuel Sherwood, Esq., and Mr. Justice Sherwood, before mentioned, who were educated for and became members of the Bar of Upper Canada. Mr. Justice Sherwood was elected by the County of Leeds to the House of Assembly, in 1822, and became Speaker of that body, and in 1825, was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Upper Canada. He served in this capacity for a number of years, and afterwards retired. In 1841, during the administration of Lord Sydenham, he was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council of Canada. He died in 1850, leaving four sons and three daughters. Henry, the eldest son, at one time represented the Town of Brockville, and afterwards the City of Toronto, and held the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General. George, his second son, represented Brockville for about twenty years. He held the offices of Receiver-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the Cartier-McDonald Ministry, and retired from Parliament about the year 1863. He was, in 1865, appointed Judge of the County of Hastings. Samuel, his third son, was Registrar of the City of Toronto at the time of his death, in 1867; and Edward, the fourth son, was at the time of his death, 1877, Registrar of the County of Carleton. Charlotte, the eldest daughter, is the widow of the late Hon. John Elmsley, who was at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada; Amelia, the second daughter, is the widow of the late John King, M. D., of Toronto; and Helen, the third daughter, is the widow of John Crawford, Esq., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, who died in the year 1875.

THE WELLS FAMILY, OF THE TOWNSHIP OF AUGUSTA,
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

The name of Wells or Welles is very ancient in England. It is probable that Thomas Wells, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was the first of that name who settled in America. He came in 1635 in the *Susan and Ellen*, from London, when 30 years of age, having been born in 1605, probably in the County of Essex, England, as he had relatives at Colchester, in that County, at the time of his disease in 1666. He married Abigail, daughter of William Warner, and sister of Daniel and John Warner, all people of consideration among the first settlers. He left three sons, Nathaniel, John and Thomas, and five daughters, Sarah Massie, of Salem; Abigail Treadwell, of Ipswich; Elizabeth Burnans, Hannah and

Lydia Ropes. He died October 26th, 1666, and his wife in 1671. He appears to have been a physician, as his "phissic books" were, after his death, appraised at £8 6s. 3d., a respectable medical library for those days. He had land granted him at Ipswich in 1635, and he took the Freeman's bath at Boston, May 17th, 1637. From a branch of his family the Town of Wells, Maine, took its name. His third and youngest son was the Reverend Thomas Wells, born January 11th, 1647, to whom his father bequeathed two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid to him when he came to the age of 22 years, 4 months and 10 days; and also provided funds for his books. The Rev. Thomas was settled as the first pastor of the first church in Amesbury, in 1672. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first honorary A. M., of Harvard College. He married in 1671 Mary ———, and had children as follows: (1) John, born February 2nd, 1672; died April 2nd, 1673. (2) Luke, born March 19th, 1674; married Widow Dorothy Trull, of Haverhill. (3) Titus (of whom hereafter.) (4) A son, died young; (5) a son, died young. (6) Abigail; married Samuel Bartlett, of Newbury. (7) Mary; married John Martin, of Amesbury. (8) Eliezer, born June 10th, 1686; married Deborah Worthen, of Amesbury, November 17th, 1714. (9) Elizabeth, born December 17th, 1688; married Moses Chase, Jr., of Newbury, October 12th, 1709. (10) John, born October 9th, 1692; married Dorothy Hoyt, of Amesbury, February 5th, 1713. The Rev. Thomas died July 10th, 1734, in the 87th year of his age, and the 62nd of his ministry; and his wife, Mary, died January 26th, 1727, aged 75 years.

Titus Wells, third son of Rev. Thomas, was born March 14th, 1675; and married, in 1697, Joanna ———; and had children as follows: (1) Sarah, born July 30th, 1698; married Jonathan Farren, December 10th, 1719. (2) Thomas (of whom hereafter); (3) Timothy, born April 16th, 1704; (4) Titus and (5) Hannah, twins, born February 5th, 1706; (6) Philemon, born September 3rd, 1708; (7) Jacob, born August 28th, 1710; (8) Elizabeth, born March 11th, 1716; (9) Abigail, born December 18th, 1718.

Thomas Wells, eldest son of Titus, born March 4th, 1700, was a large landholder in Chester, New Hampshire, and a captain in the Militia. He married first Sarah Hadley (December 15th, 1720) by whom he had the following children: (1) Phillip, born September 3rd, 1721; (2) Benjamin, born May 3rd, 1724; (3) Winthrop, born August 21st, 1726. He married second Hannah Ingalls, in 1738, by whom he had: (4) Sarah, born December 2nd, 1739; (5) Thomas (of whom hereafter); (6) Henry, born March 24th, 1743; (7) Reuben, born August 28th,

1746; (8) Samuel, born August 24th, 1749; (9) Peter, born July 26th, 1752—died in infancy; (10) Ebenezer, born May 3rd, 1754; (11) Phebe, born October 14th, 1757; (12) Peter, born January 20th, 1762; (13) Timothy, born May 20th, 1765. Captain Thomas Wells served in the expedition composed of New England troops, under the command of Sir William Pepperell, which resulted in the conquest of Louisbourg, in Cape Breton, in 1745. He died about the year 1769, as his will was dated December 27th, 1768, and proved May 8th, 1769.

Thomas Wells, fourth son of Captain Thomas, was born January 19th, 1741; married, in 1767, Ruth Rowell, of Sandown, and had children as follows: (1) William (of whom hereafter); (2) Mary, married Wait Stephens, of New Chester, New Hampshire; (3) Hannah, married Thorndike Proctor, of Salisbury, New Hampshire; (4) Elizabeth, married James Murray, of New Chester; (5) Philip, married Mary Ingles, of New Chester; (6) Ruth, married Dr. Forbes, of New Chester. Thomas Wells held the rank of Lieutenant in the Militia. He served in the old French war, and was with General Amherst's expedition which conquered Canada in 1760. He also served in the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. He died July 29th, 1831, at Chester, New Hampshire, at the age of 90 years, retaining his strength and faculties unimpaired to within a few days of his decease.

William Wells, eldest son of Thomas, born June 30th, 1768, at Sandown, New Hampshire (then a British Province), settled in Upper Canada in 1787, being then 19 years of age. Being born a British subject, he resolved never to abandon his birthright, and, although his father had espoused the side of the American revolutionists, and served in the Continental army, he, the eldest son, determined that as he was born, so would he live and die—a faithful subject of the Crown of Great Britain. Consequently, at the earliest possible moment, he removed to Upper Canada, there, as a member of that loyal band, the United Empire Loyalists, to live under the glorious old flag of England. Upon his arrival in Upper Canada, he drew land from the Crown in the neighborhood of Mallorytown, in the County of Leeds, and at once engaged in clearing his land. After some time, in consequence of the death of a friend and near neighbor, to whom he was much attached, he became discontented with his location, and sold his land. He then purchased a large farm on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, in the Township of Augusta and County of Grenville, about midway between the present Towns of Brockville and Prescott, and there settled permanently for the remainder of his life. In 1799, he made a short

visit to New Hampshire, and there married Sarah Clough, only daughter of Benjamin Clough, of Salem, Massachusetts. Returning immediately to Canada, he commenced active operations in the lumber business, and in a few years became one of the leading lumbermen in the country. For a few years he confined his business operations to the banks of the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Quinte, and the Thousand Isles, Wells Island, one of the largest being called after him. He also leased Grindstone Island for a term of 99 years, with the right of renewal from the St. Regis Indians. He had it surveyed and laid out in farms, cleared the land, built houses, and settled tenants on the farms, at a moderate rent. Just as this island was becoming valuable, it was ceded to the United States, and consequently all of his outlay and improvements were lost, and for which he never received any remuneration. Lumber becoming scarce on the St. Lawrence, he removed his business to the Rideau River, and from thence to the Bonnechere, one of the tributaries of the Ottawa. Being the first lumberman upon the latter river, he was obliged to go to great expense in building dams and removing obstructions, in order to get his lumber to market. He continued in business until 1832, when he finally retired, confining his attention to his farm until his death.

Mr. Wells served in the Militia of Grenville for many years, his first commission as ensign, bearing date November 24th, 1804, was signed by Peter Drummond, Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Grenville. (It thus appears that the old English custom of the Crown appointing Lieutenants of Counties who had charge of the Militia, prevailed for some time in Canada.) His second commission of Lieutenant was signed by Sir Isaac Brock, and bears date February 21st, 1812. His third, as captain, by Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieut.-Governor, is dated October 20th, 1815. He was in active service in the war with the United States of 1812; in February 1813, was taken prisoner in his own house, at which a military post was established, by a strong party of the enemy, consisting of Forsyth's Riflemen and Dragoons, who crossed upon the ice in the night and took them by surprise. There are several shot holes still remaining in the ceiling of the old house, which have never been repaired. Mr. Wells was carried as a prisoner to Ogdensburg, N.Y., and shortly after released upon parole not to serve until exchanged, which was not effected until May 13th, 1814. In a few years after the close of the war, he resigned his commission, retiring with the rank of captain. He was for many years in the Commission of the Peace for the old District of

Johnstown, comprising the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and remained an active Magistrate up to his decease. As a business man he was strictly honest, industrious, enterprising and uncommonly energetic, fearing no danger and ready to undergo any hardship, both of which his business as a lumberman frequently exposed him to; and from the magnitude of his business operations and the large supplies of farm produce required in carrying on his numerous lumbering establishments, he created a market which was of incalculable advantage to the early settlers, by whom he was held in great esteem. He was a sincere member of the Church of England, but was always ready and willing to contribute to other churches. He died October 10th, 1842, leaving by his wife, Sarah Clough (born October 29th, 1775; died May 15th, 1860), the following children:

(1) Ruth, born February 17th, 1800; married February 18th, 1824, to George Longley, of Maitland, and had children: (1) William Wells, born March 29th, 1825; died December 26th, 1844; unmarried. (2) George C., born October 29th, 1827; (3) Sarah Maria, born February 8th, 1835. She died October 4th, 1847.

(2) Sally, born June 16th, 1801; married January 11th, 1826, to George Malloch, of Brockville, and had children: (1) Sarah Ann, born October 12th, 1826; (2) George William, born April 6th, 1828; (3) Ruth Elizabeth, born July 1829. She died December 25th, 1835.

(3) Horace Clough, born October 31st, 1802; married L. Blasdel, 1832, and had children: William, Henry, Sarah, Emily, Lydia, Hiram, Warren, Julia.

(4) Maria, born October 7th, 1804; died January 1877; unmarried.

(5) William Benjamin, born October 3rd, 1809; married Mary Hogan 1842, and had children: Mary Sarah, Ida, William, Ellen, Victor, Frances, Herbert, Clara, Alphonso.

(6) Isaac Brock, born July 30th, 1812; married Elizabeth Reade, May 17th, 1859, and had children: William, born March 29th, 1860; Thomas Reade, born June 24th, 1861; Ruth, born March 4th, 1866.

(7) Thomas Proctor, born February 5th, 1816; died August 15th, 1816.

(8) Frances Adeline, born August 17th, 1817.

The descendants of William Wells, the first settler in Canada, and his wife, Sarah Clough, now living, are in number fifty-one, nearly all resident in Canada.

THE KINCAID FAMILY.

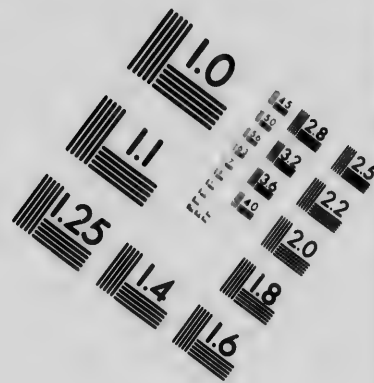
Archibald Kincaid was born at Bannockburn, near Stirling, Scotland, on October 4th, 1780. He was early apprenticed to the tailoring trade, which,

having learned he married and started business on his own account. In the year 1804, he emigrated to America, bringing with him his wife and two brothers, John and Alexander, and a small stock of goods, with which to establish business in America. He came to Upper Canada and settled at the present site of Brockville, which was then a wilderness. He began working at his trade, taking in exchange for work, pork, flour, etc., such things as he could ship to Montreal and sell. After being in Canada two years, he started to return to Scotland with his wife, and was shipwrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle, losing all he possessed. After wandering about for two years, he again made his way back to Upper Canada, and commenced working at his trade at Brockville, which then contained but a few houses, no streets or clearings having then been made. He continued at his business, and, as the country became settled, enlarged his trade, by which he amassed considerable wealth. After some years, having become too feeble to continue his business, he removed with one of his sons to Yonge, near Farmersville, where he died in the year 1865, aged eighty-five years.

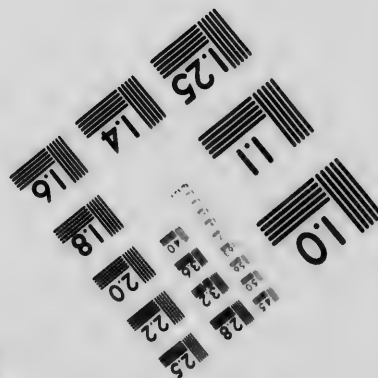
He raised a family of ten children, three daughters and seven sons, of whom there are now but five living, the eldest being James Kincaid, who resides in Brockville, the other brothers and sisters having all settled near Farmersville, where they are engaged in business and farming.

THE LONGLEY FAMILY, OF MAITLAND, COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

George Longley, the youngest son of William Longley, born in 1788, at Newbiggin, County of Westmoreland, England, removed to Canada in 1812, and settled in Quebec, where he entered into business as a lumber merchant. He married, February 18th, 1824, Ruth, eldest daughter of William Wells, Esq., of Augusta, County of Grenville, Upper Canada. He removed to Maitland, Upper Canada, in 1826, and carried on an extensive business in lumbering, milling, and farming. He was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, for the County of Grenville, in 1828, having been previously appointed a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Longley took great interest in farming, following up all the latest improvements, and was one of the first to import a superior breed of cattle into Canada. He undertook a voyage to England, in 1842, for the recovery of his health, but died at Gravesend, immediately upon his arrival, on August 10th, in the same year. By his wife, Ruth Wells (she died October 4th, 1847), he had the following children:



6"



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(1) William Wells Longley, born March 29th, 1825; died December 26th, 1844; unmarried.

(2) Thomas Longley, born November 23rd, 1826; died the same day.

(3) George Canning Longley, born October 29th, 1827; married, June 4th, 1856, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Hervey, Esq., of Augusta, and has children as follows: (1) Ethel, born April 17th, 1857; (2) William Hervey, born June 1st, 1859; (3) Evelyn, born May 7th, 1864; (4) George Ernest, born May 13th, 1866; (5) Arthur Raymond, born September 15th, 1867; (6) Robert Reginald, born August 9th, 1869.

(4) Sarah Maria Longley, born February 8th, 1835; married, November 27th, 1859, Robert Fanning Harris, second son of the late Rev. Michael Harris, Rector of Perth, Ontario, and has children as follows: (1) George Michael, born September 7th, 1860; (2) Mary Ruth, born February 19th, 1862; died the same day. (3) Lilian, born April 17th, 1863; (4) Robert Walter Kingsmill, born July 20th, 1866; (5) Florence Jessie, born January 12th, 1872; (6) Webster Henry Fanning, born December 5th, 1875.

THE BROUSE FAMILY.

The Brouse family is of German descent, the first emigrants to America settling in the Mohawk Valley, State of New York. During the revolution they remained loyal to the Crown, and on the termination of the war decided to remove to Canada, that they might live and die under the old flag. They settled in Matilda, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, with their relatives, the Shavers and Carmans. As the descendants of United Empire Loyalists, they have always shown the deepest attachment to British institutions, and in all matters relating to the development of the country, have invariably taken a prominent place, holding by turn many of the offices in the gift of the people.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The following was related by the late Thomas McCrea, of the Rideau; the story is given in his own words:—

"The whole of the inhabitants, for miles around, had gathered to raise a log house; at that time it took three or four days to complete the undertaking, men being very scarce. On the third day, after the last log had been placed in position, a council was held, and, after due deliberation and much discussion, it was decided that the settlement had so far advanced in civilization that some of the luxuries of life should be procured. Our grist mill consisted of the primitive stump and pestle, the meal when ground being eaten from wooden bowls with wooden

spoons. It was decided by the council that I should take one and a-half bushels of wheat, carry it from the site of Merrickville to Brockville, exchange it for one dozen bowls, one dozen iron spoons, the balance to be expended in groceries. With the bag on my back I started for Brockville, before the sun was up, the road consisting of a winding path through the woods, with marks on the trees to show the direction. During my journey I was buoyed with the thought of the great surprise which was in store for our good wives, as the matter had been kept a profound secret from them. Never did a minister go out to preach the gospel feeling a greater responsibility than I felt resting upon myself. I arrived at Brockville on the evening of the second day, pretty tired, and the next day I exchanged my wheat for a dozen white bowls with a blue edge and one dozen iron spoons bright as silver, half a pound of cheap tea and the balance in fine combs and little things for the children. Early next morning, with a light heart, and carefully guarding my precious load, I started for home. I arrived at North Augusta in the evening, and when crossing the stream at that place, on a log, the bark gave away and down I fell, some ten feet on the stones below, and horror of horrors, broke every one of my bowls. Never, never in all my life, did I experience such a feeling of utter desolation. How to go home and meet the expectant people, without the bowls, was an ordeal my soul shrank from, but there was no help for it. I spent a sleepless night on my bed of hemlock boughs, and in the morning proceeded on my way with a sad heart. I found a few of the neighbors at my shanty waiting for me, and was greatly relieved when I saw that the loss was endured with christian fortitude."

CHAPTER XXI.

SOUTH GOWER.

THIS township received its name in consequence of being a triangular piece of land (gore), hence Gower. The following is a summary taken from the Assessment Roll of 1877:—

Number of persons assessed, 235.
 Number of acres assessed, 21,739.
 Number of acres cleared, 8,028.
 Value of real property, \$237,475.
 Value of taxable income, \$400.
 Value of personal property, \$15,050.
 Amount of real and personal property, \$252,525.
 Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$504.
 Taxes imposed by Counties, \$784.
 Expenditure for roads and bridges, \$110.
 It was first blocked as a township in 1794, by

Lewis Grant, a Government Surveyor. In 1798, Mr. Grant, assisted by William Froster, P. L. S., surveyed the first five concessions into lots. Some time after, the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Concessions were surveyed by James West, P. L. S.

EARLY SETTLERS, PREVIOUS TO 1812-15.

Among the first settlers were Ensign James Grant, Major Peter McAlpine Grant, Samuel Wilson and his son James, Denis Barton, John Stanton and his son John, Michael Conway, John Byce and his two sons John and David, David Hunter and family, consisting of seven sons and three daughters; Mr. Parnell, Peter Jackson, Thomas and Joseph McCargar, the family of Thomas consisting of seven sons—viz.: Thomas, Robert, Gardner, Hugh, Philander, Milo, and Barnabas—and two daughters, Mrs. Benjamin Beach and Mrs. Barton; David Beach and his sons—viz.: William, Abraham, David, Mahlon, and Benjamin—also three daughters; Lyman Clothier, John Snyder and sons, Major Gideon Adams and sons Abel, Samuel, Gideon, William, John, and Joseph, also daughters—Mrs. Fenton and Mrs. Huntington; Lewis Kilborn, Joab Wood, John Luke and sons John, Abel, and Nathan; John Smith and sons David, Peter, and James, and daughters Mrs. James Wilson and Mrs. William Adams; Peter Quackenbosh, Eli Kilborn, Peter Cummin, and sons William, Robert, John, and Peter, and daughters Mrs. John Gray and Mrs. D. McIntyre; Alexander Campbell, David Stephenson, Phineas Pelton and family of four sons—Phineas, Elisha, Elijah—and four daughters; Mr. Wilcox and sons Abel, Joshua, and Stephen; Mr. Vanburen, Jacob Bonesteel, Ezra Brockway, Mr. Tromblay.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ensign James Grant, born at Inverness, Scotland, 1744. Served in Burgoyne's army. Settled in South Gower about 1797.

Major Peter McAlpine Grant, born in Inverness, Scotland; Ensign of 1st Grenville Militia. Captain during the War of 1812; Major during the Rebellion of 1837-8. The Major settled in the township in 1797, and built the first saw-mill in 1802, on Lot No. 1, in the 3rd Concession.

It is related that in 1813, the British forces stationed at Prescott were nearly out of supplies, when Captain Grant volunteered to take a despatch to Brockville. The Americans had landed near the Blue Church, and taken possession of the pine woods on the road between Brockville and Prescott. When Captain Grant rode up, he was hailed by the sentry posted on the road. The Captain replied, "A friend," when he was again challenged. By this time, he was close at hand; putting spurs to

his horse, on he dashed, and soon arrived in Brockville. In the mean time, the enemy, fearing danger, retreated to the American shore.

Samuel Wilcox and his son James, settled first on Lot No. 9, in the 3rd Concession, afterwards on Lot 6, in the 2nd Concession. He kept the first hotel at the place now called Heckston; the Methodists at an early date holding services in his house.

John Smith settled on Lot No. 2, in the 3rd Concession in 1806. He had three sons, David, James and Peter. David and Peter served in the war of 1812-15. About the year 1820, David erected a saw mill on the north branch of the Nation River; the mill is yet in running order under the management of his son, James Smith.

In the year 1801, David Byce settled on Lot No. 7, in the 4th Concession. John Byce, who held several municipal offices and was a magistrate, settled on Lot No. 7, in the 5th Concession; David Byce, Jr., on Lot No. 10, in the 4th Concession.

Phineas Pelton came to Canada from the United States in 1801, under the Royal Proclamation, settled on Lot No. 6, in the 4th Concession; his family consisted of four sons and four daughters; two of the sons, Phineas and Elijah, settled in the Township. Elijah survives at the age of 83 years. In the war of 1812, Phineas served as Quarter Master's Sergeant, Phineas has filled several municipal offices.

Major Adams, a half-pay British officer, settled on Lot No. 7, in the 2nd Concession, in 1805. As a Justice of the Peace, he solemnized marriages. The family consisted of six sons and two daughters. The sons were; Samuel, Gideon, William, John, Joseph, and Abel. During the Rebellion, Joseph commanded a company of horse, and was a gallant and efficient officer. John was the captain of an infantry company. The daughters were Mrs. Fenton and Mrs. Dr. Huntington.

Lyman Clothier settled on Lot No. 11, in the 4th Concession. He had four sons—Asa, Lyman, Henry and John. Asa built the first flour mill in Kemptville, and was the father of Ambrose Clothier, Esq., of that place.

Thomas and Joseph McCargar, two brothers from the north of Ireland, settled on Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession, about 1800. They both served in the British army during the Revolution. Thomas had a family of seven sons, many of whom have held important positions in the Counties, all serving in 1837-8. Milo McCargar commanded a company at the Windmill, and distinguished himself for his gallantry. He served in the old Johnstown District Council, and was also elected member of Parliament for the County of Grenville, in 1840. Thomas

McCargar, the eldest son, was an ensign in 1812, and a captain in 1837.

John Snyder, an officer in the British army, previous to the Revolution, settled on Lot No. 6, in the 5th Concession. He was distinguished for his kindness to the poor. His sons were John and Henry.

Joab Wood settled on Lot No. 6, in the 1st Concession, in 1797, being one of the first settlers. Subsequently he removed to Lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession. He was compelled to carry his provisions, for some time, on his back, through the woods, a distance of 20 miles.

John Luke settled in 1801, on Lot No. 4, in the 4th Concession. He was a British soldier.

Peter Quackenbosh settled on Lot No. 3, in the 3rd Concession.

Peter Cummin settled on Lot No. 3, in the 2nd Concession.

Alexander Campbell settled on Lot No. 1, in the 2nd Concession, in 1801.

David Stephenson settled on Lot No. 2, in the 2nd Concession.

Lewis Kilborn, the first white child born in South Gower.

David Hunter, settled on Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession.

A man by the name of Wilcox settled on Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession, and afterward a Frenchman named Trambley, who, it is said, raised Bonner's celebrated trotter, "Dexter."

CHURCHES.

The first church was built by the Presbyterians on Lot No. 7, in the 4th Concession (now Pelton's Corners), the date being about 1820. The Rev. Robt. Boyd, D. D., of Prescott, and the Rev. Mr. Lyle, of Osnabruck, officiating. The late Rev. Joseph Anderson, M. A., some years after settled in the municipality, filling the charge until 1844, when the church passed into the hands of the Free Church party. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, from his arrival in this country until his death, which took place a few years since, took a deep interest in public matters, always laboring in behalf of the educational interests. He assisted in establishing the Grammar School at Kemptville. He was, for many years, Chairman of the Board of Education, and a Superintendent of Schools; and with truth, may it be said of the deceased:

"He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one."

Always remaining firm in his faith to the Kirk of Scotland, he organized congregations at Heckston, Mountain, Oxford, and Toledo. The present Reeve of the Township is the son of the deceased clergyman.

The original church is still in use, the pastor being the Rev. Mr. Leistman.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first resident minister was the Rev. D. McPhail, who formed a large congregation about 30 years ago, at Pelton's Corners, where a church was erected.

METHODIST CHURCH.

About 1813, the Rev. Mr. Bamford preached in the house of Samuel Wilson, Lot No. 6, in the 2nd Concession. About 1817, missionaries came in from the United States, and also from England. Among the number were the Rev. Messrs. Pope and Cata-rock. The latter disagreed with the former upon political grounds, and in a short time left for the Lower Provinces. It is only about ten years since the first Methodist Church was erected in the Township at Heckston.

The first Municipal Council consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Reeve: Nicholas Shaver.

Councillors: Milo McCargar, James McGee, David McGee, David Sheach, and Benjamin Beach.

Clerk: William Raymond.

The Council for 1877 is as follows:—

Reeve: James J. Anderson.

Councillors: Peter Cummin, Jr., John Kennedy, John McKay, and William Bennett.

Clerk: Elijah Pelton, Jr.

CHAPTER XXII

REAR OF YONGE AND ESCOTT.

We learn from Arza Parish, Farmersville, that the first church built in the Township of Yonge proper, was erected at Mallorytown.

The following is the list of Patents granted in Township of Yonge, Front and Rear, up to the 31st of December, 1802:—

TOWNSHIP OF YONGE—BROKEN FRONTS.

Coa.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	1-2	Justus Sherwood.	All	400	May 1st, 1798
	5 6	John Whitney.	All	167	Mar. 23rd, 1798
	10	Daniel Patterson.	All		Mar. 26th, 1798
	11	Daniel Mallory.	E Pt	50	June 30th, 1801
	15	Hannah McNish.	N W Pt		May 1st, 1798
	20	Levy Comstock.	N Pt	80	Aug. 10th, 1801
	20	Lemuel Mallory.	W 1-2		May 17th, 1802
	21	Hannah McNish.	N E Pt		May 1st, 1798
	21	Lemuel Mallory.	E 1-2		May 17th, 1802
	23	Lemuel Mallory.	W 1-2		May 17th, 1802
	23	Lemuel Mallory.	E 1-2		May 17th, 1802
	24	William Wilcox.	Rear		Mar. 19th, 1798
	25	Allan Campbell.	Pt	243	Mar. 16th, 1797

TOWNSHIP OF YONGE.—(Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
	6	John Whitney	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	10	Daniel Patterson	Pt	100	Mar. 26th, 1798
	15	Ashell Wright	All	200	April 5th, 1797
	20	Levy Comstock	E 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
	21	Hannah McNish	E 1-2	100	May 1st, 1798
	23	David Wright	W 1-2	100	Dec. 1st, 1797
	24	Amos Wright	All	200	April 14th, 1798
3	1	John McHougall	E 1-2	100	April 21st, 1797
	3	Samuel Shipman	E 1-2	100	April 19th, 1798
	7	Peter Purvis	W 1-2	100	Aug. 31st, 1801
	8	John Cole	All	200	April 6th, 1798
	9	David Hunter	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	23	Thomas Fraser	All	200	May 17th, 1802
3	2	David Tuttle	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
	7	John Woolly	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
	15	Isaiah Cain	All	200	May 17th, 1802
5	2	David Hutchinson	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
	8	Elizabeth Ewighaus	All	200	Mar. 23rd, 1798
8	3	Jonah Brown	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	6	Hannah Phillips	All	200	May 17th, 1802
11	15	Joseph Avery	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	1	Joel Parish	All	178	May 17th, 1802
	3	Martin Hewett	All	162	Feb. 10th, 1797

The first settlers in the Township were Captain Benoni Wiltse and William Parish; the late Adiel Sherwood giving Mr. Wiltse as the first settler, while, on the other hand, Mr. Arza Parish informs us that he has heard his father state that he came into the Township in the winter, Mr. Wiltse not arriving until the following spring. Both settlers endured many privations, the nearest mill being situated at Kingston. At one time Wm. Parish and George Bates left home with a grist, which they carried to Cole's Ferry; at that point it was placed in a canoe and transported to Kingston. On their return to the Ferry, the flour was carried on home. The entire trip occupied a period of two weeks.

Among the original settlers, was Joseph Slack, originally from the vicinity of Albany, New York. Mr. Slack came to Canada with an ox team, with which he transported his wife and six children to Montreal, the journey occupying six weeks. As a United Empire Loyalist, he drew Lot No. 10, in the 9th Concession of Yonge; at that time no road had been cut from Brockville to Farmersville. He put up a shanty on the spot now occupied by the barn on the farm of the late Philip Wing. Mr. Slack killed upon the farm, known as the Flint farm, one mile east of Farmersville, 192 deer, 34 bears and 46 wolves; in fact, he was in early days the Nimrod of the Township. Joseph Slack built the mill now owned by the Messrs. Saunders. He also engaged in the manufacture of bull ploughs and ox carts; he bought half of Lot No. 9, for a cart and plough; recently the farm was sold for \$9,750.

At one time Temperance Mills, at Temperance Lake, was an important centre of business. The mills were built by Nathiel Judson, who subsequently

disposed of them to a Joint Stock Company; they are now in a state of ruin.

Walsingham Moore, came to Canada from the County of Wexford, Ireland, in 1817, and settled on Lot No. 17, in the 8th Concession of Yonge. Mr. Moore died June 18th, 1872, at the ripe age of 103 years. His remains are interred at New Dublin. Mr. Moore was accompanied on his voyage to America by the original members of the Morris and Jacobs families, who settled in the Township at the same time.

The following are inscriptions taken from monuments in the cemetery of the M. E. Church, Farmersville, and will recall many well known but now half forgotten residents of the Township:—

James Wiltse, died in 1870; aged 84 years.

Philip Wing, died in 1863; aged 59 years.

Phœbe Wing, died in 1874; aged 66 years.

Wm. H. Giles, died in 1876; aged 56 years.

Joseph Slack, died in 1873; aged 80 years.

Aichibald Kincaid, died in 1864; aged 84 years.

Comfort M. Wiltse, died in 1872; aged 81 years.

Rev. Peter Bullis, died in 1871; aged 52 years.

Daniel Phillips, died in 1873; aged 79 years.

Peter Brown, died in 1864; aged 62 years.

Joseph Wiltse, died in 1874; aged 82 years.

David Wiltse, died in 1874; aged 73 years.

James Wiltse, died in 1870; aged 84 years.

Christian Wiltse, died in 1869; aged 77 years.

Edward Parish, died in 1856; aged 64 years.

Chas. Blancher, died in 1868; aged 57 years.

The following is the inscription on the tomb of Chauncey H. Bellamy:—

"Chauncey Bellamy—Born in Cheshire, Connecticut,

"27th May, 1790. Came to Canada, January

"1816. Settled in Yonge in 1830. Erected mills.

"Did an extensive business. Died March 1866,

"in the 76 year of his age.

"He was emphatically a man of industry and toil,
"a friend to the poor, a kind and affectionate
"husband and father; his memory will be cherished
"by those who knew him best."

The following is a summary of the Assessment Roll of the Township for the year 1877:—

Number of persons assessed, 535.

Number of acres, assessed, 29,106.

Number of acres cleared, 12,500.

Value of real property, \$670,972.

Value of taxable income, \$400.

Value of personal property, \$43,860.

Amount of real and personal property, \$714,802.

Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$900.

Taxes imposed by Counties, \$1,144.

FARMERSVILLE SCHOOLS.

For many years past, the Village of Farmersville has been known throughout the County of Leeds as an educational centre. The consequence has been a large increase in the population, and the erection of many beautiful residences, giving the place an air of thrift and prosperity most gratifying to all who take an interest in the improvement of the Counties.

In the year 1860, the school section caused to be erected the Public School House, an elegant and commodious stone building, two stories in height, and fitted up with the latest improvements, including seats, maps, chemical apparatus, etc. The first Trustees of the Grammar School were Arza Parish, Henry Green, Lemuel Cornell, John Kincaid, James Demming, Harmonius Alguire, and Thomas Hayes. The first teacher was John B. Holmes, M. A. This gentleman had previously opened a select school in the village, and to his efforts, in a great measure, was due the impetus which was given to educational matters. The seed thus planted has borne abundant fruit—in fact, a score of lawyers, doctors, and other professional men, owe their start in life to the instruction received from Mr. Holmes. For many years, the struggle of the Grammar School was a severe one. The building cost over \$6,000, which, with the annual charges for teachers, pressed heavily upon the ratepayers. But little assistance was received from the Counties' Council. In fact, there are few instances in Canada in which the people have shown such energy and determination as was displayed by the citizens of Farmersville, in building up and maintaining their schools. Now that the difficulties have been surmounted, it is universally conceded that the school has done a great work for the County of Leeds, the majority of the teachers at the present time engaged in the public schools of the county having obtained their training at Farmersville.

In 1878, a contract was given out for the erection of a new High School building (see illustration), to Mr. Morton Arnold, and by him completed; the structure is of beautiful blue limestone, main building 44x64 feet, with an entrance 16x24. The facings are of white cut stone, the interior containing lecture rooms, music hall, library and all the modern conveniences. The situation is admirable, commanding a view of an extensive stretch of country; the intention being to make the grounds equal to those of any attached to a High School in the Province. The Head Master is Allan Bowerman, M. A., a graduate of Victoria College. Mr. Bowerman was for three years a teacher in the Wesleyan Institute at Win-

nipeg, Manitoba. Since his arrival in Leeds County he has done much towards maintaining the deservedly high reputation of the school. At the last examination for Public School certificates, twenty three of his pupils were successful, several also passing the Intermediate Examination. Mr. Holmes Eyre, a well known teacher, acts as assistant, having charge of the Mathematical Department, a position which he is eminently qualified to fill.

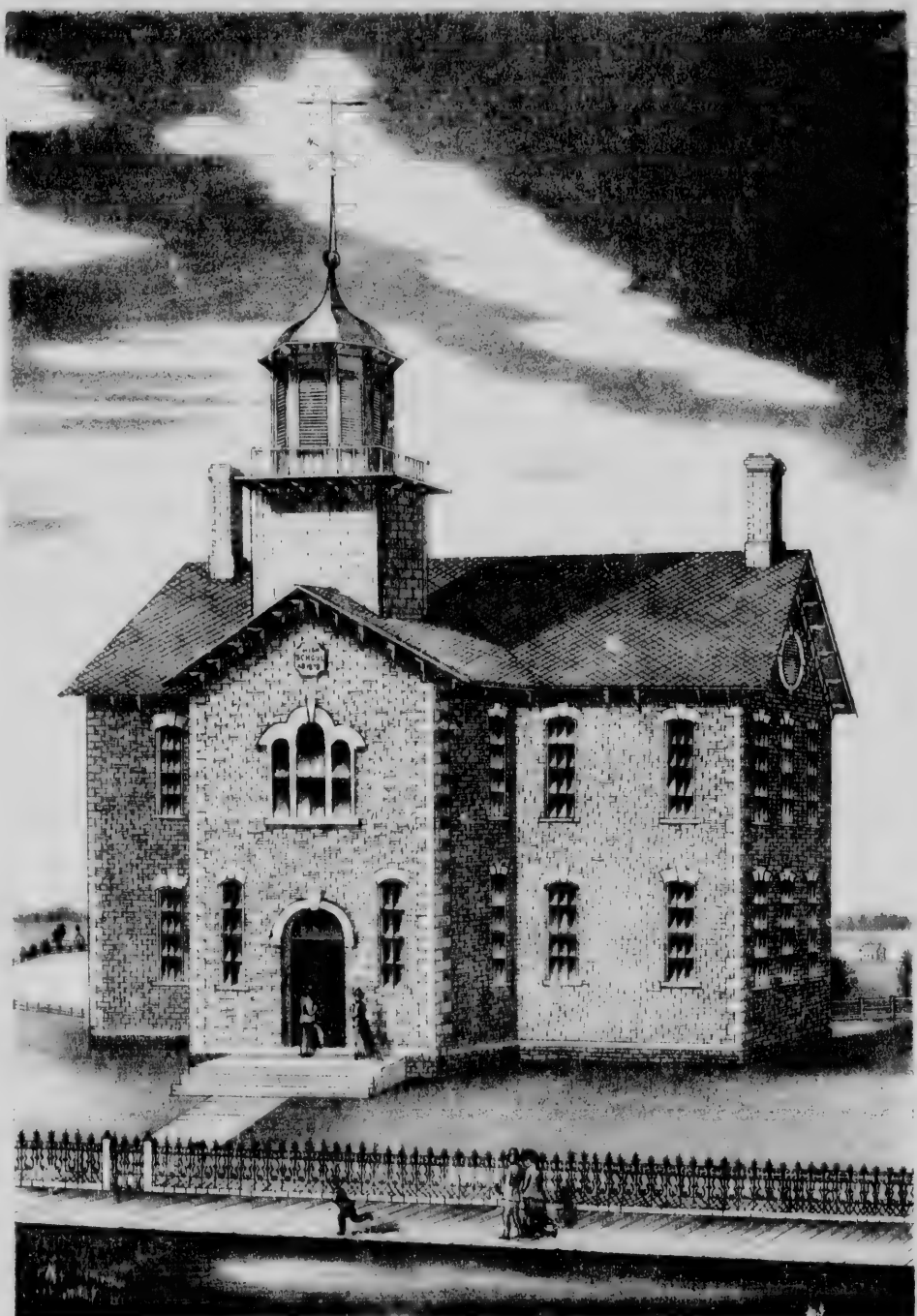
In 1877, a Model School was established in the Public School Building at Farmersville, it being the only Model School in the County recognized by the Counties' Council. The Head Master is Isaac S. Rowatt, Esq., a gentleman holding a first-class grade "A" Provincial certificate. Mr. Rowatt is an experienced and successful teacher, devoted to his profession and well deserving of his established reputation. In the Public School (situated in the same building), the teachers employed are Miss Beatty and Miss Fulton, both well qualified for the positions which they hold.

The schools at Farmersville, from the lowest form to the highest grade, offer many inducements to parents desirous of giving their children an education. The situation is both central and healthy, the society moral and exemplary, and the village exempt from many of the temptations to be found in large towns and cities. Hence it is a favorite resort for young ladies and gentlemen, who are not content with the instruction given in the public schools, but are desirous of securing the advantages which may be had in Farmersville at a trifling cost.

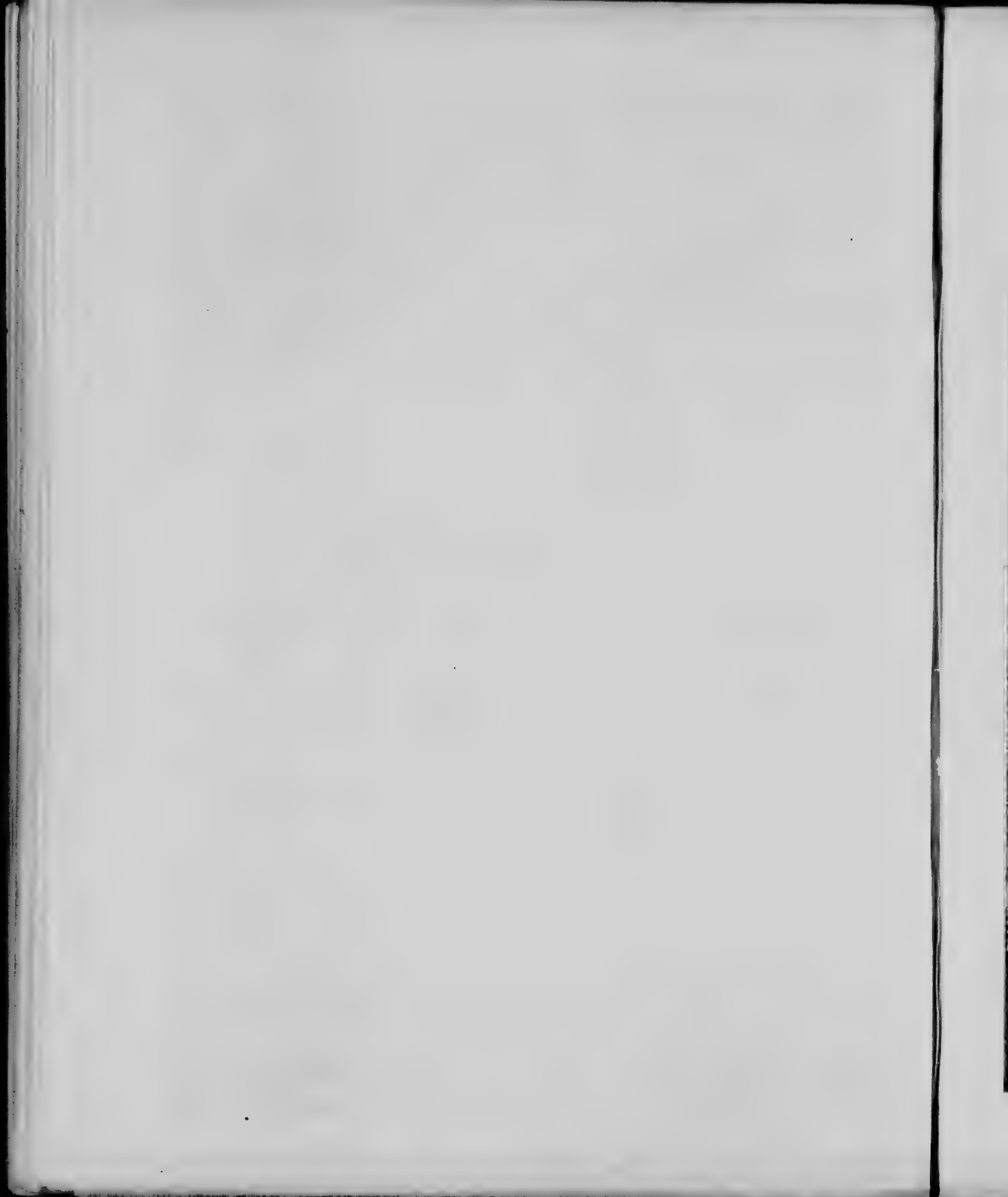
The Society of Friends (Quakers) erected one of the first churches in the Township at Farmersville, the building, a wooden one, still standing at the eastern end of the village. Previous to the building of the church, the Society met for service in the cooper shop of Gersham Wing. The following list contains the names of the majority of the original members of the Society: Lyman Abel, James Robeson, Samuel Olds, Turner Lillie, Joseph Bullard, Philp Wing, Otis Smith, Thomas Robeson, Abraham Palmer, Jedediah Wing, Harvey Derbyshire, William Church, Gersham Wing.

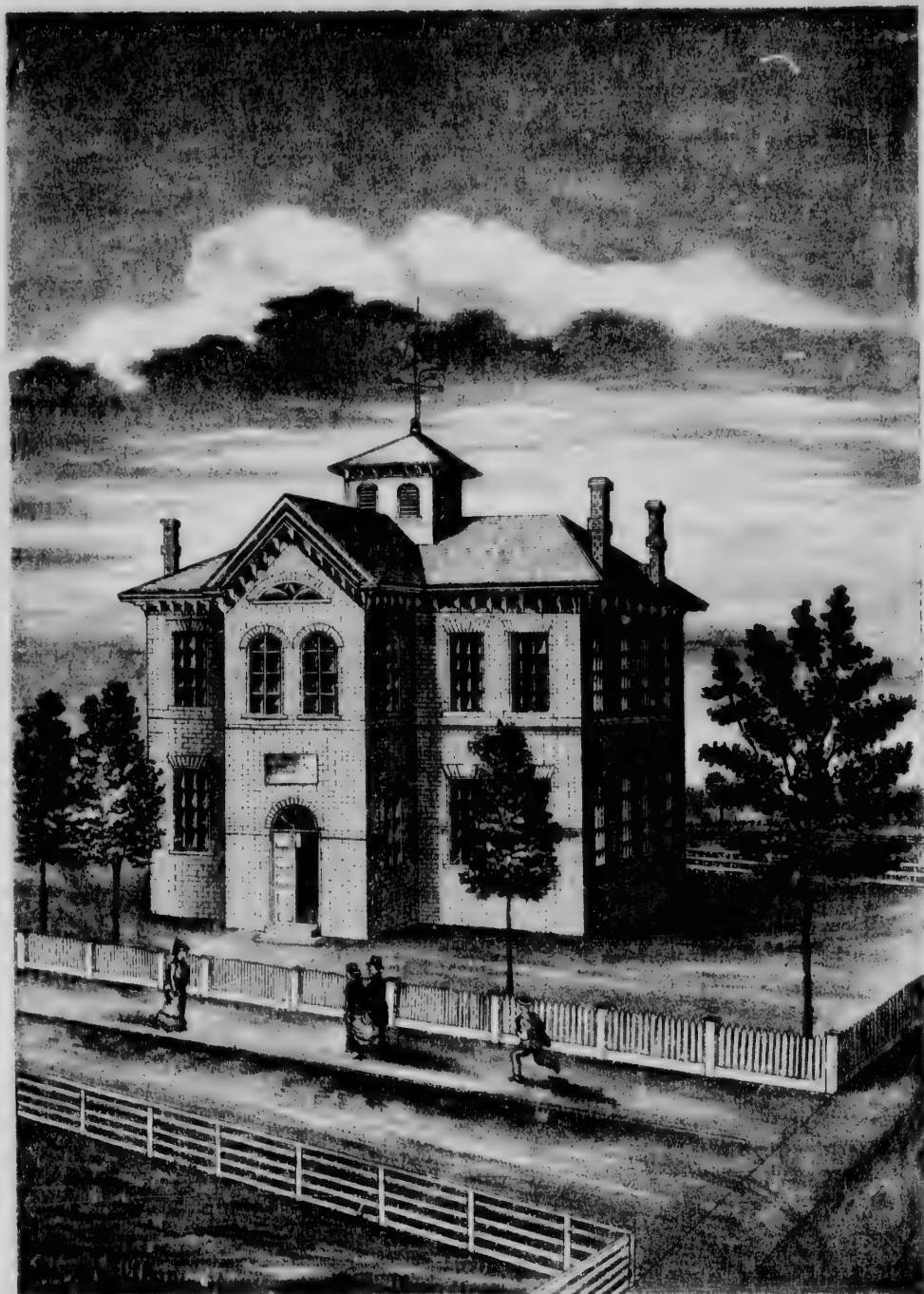
THE ALGUIRE FAMILY.

Daniel Alguire was the son of a United Empire Loyalist, who resided near Albany, New York. At an early date, Mr. Alguire removed to Canada, settling in the vicinity of Cornwall, and serving as an artilleryman in the war of 1812-15. In 1815, he proceeded to the Township of Yonge, settling on Lot No. 8, in the 9th Concession, where he died February 8th, 1832, in the 52nd year of his age. He was the father of eleven children, who were all living

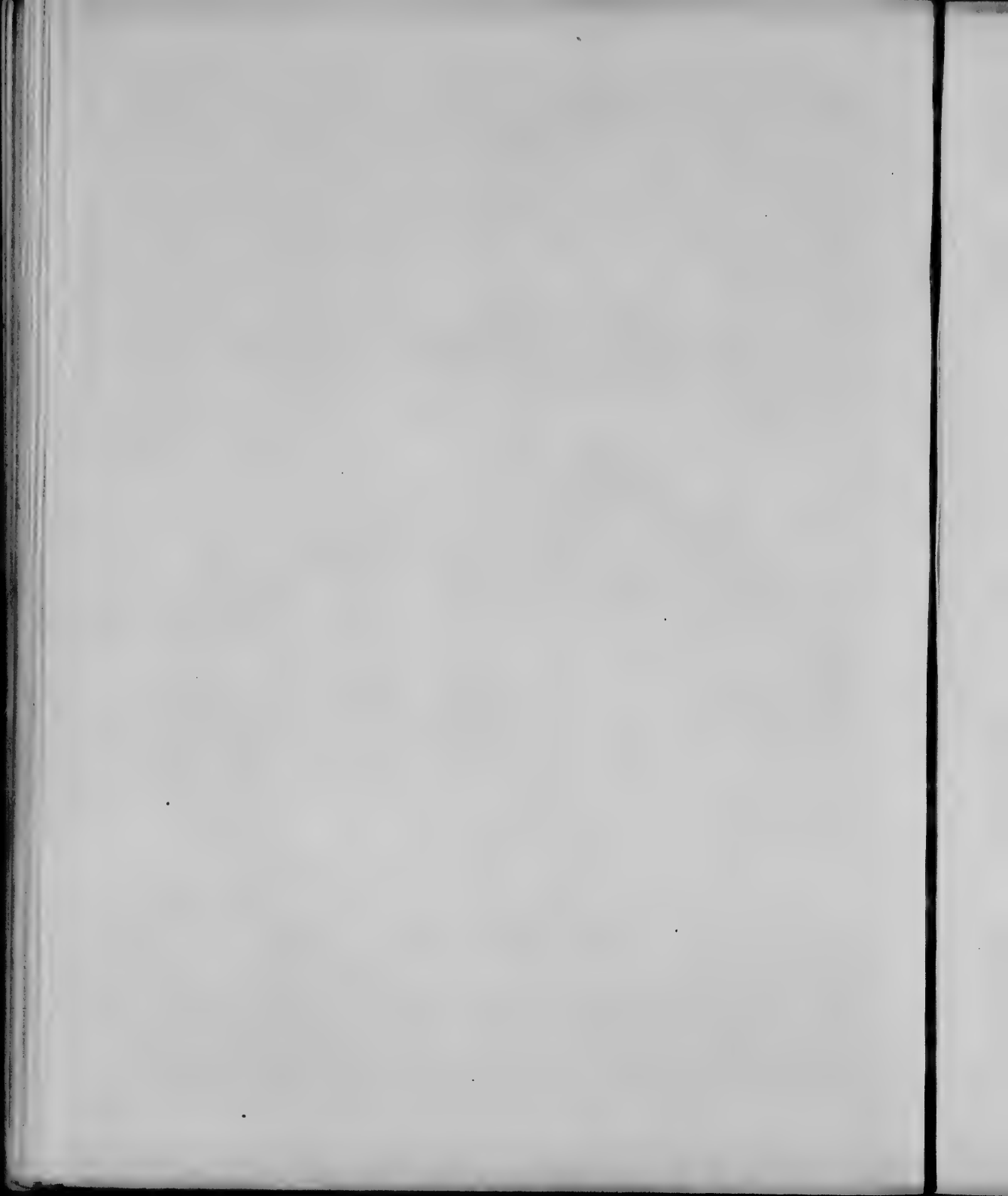


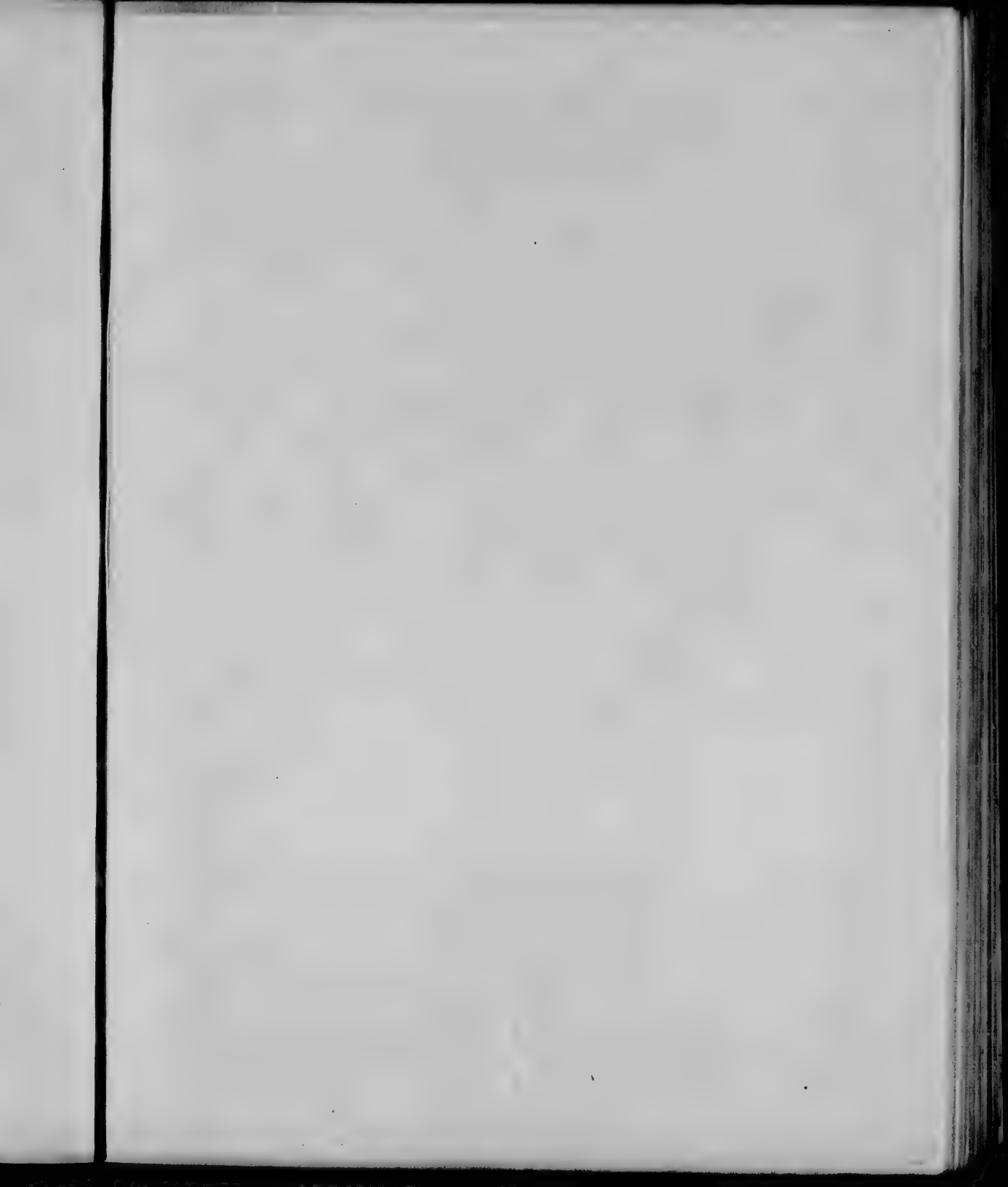
HIGH SCHOOL.(BUILDING) FARMERSVILLE.





COUNTY MODEL SCHOOL. FARMERSVILLE







RESIDENCE OF HARMONIUS ALGUIRE, FARMERSVILLE

at the time of his death. Sons: Harmonius, Daniel, Isaac, Simeon, Reuben, Levi and Sterling. Daughters: Lydia, married William Hamblin; Elizabeth, married Uri Parish; Melessa, married A. H. Brown; Olive, married William Lamb.

HARMONIUS ALGUIRE.

was born in Cornwall, December 27th, 1802, came to Yonge in 1815, resided for some years at Addison and in Kitley, returning to the vicinity of Farmersville. In the 26th year of his age, he married Jerusha, daughter of George Cornell. Mr. Alguire served his apprenticeship as a blacksmith with Joseph Pratt, and continued at the business until thirty years of age, when he engaged in farming upon an extensive scale, removing to Farmersville in 1860, where he still resides. At one time he was the owner of over one thousand acres of land in the Township, exclusive of village property. He is the father of nine children, three sons and six daughters. Lewis and Sarah died in infancy; Isaac C.; Reid Burritt; Allura married S. A. Taplin, Esq.; Eleanor married S. B. Williams; Lydia married L. D. Phillips; Maria married Frank Wiltse; Selina married J. P. Lamb. For many years Mr. Alguire has been one of the leading citizens of the County, a prominent member of the Liberal Party, serving as Township Councillor for ten years, twice representing the Municipality in the Counties' Council, and also having been a member of the District Council. As a Grammar School Trustee, he labored with untiring zeal to maintain the High School at Farmersville; and we only do Mr. Alguire simple justice by recording the fact, that without his assistance Farmersville would not have been the educational centre which it is to-day.

Isaac C. Alguire, eldest son of Harmonius, has been for seven years a member of the Township Council, representing Yonge in the Counties' Council for three years. He is a High School Trustee.

Ried Burritt Alguire, educated at the High School, matriculated at Albert College, entered the mercantile business, has been a member of the Council for two years, serving as Deputy Reeve in 1878.

THE WILTSE FAMILY.

It is supposed that the Wiltse family is of Dutch origin, emigrating from Holland about the year 1624, and arriving in America with the Puritans. The following memorandum of the family was written by the late Captain Joseph Wiltse, in 1856. It will be observed that it commences with an account of the family of his grandfather, on his father's side.

GRANDFATHER WILTSE, ON FATHER'S SIDE.

Jeremiah Wiltse, born October 4th, 1718; married March 13th, 1744, Mary, his wife, who was born October 9th, 1721. Children: Thomas, born October 9th, 1745; Cornelius, born October 31st, 1746; John, born March 31st, 1748; Hannah, born February 14th, 1750; William, born July 11th, 1751; Ruth, born July 9th, 1753; Elizabeth, born May 14th, 1755; Benoni, born July 2nd, 1758; Mary, born March 19, 1760; Phœbe, born July 19th, 1761; James, born March 10th, 1764; Jeremiah, born January 14th, 1768.

GRANDFATHER ON MOTHER'S SIDE.

Joseph Marks, born February 2nd, 1720; married Elizabeth, born October 14th, 1725. Children: Joseph, born January 24th, 1748; Ebenezer, born November 24th, 1750; John, born January 31st, 1752; Experience, born March 24th, 1754; Isaac, born August 28th, 1756; Rachel, born November 1, 1759; Comfort, born June 25th, 1762; Elizabeth, born June 10th, 1763; Hezekiah, born February 18th, 1769.

FATHER'S FAMILY.

Benoni Wiltse, born July 2nd, 1758; married May 22nd, 1777, Rachel, who was born November 1st, 1759. Benoni died August 28th 1824; Rachel, his wife, died October 15th, 1829. Children: Benoni, born December 25th, 1777; Joseph, born April 17th, 1782; Susannah, born April 18th, 1782—twins; Elizabeth, born November 4th, 1784; James, born October 6th, 1786; Rachel, born March 18th, 1789; Comfort M. and Mary, born December 28th, 1790—twins; Hannah, born August 10th, 1792; Sarah, born November 19th, 1794; William, born August 29th, 1797; Philip M., born September 30th, 1799.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH WILTSE'S FAMILY.

Joseph Wiltse, born April 17th, 1782. His first wife was Drusilla, born February 18th, 1787; married February 13th, 1803. Children: Rachel, born January 30th, 1804; Deborah, born June 30th, 1806; Susannah, born November 5th, 1808; William, born April 18th, 1811; Matilda, born June 16th, 1814; Hannah, born March 12th, 1817; Maitland, born January 9th, 1820; Charles, born April 13th, 1822; Barnabas, born November 4th, 1824; Drusilla, born September 9th, 1827. His first wife, Drusilla, died September 9th, 1827.

Married second wife, May 7, 1829. Children: John, born July 10th, 1830; Benoni, born October 29th, 1833; Jane, born March 14th, 1835; Ruth, born May 30th, 1837.

JOHN WILTSE.

Among the most successful farmers of the County is Mr. John Wiltse, residing on part of Lot No. 13, 8th Concession, Rear of Yonge. He was born in 1830, and married, in 1851, to Loretta, daughter of James Wiltse, of the same township. Mr. Wiltse is the son of Captain Joseph Wiltse, for many years a leading citizen of this portion of the Province; he died at the residence of his son (John) in 1874, at the ripe age of 92 years. Captain Benoni Wiltse, father of Captain Joseph Wiltse, came to Canada, from the vicinity of Albany, New York, about the year 1784, settling on the bank of the St. Lawrence, below Brockville, and afterwards removing to Yonge. On the farm of Mr. Wiltse is the primitive causeway mentioned in the first chapter of this work. Mr. Wiltse has six children: Irwin, born in 1852; resides in Newboro'; married a daughter of William Freeland, of that place. Sarah, born 1856; married J. F. Gallagher, of Newboro'. Sabra, born 1858; Susan, born 1860; Isabel, born 1863; Adda, born 1867.

DUNCAN FISHER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bathurst, County of Lanark, in 1839. His father, Donald Fisher, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, settled in Bathurst in 1818, where he still resides. Mr. Fisher married, in 1862, Ellen, daughter of Alexander Mitchell, of Kingston, a Scotchman from Edinburgh.

At Farmersville, Mr. Fisher has established an extensive carriage manufactory, at the present time doing a large business, which is constantly increasing. During the past season, he erected upon his premises an elegant brick dwelling, a view of which is given. He is a leading member of the Canada Methodist Church, and has always been known as a warm supporter of the cause of temperance. He has four children: Alison A., born December 9th, 1863; Ella B., born October 8th, 1865; Charles D., born August 24th, 1867; Arthur E., born December 4th, 1876.

JOHN KINCAID.

John Kincaid was born in Brockville, in 1810. He married, in 1839, Lodema, daughter of the late Comfort Wiltse, by whom he had ten children, nine of whom are now living. Three daughters and one son reside in Cass County, Iowa; one son in Chicago, one daughter in Smith's Falls, and the remaining children in Leeds County. He settled on the farm he now occupies, consisting of three lots in the 7th and 8th Concessions of Rear of Yonge, in 1840. His father, Archibald Kincaid, emigrated from Scotland in 1800, settling in Brockville; he died in 1864, in the 85th year of his age.

While County Councillor, Mr. Kincaid was instrumental in procuring the establishment of the Farmersville High School.

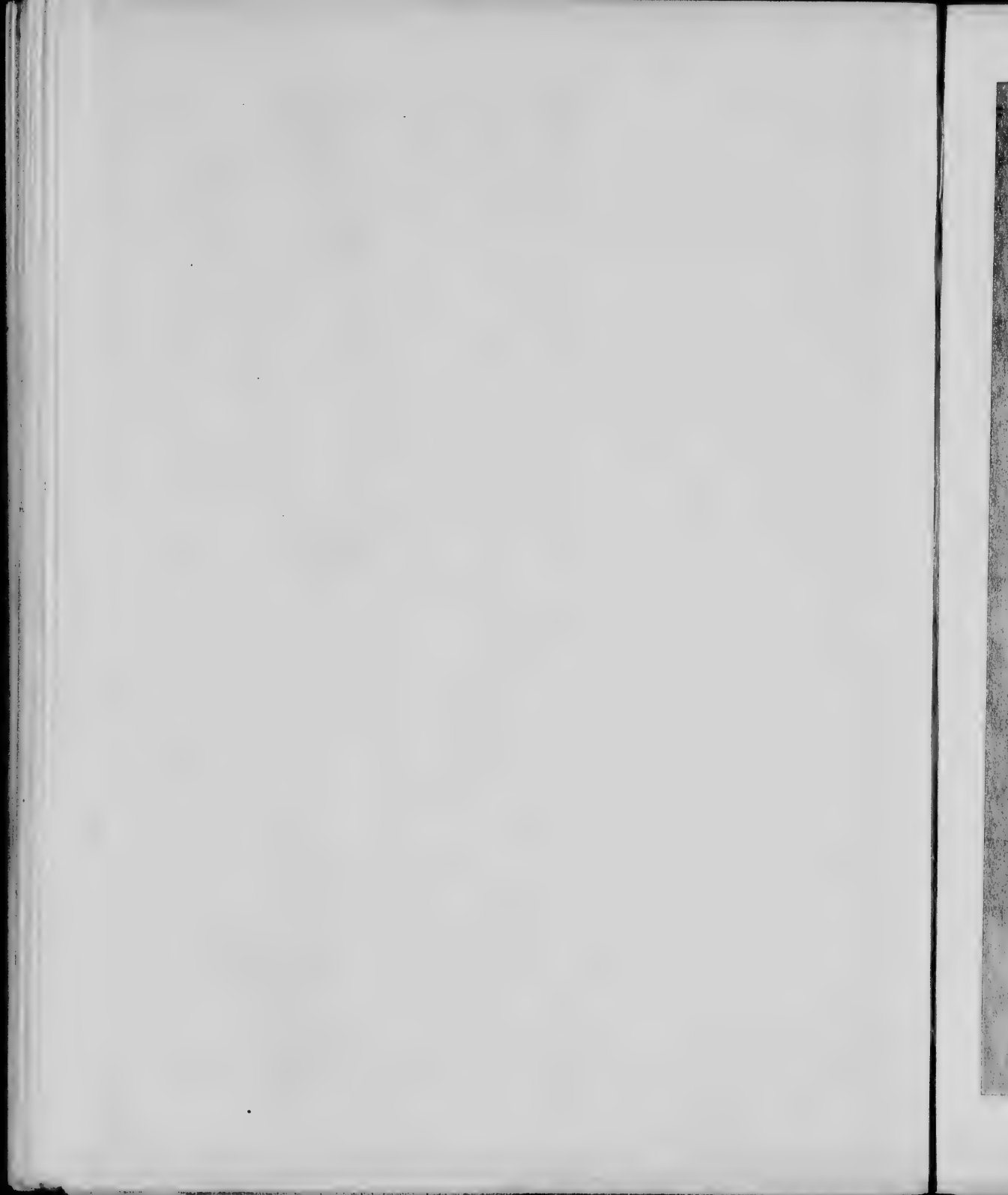
THE BATES FAMILY.

Munsell R. Bates now resides on a farm of some 230 acres, comprising part of the 3rd Lot of the 8th Concession of the Rear of Yonge, and other lands. He was born in 1821, and married in 1851 a daughter of John Brown, by whom he has one son, James (born in 1853.) His residence, shown in illustration, was the home of his grandfather, George Bates, who removed to Canada from Niscanny, New York, near the Connecticut line, in the year 1791, and took up 715 acres of land in the Rear of Yonge, the greater portion of which is still owned by his grandsons, Munsell R. Charles B. and George Murray Bates, Jr. George Bates was born in 1766, and married in 1787, the maiden name of his wife being Patience Churchill, born in 1768. Mr. Bates died in 1840, his wife surviving him 18 years. He had fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to a mature age. Ezra Bates, born in 1792, died some years ago in the west, leaving a large family, none of whom reside in the United Counties. James Bates, born in 1793, settled on the homestead and died in 1855, leaving eleven children, nine of whom reside in Leeds County. Sarah, wife of Samuel Shipman, born in 1797, died in 1822, and her twin sister, Elizabeth, wife of Dwight Giffin, died in 1854. Eleanor, born in 1799, married in 1819, Sterling Deming, a farmer, residing near Farmersville, and died in 1844, leaving eight children. One son, James Deming, was a widely known merchant of that village; he died in 1862. None of her living children are now in the County, except Graves Deming, of Lyn. Joshua Bates, born in 1801, was for many years a leading citizen of Leeds County. He took an active part in the construction of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, in which he sank a large fortune; he died at his residence, Smith's Falls, in 1864. George Murray Bates, born in 1805, married in 1830, Betsey Blanchard, by whom he had five children. His son, Charles B. Bates, born in 1832, resides on part of Lots No. 2 and 3, in the 7th Concession. He has been twice married, having seven children, four by his second wife. George Murray married a daughter of James Brown, and occupies the homestead. A daughter, Amanda M. is the wife of Thomas Empey, of Easton's Corners. A second daughter is the wife of Seaman Manhard, of Brockville. Two children of Martin, another son of George Bates, reside in the Counties, Edwin Bates of Maitland, and Louisa, wife of Alanson Baken of Yonge. Ninyan Bates, born in 1809, died in 1868, leaving several children, Mary Jane, a daughter, being the wife of S. S. South-



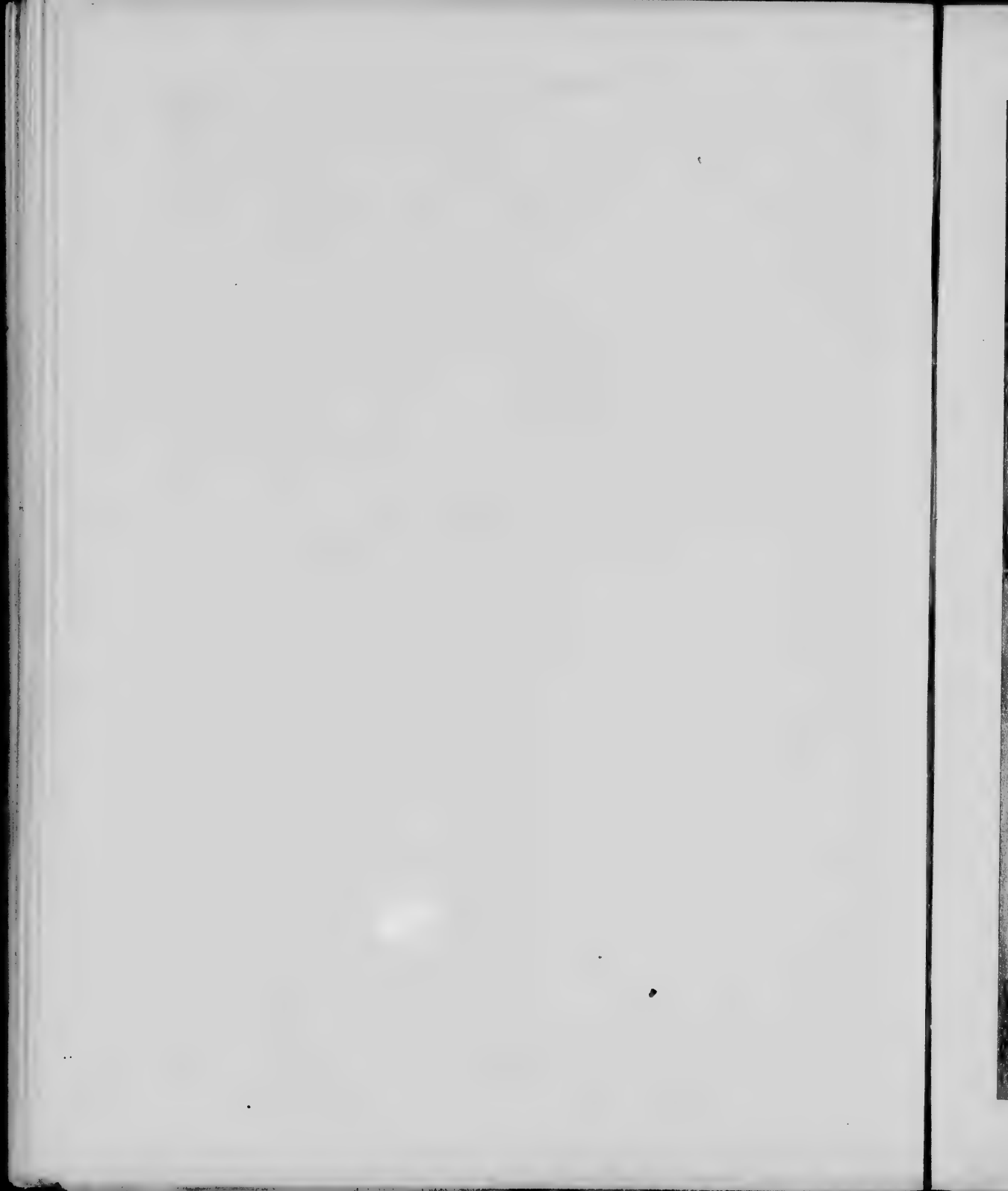
RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILTSE, NEAR FARMERSVILLE.

Engraved by W. H. Wood, N. York.



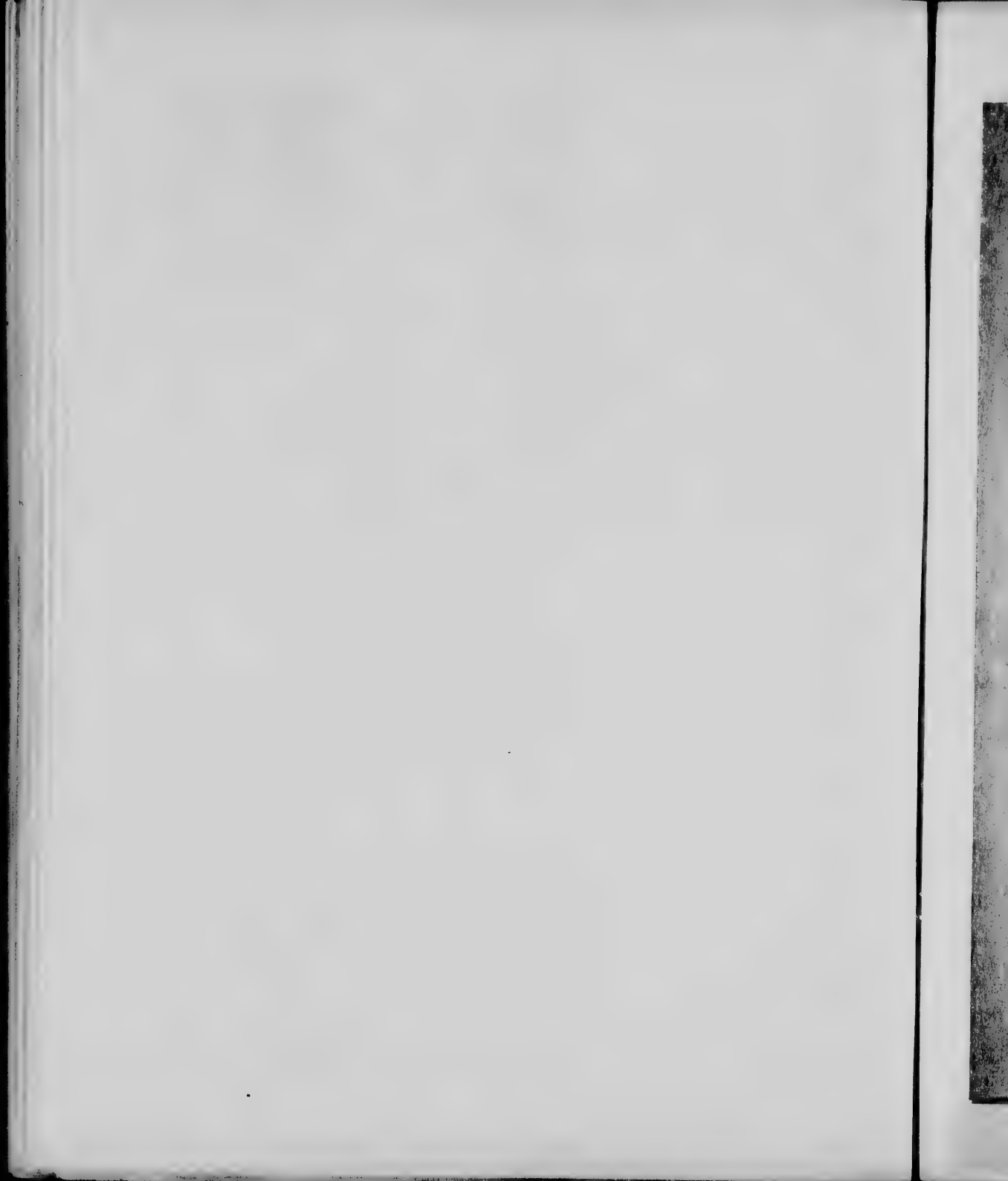


CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY & RESIDENCE OF DUNCAN FISHER, FARMERSVILLE.





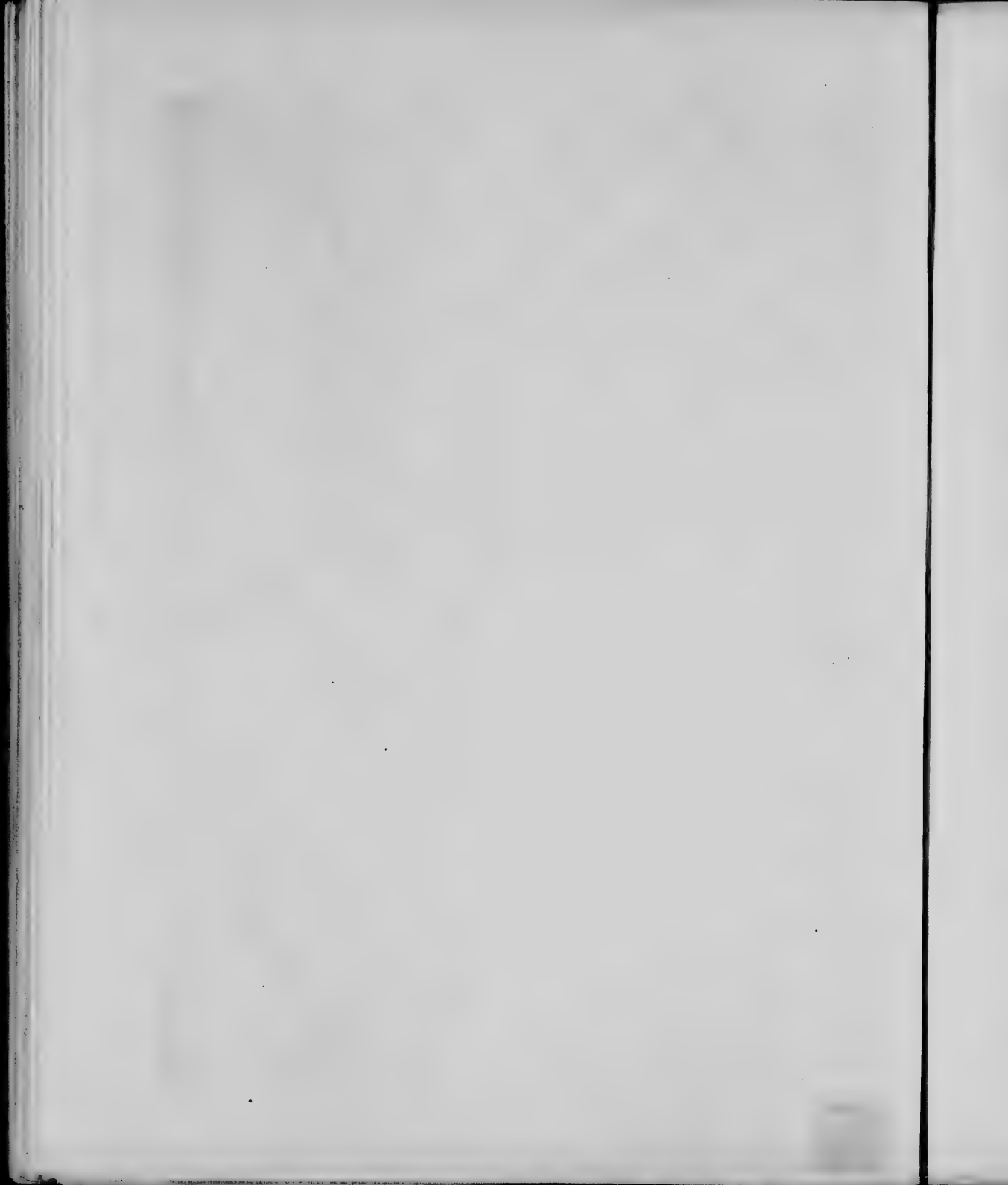
RESIDENCE OF JOHN KINCAID, NEAR FARMERSVILLE.

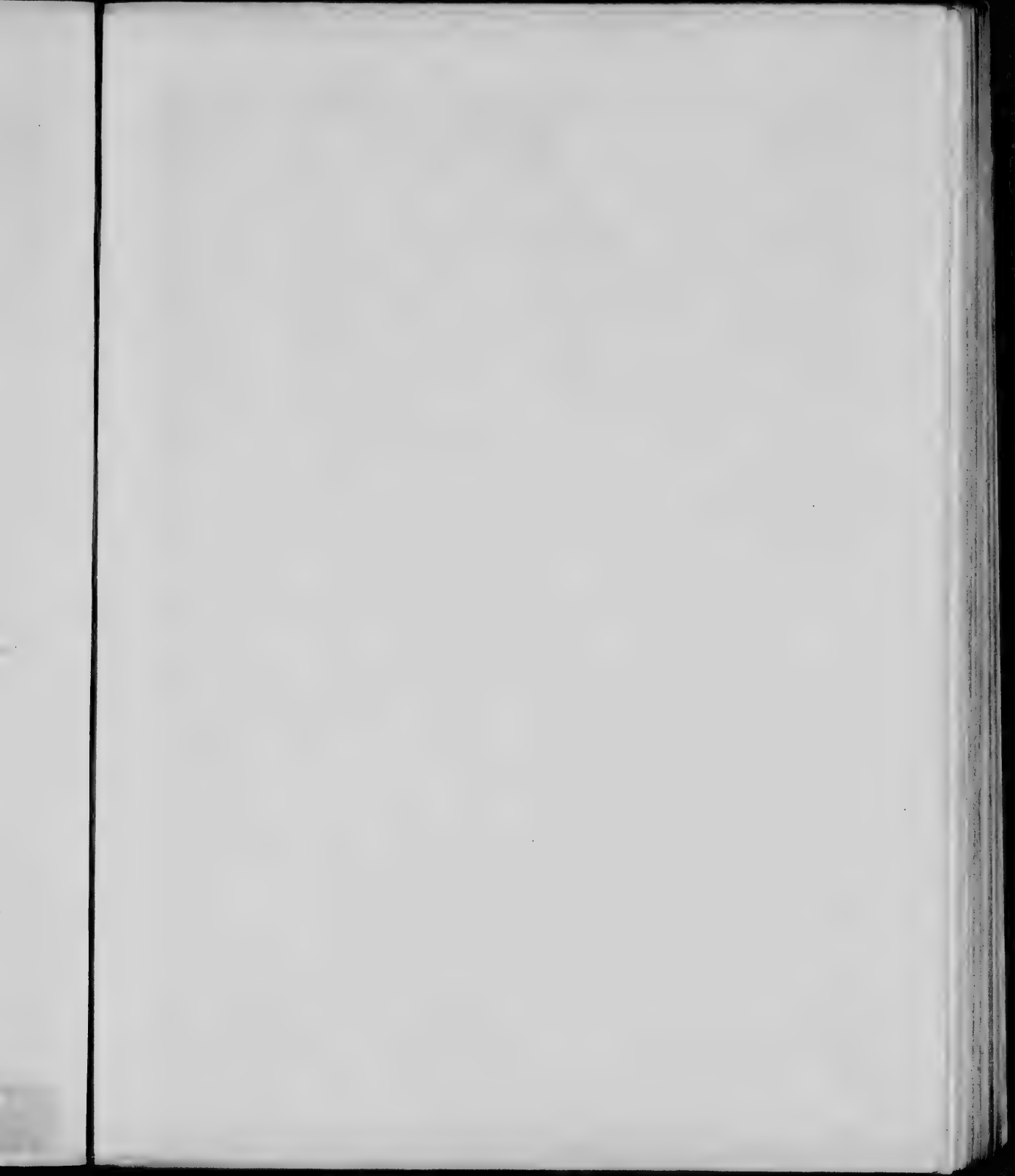


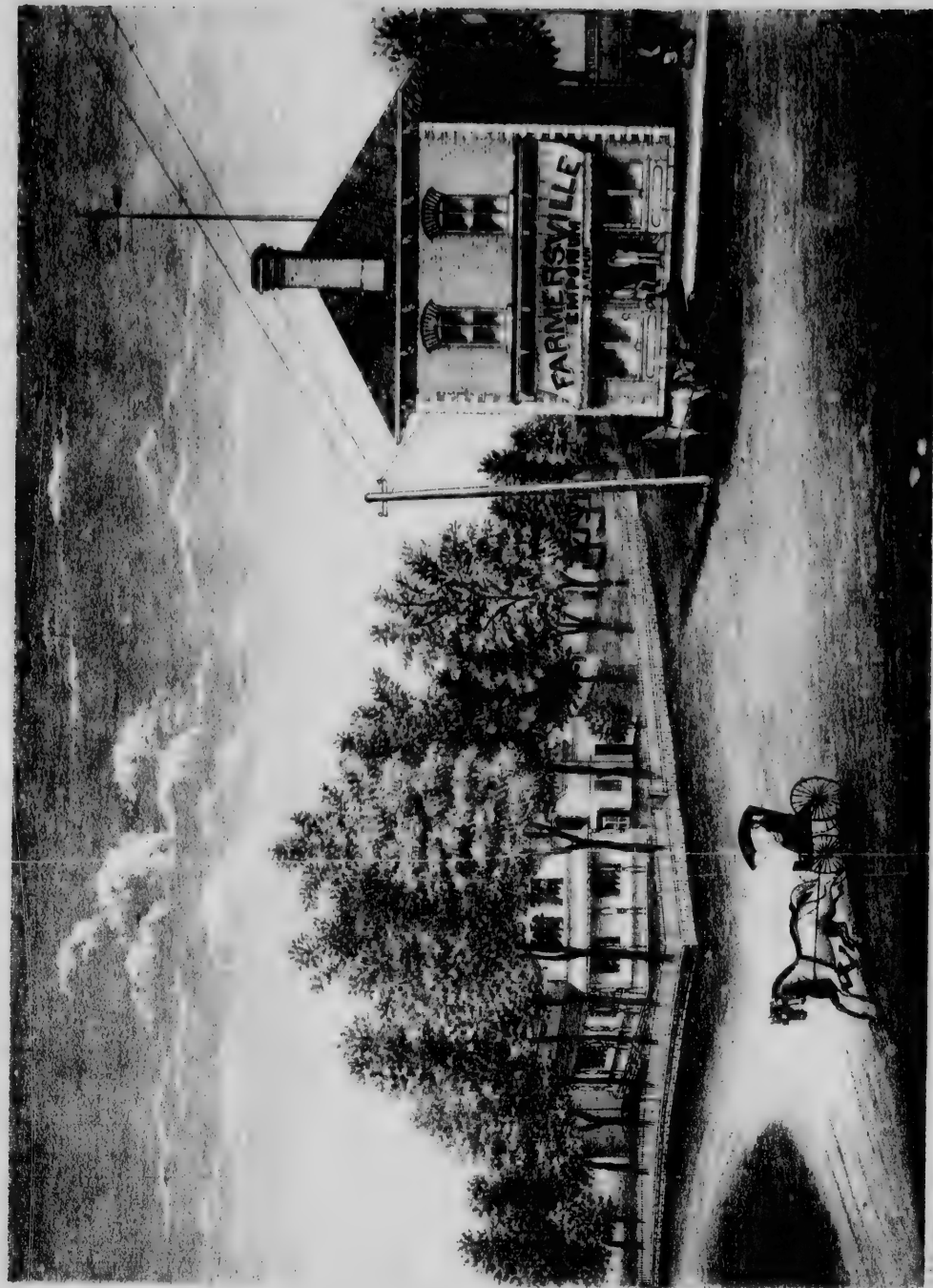


RESIDENCE OF MUNSON BATES, DICKENS.

Engraved by W. H. & C. 1847.







FARMERSVILLE EMPORIUM - S. A. TAPLIN.

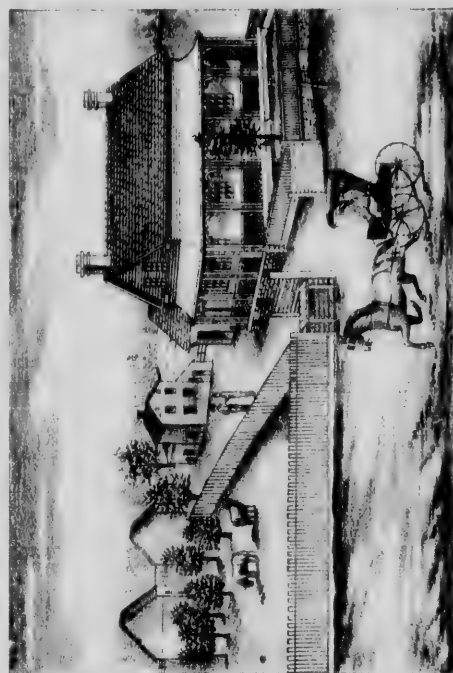
FARMERSVILLE EMPORIUM - S. A. TAPLIN.



RESIDENCE OF J. G. GILES, M. D. NEAR FARMERSVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES BATES, NEAR DICKENS



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH MERRIMAN, NEAR E. B. N.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. DE LONG, NEAR ELGIN.



RESIDENCE AND MILL OF J. B. SAUNDERS, FARMERSVILLE.

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worth, Brockville; Edward Bates (son), of the Post Office Department, Ottawa. Two daughters of George Bates still survive, Mrs. Patience Cromwell of Woodstock, and Mrs. Olive Cameron of Gananoque, their respective ages are 75 and 66 years.

SIDNEY A. TAPLIN.

Among the successful merchants of Leeds County, not one occupies a higher position than the subject of this sketch. From first to last his career has been successful, honestly achieved by untiring energy and perseverance. Sidney A. Taplin, son of Henry Taplin, of Elizabethtown, was born in 1829; married in 1850, the eldest daughter of Harmonius Alguire, Esq., by whom he has six children. At an early age he entered the store of Robert Peden, Esq., where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business. In 1851, he commenced business for himself at Phillipsville. In 1861, he purchased the business stand and farm from Wellington Landon, Esq., Farmersville, removing at once to that place, where he has since resided. He is a prominent Liberal, and has been frequently urged by his friends to offer himself as a parliamentary candidate. For several years he represented the Rear of Yonge as Reeve, in which position he was known as the champion of educational interests in the Counties' Council. In 1875, he erected the elegant shop shown in illustration.

JEREMIAH WILTSE.

The subject of this sketch occupies a farm of 100 acres on Lot No. 13, 9th Concession of Rear of Yonge. He was born at Farmersville, May 27th, 1828; and married in 1861, to Adeline, daughter of Samuel Denby, of Yonge. Mr. Wiltse is a descendant of the first actual settler of the township. His grandfather was James Wiltse, brother of Captain Benoni Wiltse, who, with William Parish, located the first land and built the first log cabins in Yonge and Escott Rear. His father, Henry Wiltse, held a deed of the west half of Lot No. 13, his grandfather James holding the east half. Mr. Wiltse has three children: Lily, born March 26th, 1863; Eber, born February 22nd, 1865; and Carrie, born April 19th, 1867.

THE GILES FAMILY.

William Giles was born at Clone House, in the County of Wexford, Ireland, in 1789; came to America in 1811, and settled at Utica, New York, where he commenced the manufacture of saddles. During the war of 1812, he became disgusted with the treatment given by Americans to British soldiers, who had been taken prisoners, and, in consequence, closed his business and removed to Canada, arriving

in Brockville, May 1813. Shortly after his arrival, he purchased the farm now occupied by his son, J. G. Giles, M.D., and proceeded to erect the front part of the house, shown in the accompanying sketch, it being the fourth frame house built in Leeds back of Brockville. Soon after settling, he married Sarah Richards, also from the County of Wexford, and resumed the harness business. Mr. Giles was a man of culture, a great reader and a fine musician, a Conservative in politics, but strongly adverse to public life. He died in his 78th year, breathing his last, July 13th, 1867; his wife having died February 28th, of the same year.

Mr. Giles was the father of eight children, six of whom survived him. His son, William H. Giles, succeeded him in the harness business at Farmersville. He was an active Justice of the Peace. He died in August, 1876.

Two sons, Richard and James, reside in New York, where they have been engaged in the importing and jobbing trade for years.

One of the daughters married George B. Glassford, Esq., Deputy-Registrar of Leeds; the other married John A. Teskey, woolen manufacturer, of Appleton, Lanark.

The present occupant of the homestead, John G. Giles, M. D., graduated at Queen's College, Kingston, in 1861. In addition to the duties of his profession, he takes a lively interest in agricultural pursuits, and has for many years been a member of the Township Council and High School Board. A Conservative in politics, he represented the South Riding of Leeds in the Local Legislature for two sessions, the unexpired term caused by the resignation of H. S. McDonald, Esq., who was appointed Judge. Dr. Giles holds a commission as Captain in the Militia.

JAMES B. SAUNDERS.

Mr. Saunders was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1843, his father, Mr. William Saunders, emigrating from Scotland to St. Lawrence County in 1842, removing to the Township of Yonge the following year, and locating at Buell's Mills. Mr. Saunders, in connection with his father, carries on the milling business, about three-fourths of a mile east of Farmersville. He has held in succession the following public offices: Member of the Township Council, Deputy-Reeve, and member of the High School Board, at the present time representing the municipality as Reeve. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Masonic Society, acting as Master of Rising Sun Lodge.

CHURCHES.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH, FARMERSVILLE.

This church is a substantial stone structure, erected in 1863, by Mr. George Nash, who was an active promoter of the undertaking. The main building is 56x38 feet, with a tower 14 feet square and 52 feet in height, surmounted by a fine spire. The auditorium is well fitted up with comfortable sittings, the basement being used as a lecture room. The congregation is large and the membership about one hundred.

M. E. CHURCH, FARMERSVILLE.

This church was erected in 1842; it is constructed of blue limestone, is 40x50 feet in area, and is situated on part of Lot 13, the 8th Concession of Yonge. The contract was given to the late Joshua Bates, who completed the building to the satisfaction of the original Trustees, viz:—Jabez Bullis, Sterling Deming, Reuben Mott, Palmer Lee, Simeon Alguire, John Brown and Comfort M. Wiltse.

In 1867, a very handsome tower was erected by the following Committee:—Harmonius Alguire, John Wiltse, M. R. Bates, Sala Blancher and William T. Howe. The church has recently been thoroughly repaired.

CHARLESTON LAKE.

DUFFIELD'S HOTEL.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and well may this trite saying be applied to Charleston Lake, a beautiful sheet of water situated nineteen miles from Brockville, and five miles from the Village of Farmersville. Leeds County boasts many inland lakes, but Charleston is pre-eminently queen of all. At a very early date its beauty was recognized, and in 1816, we find the Rev. William Smart writing a glowing description of the scenery, now so well known and thoroughly appreciated. At that time, Blue Mountain was the home of a vast number of bears and wolves, while the borders of the lake afforded pasturage for deer in almost unlimited numbers. The wolves have been exterminated, Bruin is but seldom met with, the deer have been driven into the interior, but the lake remains in all its pristine beauty, fresh as from the hand of the Creator. Studded with islands, clothed with the primeval forest, it sits laughing in the sunshine, with varying mood, but always beautiful. Blue Mountain crowns the scene, looking down with solemn grandeur, upon the sparkling waves that lave its feet. In all Canada, it challenges an equal. Its picturesque shores, its broken islets, its cool, refreshing bays, its high rocks and natural caverns—all must be seen, to be appreciated. The crystal

waters are the home of the finny tribe, affording the best sport for the angler in Central Canada. Salmon, white fish, bass (black, rock, and Oswego), moonfish, and the other varieties of fish found in Canadian lakes, are taken in great quantities.

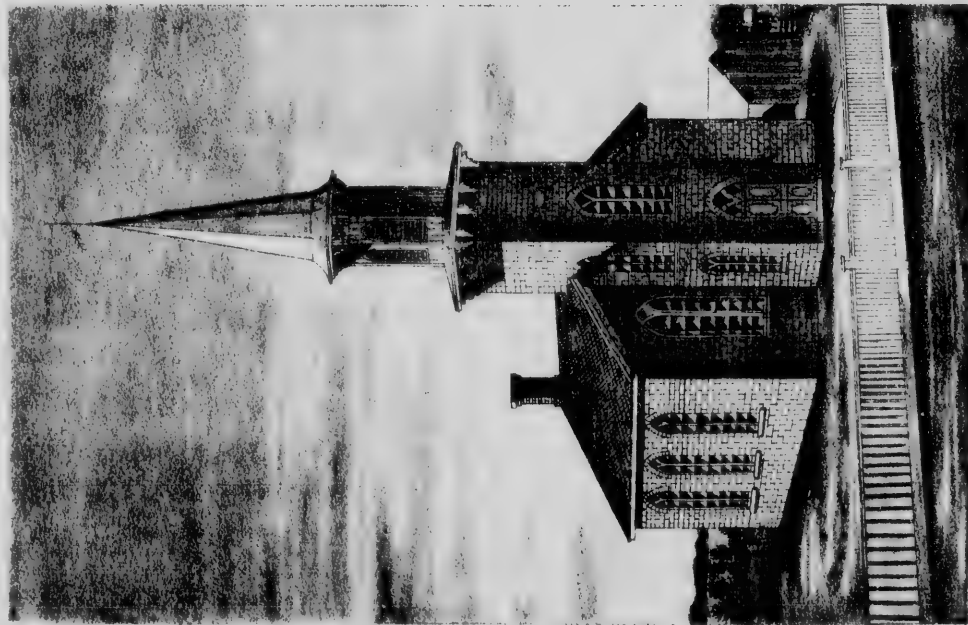
At Charleston, on the margin of the lake, Mr. Edward Duffield keeps a comfortable hotel, where visitors are provided for in a kind and hospitable manner. Boats, fishermen, and all the requisites for a day's sport, can always be secured from Mr. Duffield.

Through the enterprise of Joshua Bates, Esq., Farmersville was rapidly changed from a country four corners to a thriving village, the building of Bates' Mills accelerating the progress. Wellington Landon, Esq., while a citizen of the Municipality, also contributed in a material manner to the advancement of the village.

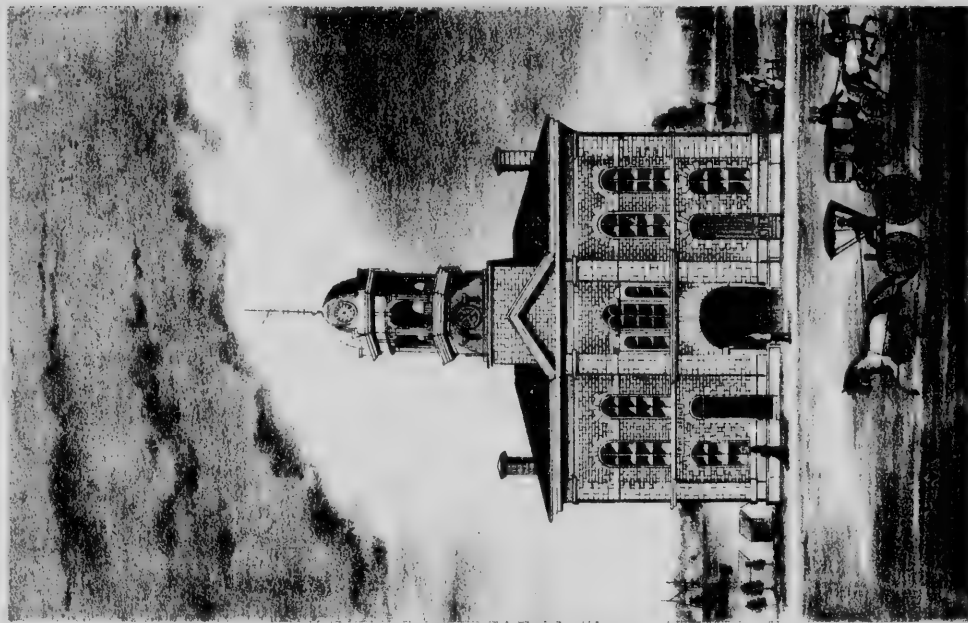
It is claimed that Ezra Bates, born on Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Yonge, was the first white child born in that portion of the Township.

For many years past, Mrs. Barnes, better known as "Mother Barnes," has attracted many visitors to her residence, near Lake Loyada. Her fame as a "fortune teller" has spread beyond the confines of the Province to the Lower Provinces and the United States. From the examination of a few grounds of tea, she professes to be able to read the past, reveal the present and forecast the future. Unlike many modern soothsayers, she possesses a local reputation which time has not diminished. It is no exaggeration when we state that thousands upon thousands have visited the Sybil, some departing with the word "humbug" upon their lips, others half-doubting and many firm in the faith that only a knowledge superhuman could have unfolded the secret history of their lives.

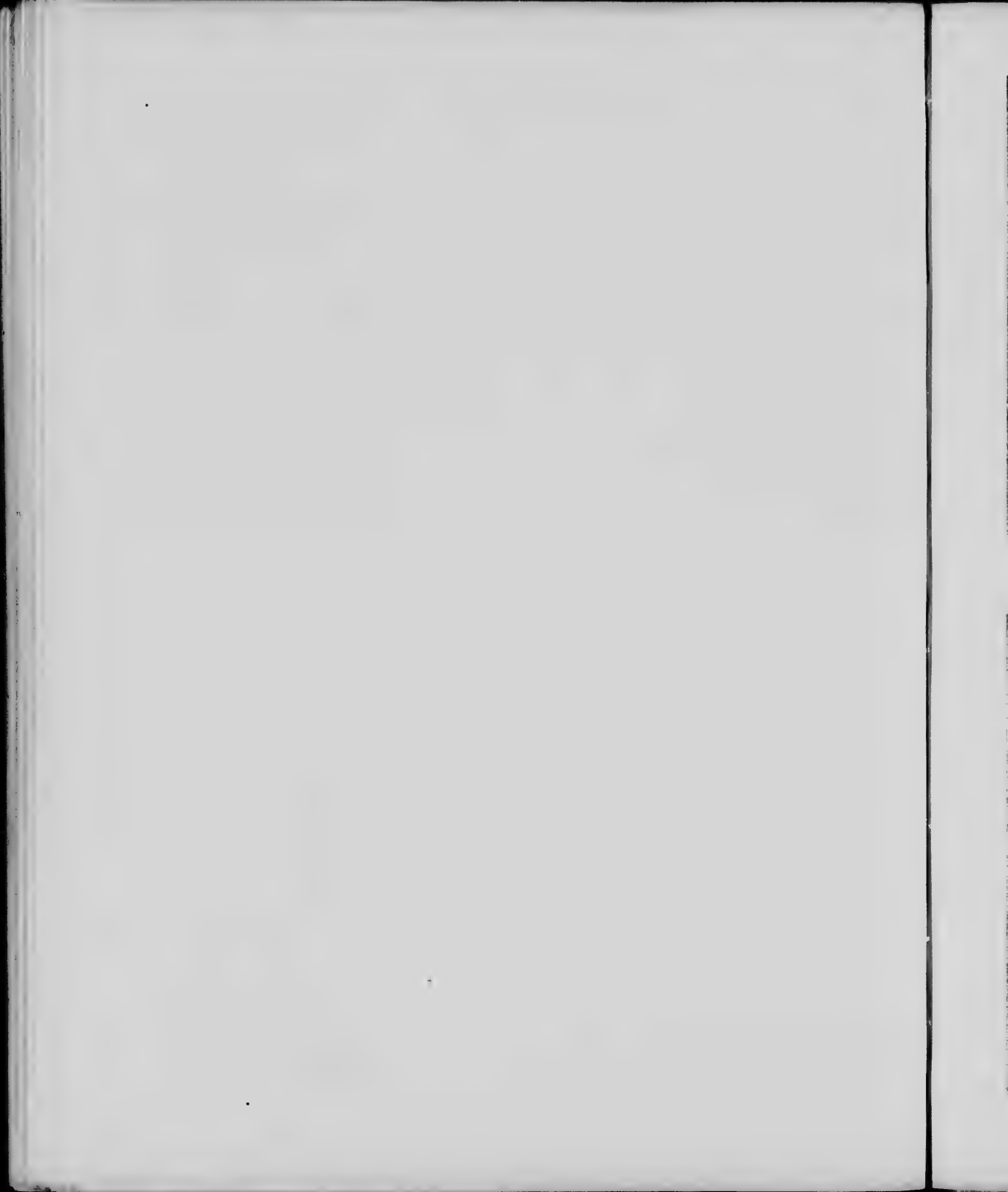
As the central figure for another "Strange Story," Mrs. Barnes would be pre-eminently qualified to play the part of clairvoyant, mind reader, or sorceress. Those best acquainted with the answers given to the many anxious questions propounded by visitors, have long since concluded that High Priestess of the Modern Delphic Oracle would be the most appropriate designation. That she has chosen the borders of a beautiful lake, instead of the foot of Parnassus, as her place of residence, will not shake the faith of those who, in every age and clime, have been consumed with a curiosity that would at least attempt to lift the veil which shrouds the future. A vein of superstition lingers in the minds even of modern philosophers, and with the populace it can have no more harmless outlet than in consulting the well known "Fortune Teller of Plum Hollow."



M. E. CHURCH, FARMERSVILLE.

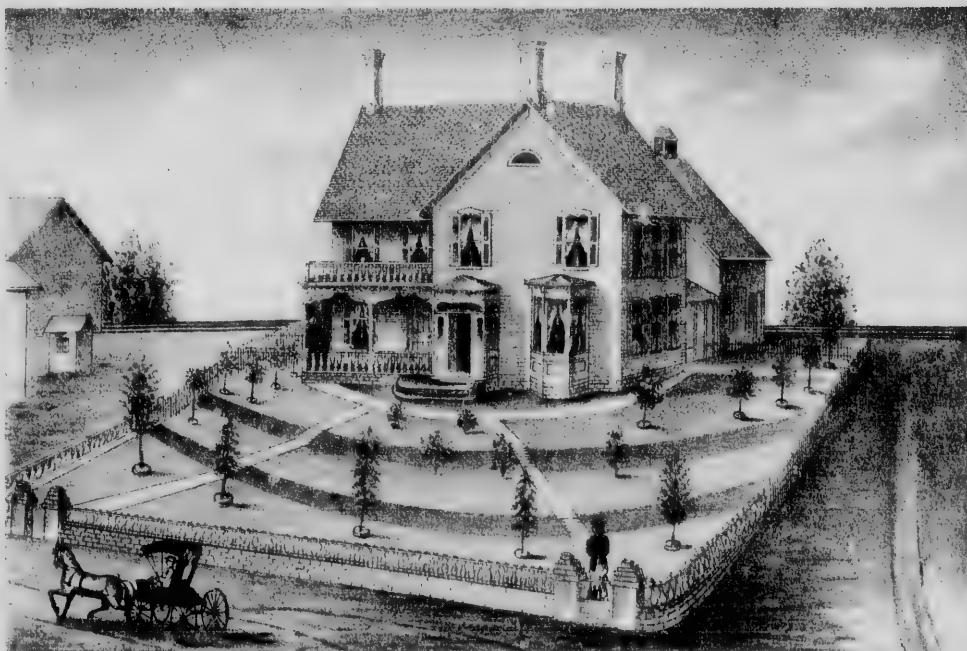


POST OFFICE & MARKET, BROCKVILLE.

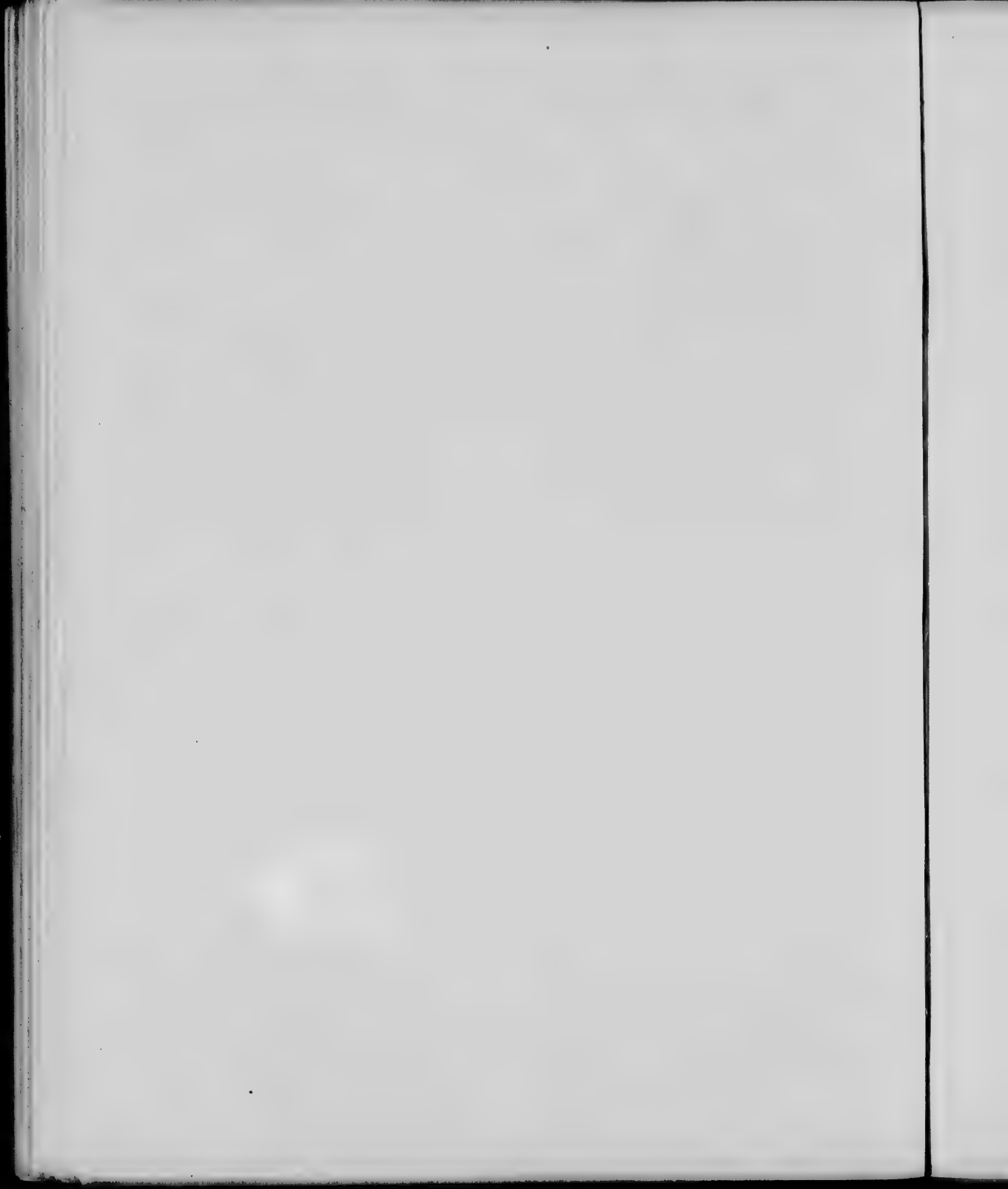


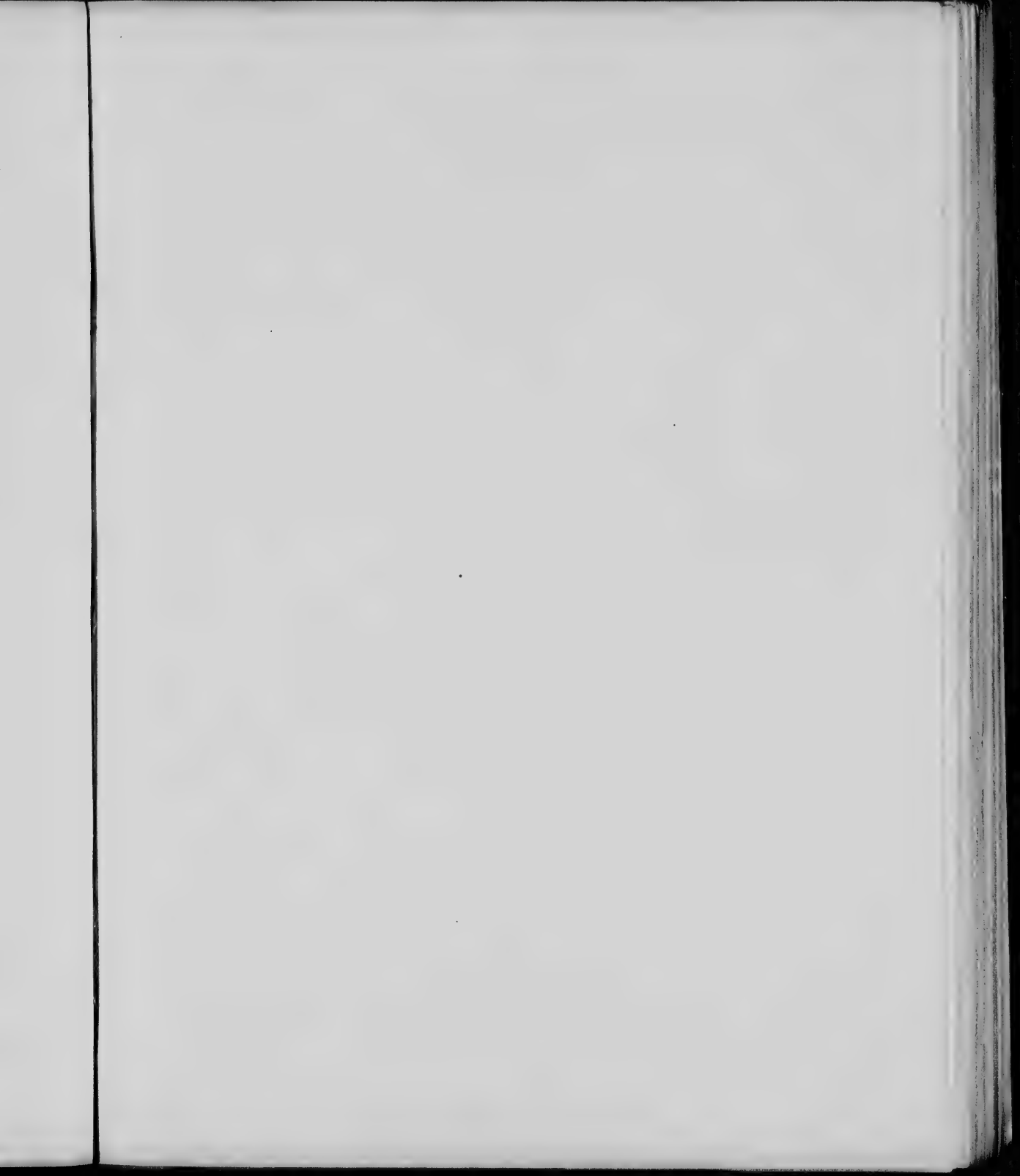


DUFFIELD'S HOTEL, CHARLESTON LAKE.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE TENNANT, ESQ. MALLORY TOWN.







ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, WESTPORT.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WESTPORT—ITS
EARLY HISTORY AND PROGRESS.

It would be next to impossible, in the small space afforded in the present work, to give a full and accurate account of the early history and progress of the Catholic Church in this portion of the County. To do full justice to the subject would require quite a volume in itself. Looking over its past and present picture, one can scarcely realize how so much could have been accomplished in so limited a period.

Prior to the year 1847, occasional visits were made by neighboring priests, to attend to the spiritual requirements of the few scattered Catholic families, when the Rev. J. V. Foley was appointed as the first resident Pastor of the Westport Missions (composed of the townships of North and South Crosby, Bedford, Olden, Oso, and Hinchinbrooke), to attend to the spiritual wants of a people who, at that time, were not overburdened with the goods of this world. But though poor in means, still they were otherwise rich: they possessed good will—the key that unlocks every difficulty, and accomplishes wonders.

At that time, there was no church where people could assemble together. The standing forests had first to be cleared. The united efforts of stout hands and brave hearts that came from foreign lands were required to give us the parishes and stately churches that to-day constitute the brightest ornament of our young Dominion. Father Foley, after accepting the direction of this Mission, applied himself to the fulfilment of so great a charge—one well calculated to tax all his zeal and courage. For some time, the consolations of religion were had in humble dwellings, at distances to accommodate the families of the small and scattered settlements. At length an effort was made to erect a church on the mountain, four miles from Westport. This building, known as the "Mountain Church," was constructed of logs, at that time considered a luxury. The road leading to it for some distance was a mere foot path through the woods, and years elapsed before a carriage road was made. This rude and humble chapel was, Sunday after Sunday, filled with a devout congregation, all performing the journey on foot, over distances of ten and twelve miles.

Later on, a church of more pretensions was erected in Bedford, close to the boundary line of North Crosby. But trials will come. How great was the grief of these poor, industrious people to find the building, which they had only raised up, falling a prey to the flame, and rendering all their exertions fruitless. They were now in a worse state

than the first. But the cheering voice of their pastor was heard, and with redoubled energy the work was again commenced, and another building erected on the same spot.

Thus, for several years, the Rev. J. V. Foley administered to the every day increasing wants of the people, alternately between the Mountain and Bedford Churches. It would be difficult to describe the trials and hardships which their reverend pastor had to meet with in the discharge of these onerous duties. At all seasons—in heat and cold—the wants of this growing congregation found a place in the heart of their pastor.

In 1852, the church property in Westport was purchased, and a handsome parochial residence erected. The good seed that was thus sown, did not fail to produce the most abundant fruits. The people, as the years advanced, advanced also, spiritually and materially. It was at length in contemplation to build a large stone church in Westport—one that would unite the scattered congregations, and, at the same time, be an honor to the young and promising parish. But how could it be accomplished? To attempt the erection of so large a structure, seemed but a dream of the future. A stirring appeal was made to the people by their pastor. The well known voice of him who was with them in their early struggles and sacrifices was cheerfully responded to. Their good will, which was but a slender plant in the past, was a promising one—it had increased in growth. With one mind and one heart, headed by their pastor, the spot was chosen; and, with becoming pomp and ceremony, the corner-stone was laid August 31st, 1859, by the late Bishop Horan, of Kingston, amidst a vast concourse of the faithful. Soon after, the walls were raised, the building roofed in, and the Cross planted on the tower of the present church of Westport (dedicated to St. Edward, King and Confessor.)

The joy of the good people may be more easily imagined than described, when for the first time they assembled within its walls to adore their Creator. Many and great were the sacrifices made by priest and people; receiving help from those of other creeds. Happily, amongst all classes and denominations in this community, the utmost harmony and christian charity have ever reigned. Thus was this great undertaking realized. The Catholics of this parish have to-day a church, which older congregations possessing ample means, might well feel proud of. The position is a commanding one. Built on the gentle slope of a hill, it meets the eye of the traveller from whatever direction Westport is approached. Its beautiful white stone and rich

Gothic proportions, render it most imposing in point of architecture. The good people of the parish now look back with pleasure on their sacrifices in the past. Whilst proud of their church, they will never forget their devoted pastor, the Rev. J. V. Foley, who, in the face of numerous difficulties, undertook so great a work, which stands as the fruit of his zeal and the crowning monument of a people possessed of good will in the cause and advancement of their religion.

CHAPTER XXIV.

WOLFORD.

When the settlement along the banks of the Rideau River began, Wolford received its quota of new settlers, and soon occupied a prominent place in the rear of the County of Grenville.

The following list contains the Patents granted in the municipality up to the 31st day of December, 1802:—

TOWNSHIP OF WOLFORD.
BROKEN FRONTS.

Cont.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
E 30	30	William Davis.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
D 30	30	Elizabeth Bickham....	All	100	July 14th, 1802
B 13	13	David Shipman, Jr.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
B 25	25	Reuben Sherwood.....	All	238	June 30th, 1801
A 6	6	Elizabeth Beckham.....	All	100	July 14th, 1802
A 10	10	Caleb Henderson.....	All	300	May 17th, 1802
A 11	11	Albert French.....	E 1-2	200	May 17th, 1802
A 12	12	David Shipman, Jr.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
A 13	13	David Shipman, Jr.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
A 15	15	James Chambers, Jr.....	Pt	100	June 30th, 1801
A 18-19	18-19	Lieut. Richard Arnold....	All	Aug. 12th, 1798	
A 25	25	Joseph Haskins.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
A 26	26	Dean Carleton.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
A 28	28	Joseph Slack.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
1	1	Jonathan Black.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
3	3	Patience Willsey.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
10	10	John Snider.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
11	11	Peter Snider.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
12	12	Roger Moore.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
13	13	Dudley Moore, Jr.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
15	15	John Burton.....	All	200	May 10th, 1801
23 24	23 24	Richard Arnold.....	All	800	June 10th, 1801
25 26	25 26	Richard Arnold.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
2	1	Reuben Landon.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
2	2	Anne Tryon.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
4	4	Eleazer Fairchild.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
6	6	Margaret Patterson....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
7	7	Elizabeth Fergusson....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
13	13	Barnabas Nettleton....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
14	14	William Richardson....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
15	15	Nancy Fulford.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
19	19	Abigail Baldwin.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
20	20	Anne Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
27	27	Ebenezer Allen.....	All	100	May 17th, 1802
3	1	Reuben Landon.....	N 1-2	May 17th, 1802	
3	3	Lydia Livingston.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
5	5	Magdalen Weatherhead..	All	200	Dec. 1st, 1802
6	6	Mary Losee.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
7-8	7-8	Walter Sutherland.....	All	400	May 17th, 1802
13	13	Benjamin French.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
18	18	Lieut. Henry Arnold....	All	200	Aug. 12th, 1798
19	19	Jane Elliot.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801

TOWNSHIP OF WOLFORD (Continued.)

Cont.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
3	20	Henry Arnold.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
26	26	John Willsey.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
28	28	Catherine Nicklinson....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
4	15	James Mattice.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
17	17	Lieut. Henry Arnold....	All	800	Aug. 12th, 1798
19	19	Lieut. Henry Arnold....	All	800	Aug. 10th, 1801
20	20	Thomas Moore.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
27	27	Pierre M. Fortier.....	All	300	June 30th, 1801
30	30	Silvester Wright.....	S 1-2	100	May 20th, 1801
6	6	Thomas Wood.....	S 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
16	16	Richard Arnold.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
18	18	Lieut. Henry Arnold....	All	400	Aug. 12th, 1798
19	19	Lieut. Henry Arnold....	All	400	Aug. 10th, 1801
20	20	Richard Arnold.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
21	21	Jabez Spicer.....	All	200	Dec. 31st, 1802
23	23	Francis Hamblin.....	All	200	May 10th, 1801
24	24	Lieut. Henry Arnold....	All	400	Aug. 12th, 1798
25	25	Lieut. Henry Arnold....	All	400	Aug. 10th, 1801
6	11	Helche Hazelton.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
12	12	Rosanna Thompson.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
13	13	Desire Brown.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
14	14	Hester Brackenridge....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
15	15	Olive Bishop.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
17	17	Elizabeth Howard.....	All	600	June 30th, 1801
19	19	Stephen Howard.....	S 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
22	22	John Howard.....	N Pt	78	June 30th, 1801
24	24	Dyer Howard.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
25	25	Peter Howard.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
27	27	Mercy Wright.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
7	3	Aaron Elliott.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
7	7	Elizabeth Trumbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
8	8	Robert Leakey.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
10	10	Hannah Jacobs.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
18	18	David John.....	All	May 17th, 1801	
19	19	Nancy McLaren.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
23	23	John Baker.....	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
25	25	Elizabeth Landon.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
30	30	Daniel Shipman.....	W Pt	100	May 17th, 1802
18	18	Daniel Shipman.....	Inclg. 19	100	May 17th, 1802
19	19	Daniel Shipman.....	All	100	May 17th, 1802
20	20	Walter Sutherland.....	Inclg. W pt 18	50	May 17th, 1802
22	22	Asa Landon, Jr.....	All	June 30th, 1801	
24 25	24 25	David John.....	All	May 17th, 1802	
27	27	David John.....	All	May 17th, 1802	
29-30	29-30	Asa Landon, Jr.....	All	June 30th, 1801	

Through the kindness of the present Township Clerk, the following memorandum has been secured for publication. It contains the names of *all* the inhabitants who resided in Wolford on the first day of May, 1802:—

Joseph Haskins, Sr., Elizabeth Haskins, Joseph Haskins, Jr., Benjamin Barber, Sr., Lorian Barber, David Barber, Benjamin Barber, Jr., Elizabeth Omsted, Lorian Omsted, Ephraim Omsted, Kelly Omsted, Thankful Omsted, Nicholas Haskins, Hannah Haskins, Anise Haskins, John Butterfield, Miriam Butterfield, Sally Butterfield, Olive Butterfield, Cooley Weller, Abigail Weller, Elijah Weller, Obadiah Weller, Hiram Weller, Benjamin Weller, Thomas Weller, Lucinda Weller, William Brown, Sr., William Brown, Jr., Chloe Brown, Erastus Brown, Reuben Brown, Jepe Brown, John Brown, Joseph Knapp, Molly Knapp, Jedediah Omsted, Olive

Omsted, Samuel Omsted, Henry Omsted, Samuel Street, Phæbe Street, Polly Street, John Street, Timothy Street, Peter Street, Betsey Street, Joseph Easton, Sr., Mahitabel Easton, William Easton, Sally Easton, Roderick Easton, Hartley Easton, John Axley, Stephen Bizneth, William Davis, Sr., William Davis, Jr., Margaret Davis, Powell Davis, John H. Davis, Asa Mærton, John Roach, Sr., Elizabeth Roach, William Roach, John Roach, Jr., Margaret Roach, David Mattason, Parks Putnam, Moses Shatford, Ennice Shatford, Eleanor Shatford, Rachael Shatford, Eliza Shatford, Polly Shatford, Thomas Shatford, Richard Powers, Sally Powers, Alvin Powers, Arethusa Powers, Calvin Powers, Orra Pamele, Emilia Pamele, Polly B. Pamele, Fanny Julia Pamele, Job Andrews, Hannah Andrews, Samuel Andrews, Polly Andrews, Stephen Andrews, Charlotte Andrews, Lydia Leehi, Elizabeth Leehi, Gideon Leehi, Tabitha Hutton, Elizabeth Hutton, Jennie Hutton, Joseph Hutton, William Hutton, George Hutton, Samuel Rose, Sr., Charlotte Rose, Samuel Rose, Jr., John Rose, James Lake, Hannah Lake, Thomas Lake, Catherine Lake, Jepe Lake, James S. Lake, Abraham Lake, Nicholas Lake, Henrietta Lake, Margaret Phillips, Robert Biccum, Elizabeth Biccum, Anna Biccum, Margaret Biccum, John Biccum, William Biccum, David Hardy, Conrod Derrick, John McFarlin, Elijah Steel, Henry Steel, Reuben Steel, Lucy Steel, Anson Steel, Ira Steel, Joel Smades, Nelly Smades, Charity Smades, Else Smades, Abraham Smades, William Smades, Benjamin Smades, Rachael Smades, Nathan Brown, Mary Brown, Jean Brown, Margaret Brown, Samuel Lakins, David Burley, David H. Felton, Rebecca Felton, A. H. Felton, Sophia Felton, Israel Tompkins, Rebecca Tompkins, George Tompkins, Jesse Tompkins, Nathan Tompkins, Samuel Tompkins.

The settlement of the Township was placed in the hands of Joseph Easton, Mr. Easton and Joseph Haskins being the first actual settlers. Among the very early settlers were the following: William Davis, William H. Easton, Elijah Easton, Roderick Easton, Harley Easton, John Roach, Moses Stratford, James Covell, Archibald Gilchrist, Daniel Cross, Benjamin Barber, Cooley Weller, and Rev. William Brown.

From John C. Davis, Esq., we learn that the first school house was built on McMullen's Corner, near Easton's Corners.

The first church was the old Wolford Chapel, two and a-half miles northwest of Easton's Corners. The Rev. William Brown was one of the first ministers who settled in the township. The second church was built at Merrickville, and shortly after the English Church was erected at Easton's Corners.

At the present time, the township contains the following churches: The Old Chapel, the English, Methodist Episcopal and Canada Methodist Churches at Easton's Corners; the Methodist Episcopal and Canada Methodist Churches, at Irish Creek.

The original survey of the Township was made in 1795. Shortly after the survey was completed, the Easton family drew one thousand acres of land, in the vicinity of Easton's Corners. For many years they were among the most enterprising settlers, and did much towards improving and developing the Township.

From Mr. Rose, of Rose Bridge, the following account of the early settlement of Wolford, Montague, Oxford, and Marlborough, is derived, these townships for some years being considered as one municipality:—

About the year 1792, a few settlers found their way to Oxford, from the banks of the St. Lawrence, by what was known as the Lower Road, leaving the vicinity of the windmill below Prescott, and striking the Rideau in the neighborhood of Burritt's Rapids.

For many years, clothing was very scarce, and hemp was raised in considerable quantities, to supply the place of cotton and woollen goods. Men and women were frequently dressed entirely in deer skin. Wolves were so plentiful that they would enter farm yards, and destroy sheep and calves in the day time.

The first frame barn raised in the Upper Settlement (vicinity of Easton's Corners) was on the farm now owned by A. Derrick. Samuel Rose frequently related an account of the raising, stating that every man but one on the Rideau was present; but, before the timbers could be got into place, they were compelled to obtain assistance from the fair sex. This was about the year 1801. A short time after, William Merrick arrived at Merrickville, and erected his old mill.

The first bridge thrown across the Rideau was Chester's. The second bridge was across Irish Creek, near where the present one now stands, known as Rose's Bridge. The first settlers found several mounds of earth near the river, a short distance below Smith's Falls, which, tradition says, was a favorite resort of the red man when lighting his council fires.

Some thirty-five years after the first settlement, the Rideau Canal was commenced, giving the first permanent impetus to the development of that portion of the County.

Several fatal accidents occurred in Wolford at a very early date, which cast a gloom over the entire settlement. In 1801, John Hutton was drowned in the Rideau River, near Grass Island; and Nicholas

Haskins was killed, while assisting in raising Merri-
rick's Mills. A child, the son of Jacob and Mary
Vandusen, wandered into the woods, on the farm
occupied by J. Louckes, and was never seen after,
the only trace being the discovery of his little sun-
bonnet. A child, three years of age, the daughter
of a soldier, strayed into the woods one Saturday
night. The next morning, all Wolford turned out
to search. The little wanderer was found by Asa
Blanchard, who returned her safe and sound to the
arms of her mother.

The first regular ordained minister to visit the
Township was Jesse McIntyre, a Baptist. He preached
occasionally, but never succeeded in organizing a
congregation. Then came the Rev. William Brown,
of the Methodist Church. The class which he
organized consisted of some five or six persons,
Mrs. Solomon Edmonds forming one of the number.
The Wolford Chapel was commenced in 1820, Cox'
Chapel being built some time after by Mr. Cox, but
dedicated to the Methodists. Among the first itinerant
ministers were Coates, Losee, and Dr. Bangs. They
were followed by the venerable Case, Whitehead,
Jeffers, and, in 1822, by the respected Healey.

After the introduction of "fire water" among the
Indians, they soon discovered themselves that they
could not be trusted while in a state of intoxication.
When they resolved upon having a "spree," they
would hand over their guns, knives, and tomahawks
to one of the band, who would secret them; then
would follow a general carouse. Generally speak-
ing, the Indians were very kind to the whites; and,
for several years, Colonel Burritt, the first white
child born on the Rideau, had only dusky little
sons of the forest for playfellows.

A GHOST STORY.

At an early date there lived in the vicinity of
Kilmarnock, on the north side of the Rideau River, a
man by the name of Crouch, who claimed to have
the gift of foresight. Many old and respected
settlers believed implicitly that he received warnings
of the approaching death of any person who resided
in the settlement. According to the testimony of
his wife, who bore the reputation of being a christian
woman, Crouch would frequently retire to bed,
where in vain would he seek slumber; restless and
uneasy, he would toss from side to side, at times
groaning and muttering names of the departed. Do
what he would to shake off the mysterious spell, in
the end he was compelled to submit. Rising, he
would quickly dress himself, take his canoe and
paddle across the river, where he declared he always
found waiting a spectral funeral procession, which
he would follow to the grave yard, where all the

rites and ceremonies would be performed. Crouch
having watched the ghostly mourners fade away
would then return home, retire to rest and sink into
a profound slumber. It was always with the greatest
difficulty that Mrs. Crouch could ever elicit from
her husband the name of the party, whose death had
been heralded. It is related of the late Samuel Rose
that upon one occasion he was in the company of
Crouch, in crossing a common both saw a light.
Crouch exclaimed, Did you hear that cry? No,
replied Mr. Rose. Oh, said the fatalist, it was the
cry of a child, the name of which he gave. In a few
days the child breathed its last. Upon another
occasion he predicted the death of a man named
McIntyre. Colonel Hurd, of Burritt's Rapids, in-
forms us that he knew Crouch and that far and wide
he was regarded with terror by the children, who
had learned from their parents his supposed power
of communing with the spirits of the departed.

In 1806, Joseph Haskins, one of the wealthiest
farmers in the Upper Settlement, erected a small
mill on the farm now owned by Mr. Omstead, near
the railway station. A few years after, a saw-mill
was built at the same place, by Caleb Edmunds.
They were the second grist and saw mills on the
Rideau.

In the years 1817-18, the Quarter Sessions granted
\$200 for constructing a bridge at Kilmarnock. The
people came forward and subscribed in a liberal
manner to the undertaking, which was completed
by Ezekiel Rose and Charles Vandusen. Unfor-
tunately, it was swept away the next spring.

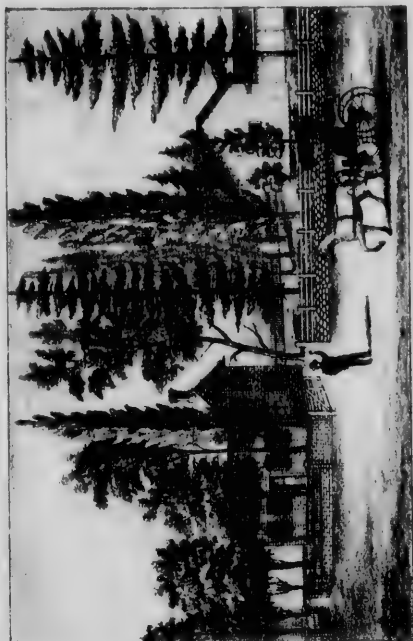
It is related, that, in the year 1804, the fever and
ague was very prevalent. Among those who were
attacked, was the Rev. William Brown. On one
occasion, Mr. Brown announced that he would hold
service. The people assembled, when the minister
was attacked with the ague. Feeling that he was
not adequate for the performance of the duties
which devolved upon him, he said that he would
read a chapter and pray, and then dismiss the
congregation. The service commenced, and before
the reverend gentleman concluded the prayer, he
forgot all about the fever and ague, proceeding to
preach one of the best sermons which he ever
delivered. Strange to say, he was troubled no
more during that season with the ague.

The first blacksmith shop in the Upper Settlement
was kept by a man named Samuel Dow, a monument
to whose memory is now standing in the Wolford
churchyard, and upon which it is stated that he was
the first person buried there.

The first tannery was at Easton's Corners, Joseph
Easton being the owner. The bark used in the
tannery was ground by a backwoodsman's inven-



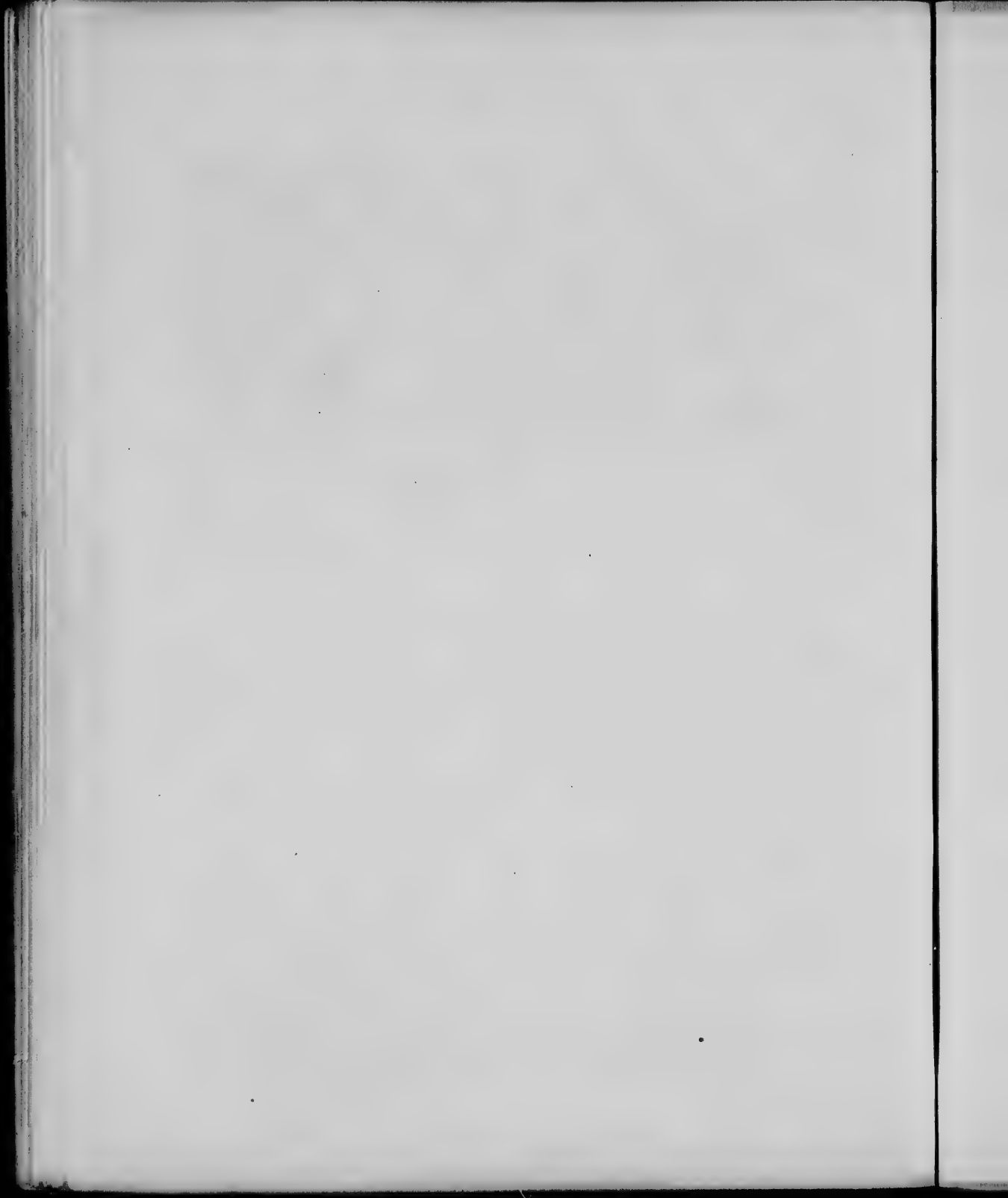
BRITISH HOTEL, MRS. M. E. DAVIS PROPTS, Easton's Corners.

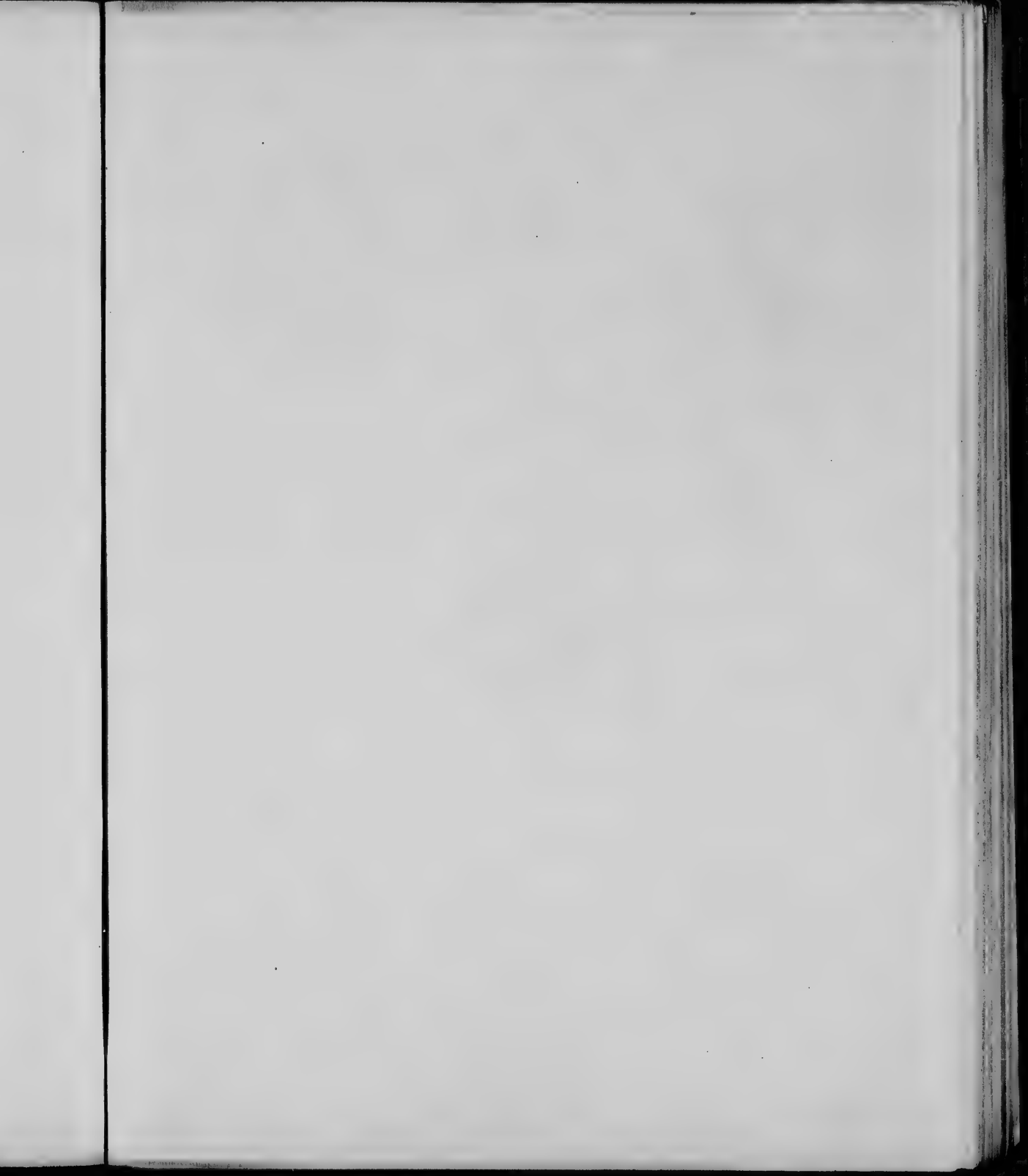


RESIDENCE OF HEMAN MCCREA, near Easton's Corners.



M. E. CHURCH, JASPER.







JOHN C. DAVIES.



MRS. JOHN C. DAVIES.



Dr. DAVIES.



ROBERT JOHNSTON.



MRS. R. JOHNSTON,

tion. A large round stone, some three feet in diameter, was taken, a hole drilled through the centre; a pole, twelve feet in length, was then run through the hole, projecting from one side about two feet. This end of the pole was morticed into an upright standard, the standard being fixed in position, but turning on its axis. To operate the mill, the bark was thrown on the ground, where the stone would roll; a horse was then hitched to the long end of the pole, and driven round and round.

We are indebted to Stephen Burritt, Esq., for the following, it being the proceedings of the first Court held in Wolford:—

WOLFORD,

First Saturday in November, 1799.

COURT OF REQUEST.

James Covill, *Plaintiff*. }
Powell Davis, *Defendant*. } Book Debt, £2.

Summoned to appear at the house of Samuel Rose, at one o'clock. Plaintiff did not appear at the time. It is the judgment of the Court that the Plaintiff pay the cost that has been made in the suit. Execution granted for costs, returnable Third Saturday in December:—

	s.	d.
One summons.....	6	
Two Subpoenas.....	1	0
Two witnesses.....	5	0
Judgment.....	2	6
Constables' Fees.....	13	4
Total.....	£1	4 4

THE DAVIES FAMILY.

William Davies, Jr., came to Canada after the close of the revolutionary war, settling in Wolford in 1797. Mr. Davies was accompanied by his father, Wm. Davies, Sr. They made their first clearing on Lot 23, in the 3rd Concession. William had a brother, Doctor Powell Davies, who settled in Kitley, on the Tim Soper place; also John H. Davies, who settled near Easton's Corners. William Davies married Sarah Closson, daughter of Captain Closson, who settled one mile above Maitland. Sarah being the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, drew Lot 24 in the 3rd Concession of Wolford. She died December 14th, 1873, having resided on that Lot from March 23rd, 1803. William had nine children: Mary Ann, Fanny, Hamilton M., John C., Harriet, Horatio, Nelson, William L., Asa L., Caroline and Adeline (twins.)

JOHN C. DAVIES.

The subject of this sketch was born in January, 1812; married in 1838, Jane, daughter of John Robison (now of Kitley, in the 93rd year of his age), by whom he had three children: Roxy A., Ransom A., and Harriet. Mr. Davies is one of the most

successful farmers in Wolford. His farm is a model of neatness, being entirely free from the noxious plants and weeds, which are too frequently a disgrace to Canadian agriculture. The success, thus achieved, has been won by patient toil and industry, demonstrating that in this Canada of ours the most certain way to success is through untiring perseverance.

R. A. DAVIES, M. D.

Doctor Davies, son of John C. Davies, was born June 6th, 1842. In February 1862, he married a daughter of the late Abraham Brundage, Wolford, by whom he had two children. In March, 1876, he graduated at the University of Queen's College, Kingston, commencing immediately after, the practice of his profession at Easton's Corners, where he continues to reside. The Doctor has a host of warm personal friends in Wolford, while his constantly increasing practice affords the best evidence of the appreciation which is placed upon his skill as a physician.

SAMUEL STARR EASTON.

S. Starr Easton was for many years a leading citizen of the Township, being a descendant of the original Easton's who settled in the Municipality. Mr. Easton left behind him five children, viz:—Mrs. S. D. Merrick, Mrs. Henry Merrick, Mrs. John K. Weir, Henry Starr and George Walter.

THE MCCREA FAMILY.

Among the first pioneers on the Rideau were the McCrea's, John, Edward and Thomas settling in the vicinity of Merrickville, James settling in Augusta and Alexander choosing Wolford.

Alexander McCrea was born March 24th, 1784, at Stillwater, in the United States. He removed to Canada when about fourteen years of age, locating first at Burritt's Rapids, where he remained for five years, then removing to Wolford, settling on Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession. He married Anna Edmunds (who was born September 2nd, 1789, at Danby, Vermont), October 12th, 1809, at Burritt's Rapids. Mr. McCrea was an honored and respected citizen of Wolford, taking a prominent part in every enterprise calculated to foster and develop the best interests of the Municipality. A life long and conscientious Liberal, his voice was always raised for the removal of abuses and in favor of extending the power of the people. He died universally respected, leaving the following children:—Walter, born November 10th, 1810; Alexander, Jr., born May 22nd, 1816; Colonel, born October 28th, 1818; Samuel Nelson, born February 21st, 1821; Heman, born April 2nd, 1828; William, born September 24th, 1830; Lucy, born January 19th, 1814; Anna, born

June 28th, 1823. Walter studied law at Merrickville, removed to the County of Kent, was elected to the Legislative Council, then called to the Senate, and subsequently created Judge of Algoma.

HEMAN MCCREA.

This gentleman resides on the old homestead in Wolford. On the 10th of May, 1855, he married Amelia Roche, daughter of William Roche, of Wolford. Mr. McCrea's grandfather, on his father's side, was Samuel McCrea, a U. E. Loyalist, who came to Canada in 1788, and settled in Montague, near Burritt's Rapids. His grandfather on his mother's side, was William Edmunds, who came to Canada in 1801 from Danby, Vermont, settling at Sly's Rapids, on the Rideau. Mr. McCrea is a prominent citizen of the Township, and has upon many occasions been solicited to contest North Leeds in the Reform interest. His children are: Anna Laura, Florence Amelia, Grace Darling, William Alexander, Donald Percy, and Henry Havelock.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER MCCREA, SR.

Alexander McCrea, Jr., now dead.

Samuel Nelson, died October 19th, 1822.

William, now dead.

Lucy; married Samuel Starr Easton, February 3rd, 1833.

Anna; married Wellington Landon, formerly of Farmersville, now of Brockville.

COLONEL MCCREA.

Mr. McCrea was born October 28th, 1818; married Roxy Ann Wickwire, June 18th, 1844; and died August 23rd, 1861. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mrs. McCrea (the widow) resides on the farm of her late husband, part of Lot No. 21, in 2nd Concession of Wolford, consisting of 85 acres, and running back to the Rideau. The family consists of the following children: Andrew Jackson, born May 7th, 1845; Philip Alexander, born April 12th, 1847; William Wallace, born February 10th, 1849—died May 1st, 1873; Charles Bruce, born March 10th, 1853; Ernest Albert, born December 1st, 1856; Edwin Heman and Edmund Burritt (twins), born September 5th, 1859.

JEREMIAH ROBINSON.

Among the early settlers of Wolford was Jeremiah Robinson, who was born in the United States in 1746, and died in 1830. Mr. Robinson came to Canada at a very early date, first settling in Augusta, then removing to Lot No. 19, in the 2nd Concession of Wolford. When he arrived in the Township, the road was only a trail, marked by blazed trees; he was compelled to carry his pro-

visions on his back. Ezra Robinson, who resides on the homestead, was born October 13th, 1839; married, in 1860, Maria, daughter of Richard Empey, Wolford. Charles Robinson, another son, keeps an extensive wine cellar, near Detroit, Michigan.

THE PUTNAM FAMILY.

The Putnams were among the first settlers of Wolford. Parks Putnam was born at Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1781, and died November 8th, 1864. He came to Canada in 1802, and settled on Lot No. 18, in the 1st Concession of Wolford. His wife, Elizabeth Lehi, was born January 27th, 1788; died July 22nd, 1861. Parks had an elder brother, Joel, who married Elizabeth Address. They had ten children: Benijah, William B., Lydia, Franklin C., Parks D., Lester N., Hymenus, Betsey, Clarissa, and Charles W. Franklin C. lives on part of the homestead; married Phœbe McGuiggan, December 24th, 1849.

THE WICKWIRES.

The Wickwires were among the early settlers of the County of Grenville, one settling in Augusta and raising a numerous family. Philip Wickwire had seven children. Charles Wickwire resides in Wolford. Roxy married Colonel McCrea; Walter, dead; Eliza married Joel Cross; Francis lives in Wolford; Julia married George Putnam; Tilley Houghton lives in Wolford.

ANDREW RATHWELL.

Andrew Rothwell was born June 14th, 1810, in Ireland. In 1831, he removed to Canada, settling in the Gore of Chatham, Lower Canada, removing to the Upper Province about 1840, purchasing Lot No. 22, in the 4th Concession of Wolford. In 1841, he married Mary Griffith, and in 1872, Sarah Leach. Mr. Rathwell has served the municipality as Councillor for three years, as Deputy Reeve two years, and as Reeve eleven years.

THOMAS DEVITT.

Thomas Devitt, born July 24th, 1828, in Wexford, Ireland; left the Green Isle when three years of age; married March 16th, 1857, Jane, daughter of William Edwards, of Wolford; has been Township Treasurer since 1867.

JOHN ROSE.

Mr. Rose is of genuine United Empire Loyalist stock, both on his father and mother's side, his grandfathers being Samuel Rose, Sr., U. E. Loyalist and Jesse McIntyre, U. E. Loyalist. Samuel Rose, Sr., was born in February 1745; his wife, Chloe, was born in December 1747. They were blessed with the following children:—David, Moses, Ezekiel,

Jacob, Samuel, Aaron, Sarah, Chloe, Rachael, Susannah, Arra and John.

Samuel Rose, Jr., drew land as a U. E. Loyalist in Montague, his wife also drawing land in the same Township. Samuel settled in Wolford about the first of January 1800, having married Charlotte McIntyre in 1799. They had twelve children: Samuel Jr., Charlotte (wife of Isaac Lockwood, father of Myles and Ambrose Lockwood, South Crosby), William, John, Hugh, Ezra, Sarah, Jared, Henry R., Ira S.

John Rose has resided for sixty-four years on Lot 25th, Concession "A." He had ten children by his first wife and two by his second wife (Margaret), daughter of James Wood.

JEREMIAH R. CHURCH.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Oliver Church, who was born in Danbury, Vermont; came to Canada in 1805, with his father, Oliver Church, Sr., the latter settling in Kitley, near Mud Lake, removing from there to Wolford and locating on Lot 18, in the 1st Concession, where he died in 1841. When Oliver, Jr., was twenty-one years of age he removed to Kitley (1818), purchasing the farm of Henry Humphry. In 1821, he proceeded to Wolford, settling near his father, dying in 1877, at the age of eighty-one. He had fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters.

Jeremiah R. Church was born in 1836; in 1857, he married Lucy Ann, daughter of Truman Kilborn, by whom he has had four children: Edwin, Ida, Henry and Richard J. Mr. Church resides on Lot 29 and 30, in Concession "C." Oliver Church, Sr., and Oliver Church, Jr., both served in the war of 1812, the latter also smelling powder under Col. Burritt, in 1837-8. Jeremiah appears to have inherited the warlike spirit, as he joined the United States Army at Watertown in 1865, proceeding at once to Virginia, where he took part in the battle of Petersburg, under gallant Phil Sheridan. He was among the first of the union troop that entered Richmond, proceeding with the division in pursuit of General Lee and being near at hand when he surrendered to General Grant. Mr. Church was honorably mustered out of the service at Sackett's Harbor on the 16th of September of the same year. Since his return to Wolford he has served for two years as a Councillor and also two years as Deputy Reeve.

MRS. MARY E. DAVIS.

Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Thomas Davis, is the daughter of John Nichols, Esq., of Drummond, who was a grandson of Captain Nichols, of Scotland. She was born in 1843, and in 1870 married Mr. Davis,

who died in 1876, aged 34 years. The parents of her late husband came from Bath, England, and settled in Montague, County of Lanark. Upon the death of Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis decided to take charge of the British Hotel, Easton's Corners, of which her husband was proprietor. That she has succeeded in an admirable manner cannot be doubted by any person who has ever been entertained at the house, which bears an excellent reputation throughout Central Canada. Speaking from personal experience, we pronounce the British Hotel one of the best hostleries to be in found in any small village in the Province.

M. E. CHURCH, JASPER.

This church is substantially built of brick; it is 30x46 feet, with a tower 14 feet square, surmounted by a spire. The charge includes four congregations, viz., Jasper, Easton's, Kilmarnock, and Roseville, the total membership being 190. The Trustees of the church are Thomas Edmunds, James Edmunds, Levius Brown, William Cross, and B. Warren, the pastor (1878) being the Rev. Eli Woodcock.

Mr. Woodcock was born near the Bay of Quinte, in 1823, entering the ministry in 1853. He is the son of Peter Woodcock, a U. E. Loyalist, and the grandson of Nicholas Woodcock, who emigrated from Black River to Canada about 1785, settling in the County of Lanark; and dying in 1835, having reached the ripe age of nearly one hundred years. Mr. Woodcock has a son, Percy, a young man who has already distinguished himself as a portrait painter, and is at the present time pursuing his art studies in Paris.

William Brown, grandfather of George Brown, came to Canada about 1790. Settled on Lot No. 24, in the 1st Concession.

THE WEIR FAMILY.

John Weir came to Canada about the time of the Rebellion, emigrating from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and, on his arrival, settling in the Township of Edwardsburg. He had the following children: Jane, married John Walker, of Prince Edward Island; James, Jennett, Thomas; George, who married Jane, daughter of John Kennedy, Edwardsburg; and Rachel.

The career of George Weir is one having few parallels in Canadian history. He acquired a large fortune by engaging in the construction of stupendous public works, which he managed with consummate skill, rising in every instance superior to emergencies which taxed to the utmost the skill of distinguished European engineers. Brought up upon a farm, George Weir never possessed the advantages of even a rudimentary

education. From training, he had not the slightest knowledge of civil engineering, and in after life, when he had won his way to the front rank as a contractor, his devices for overcoming obstacles were out of the beaten track. In fact, his ideas were original: *he was born an engineer.*

Virtually his career commenced as a day laborer on the St. Lawrence Canals, which were in course of construction. From the late Hon. George C. Crawford (after he had been employed by the day for some time), he obtained the job of filling a single crib. In this case, he was both contractor and workman, carrying all the stone with his own hands, and completing the work to the satisfaction of Mr. Crawford. A short time after, a large pump which had been brought out from England, was set up by the engineers, but would not work. After several attempts had been made to remedy the defect and had failed, it was finally decided that the mechanic who had superintended its construction in England would have to be brought out to Canada. At this juncture, Weir, by chance, made his appearance on the scene, and was asked in a joking manner by one of the engineers, whether *he* could fix the pump. Geordie at once replied, "Yes," but, with the caution peculiar to a Scotchman, enquired of Mr. Crawford how much he would pay. The prompt reply was, "One hundred pounds." Ordering the power to be applied, Geordie seized an axe, and commenced his engineering career by demolishing every alternate bucket as it made its appearance. In half an hour the job was completed, the pump working to the satisfaction of all, the cash paid over and from that hour the fortune of George Wier was made. He had convinced the engineers that he had brains which could be employed with profit to himself and his country. Contracts and fortune came to him. The following are among the contracts which he completed.—All the Bridges on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway; the Grand Trunk Railway Pier at Prescott; and the line from Edwardsburg to Conway's Creek; the Port Hope Harbor Works; the Toronto Esplanade; the Grand Trunk Railway from St. Mary's to London and St. Mary's to Sarnia.

CHAPTER XXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

THE LATE DUNHAM JONES.

MR. DUNHAM JONES, of Augusta, was born April 24th, 1793, and died at the advanced age of nearly eighty-four years. In his death there disappeared one of the landmarks of the settlement of Upper Canada. Descended from a Welsh gentleman, who more than half a century before the revolution had settled at

Fort Edward, New York. The father of Mr. Jones was one of seven brothers, two of whom, in the struggle that ensued, "sealed their faith with their blood," in espousing the royal cause. Of the surviving five, four subsequently came to Canada, literally pitching their tents in the forest along the bank of the St. Lawrence, between where the Towns of Brockville and Prescott now stand. The fifth brother chose for his place of asylum, Nova Scotia, where at Badock, Cape Breton, his descendants still live.

Solomon Jones, one of the four brothers who sought refuge on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and father of the subject of this sketch, served with Burgoyne's army in the capacity of surgeon, to which profession he had been educated, and, effecting his escape at the time of the surrender at Saratoga, made his way to Canada, tendered his services to the commander of the British forces, then having headquarters at Three Rivers, and continued to serve, in Upper Canada, until peace was declared. He removed to the Upper Province, where he was joined by his brothers Daniel, John and David. They seem all to have selected their military grants with consummate judgment, for there are no more fertile, no more charmingly situated lands in Ontario to-day than those located by the brothers Jones. On the same lot on which Dr. Solomon Jones then settled and in the house he built, his son died in the fulness of years.

Dr. Jones was a man of note in his locality and generation, and his memory is still cherished as that of a gentleman of high worth and marked capacity. His professional services were eagerly sought along the sparse settlements, all the way from Kingston to Cornwall. He was a member of the first Parliament of Upper Canada and Judge of the Johnstown District Court. He died in 1822.

His brother David has a niche, albeit a chance one, in American history, in connection with a very mournful tale, familiar to all interested readers of the chronicles of the troublous times of the Revolution. A "Rebel's" daughter, Jean McRae, a young girl, as the story is told, of tender nature and more than common beauty, was cruelly murdered by Indians, who carried her scalp to Fort Edward, then occupied by the King's troops, where its silken tresses were immediately recognized by a young Tory lieutenant as those of his affianced bride. The young lieutenant was David Jones. Among others, Irving, in his "Life of Washington," recounts the sad tale, and adds that young Jones is supposed to have gone to Canada; to have lived to old age a single and melancholy life; and that from the day of the terrible revelation at Fort Edward, he was "never known to smile." The latter part of the

historian's conjectures are correct enough, the writer having had it from the recently deceased Dunham Jones, that he had frequently heard his father and mother, with whom his Uncle David lived until his death, say that his was a saddened life, and that never since the day of his sorrow had they seen a smile upon his face. He did not, however, live to be an old man, but, on the contrary, died while yet young, not many years after the removal of the family into Canada; and the remains of the young Tory officer of Fort Edward rest in the same old burial ground, overlooking the St. Lawrence, in which were laid, a few days since, those of his aged and also Tory nephew. The curious visitor to the classic ground around Fort Edward may be sure that the officious guide will not allow him to depart without first showing the old elm tree, with the spring beneath it, which tradition fixes as the spot on which was perpetrated the murder of poor young Jean McRae.

Dunham Jones lived and died where he was born, passing his fourscore years and upwards in "the cool, sequestered vale of life," earnest in duty, seeking no publicity, and carrying with him to the last the respect, esteem, and love of all around him.

In his public capacities, Dunham Jones served his country actively in the war of 1812-14 as ensign in the 1st Regiment Grenville Militia, and again as captain in the same corps during the insurrection of 1837-38, and was engaged in the action at the Windmill. Subsequently he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Grenville Regiment; was Justice of the Peace of the County from 1828; and for nearly the last thirty years of his life, Collector of the Port of Maitland.

Dunham Jones' epitaph might not be inaptly written in the lines which say, that

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

THE JUDSON FAMILY.

William Judson emigrated from Manchester, England, in 1634, settling in Concord, Massachusetts; in 1639, he removed to Stafford, Connecticut, where he died. He had three sons, and from this family sprang all the Judsons in America. The record is lost until the birth of Ephraim Judson, born September 18th, 1709.

William Judson had three sons—Joseph, James, and Jeremiah. Lyman Judson, son of Silas Judson, married Mary Boyce, July 31st, 1798. They were blessed with the following children: David, Harvey, James, Ira, Olive, and William. Nathaniel Judson, born October 19th, 1783, had the following children: Laura, Nelson, Warren, Melinda, Fairman, John,

Jane, Wyatt, Olive, by his first wife, Annie; by his second wife, Susannah McLean, he had children: Luther, Joel, Ruth Ann, and Lisa. In 1821, David Judson married Hannah Starnes; children of marriage: Melissa, Urita, David C., Ann S. Harvey Judson married Mary Fletcher, June 7th, 1833; children: Horace Allan, Harvey Allison, William O., Mary Amelia, Mary Jane, Lyman, and Franklin. Ira Judson, born May 30th, 1808, being the son of Lyman; June 11th, 1832, he married the daughter of John Phillips. Children: Rufus, James, David, Alvin, and Hannah Matilda. Rufus married, February 15th, , Hannah Bowser, of Bastard.

Lyman Judson, father of Ira Judson, settled in Yonge, on Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession. At the time Mr. Judson located, his nearest neighbor, in the direction of Brockville, was on the old Flint Farm. Upon one occasion, he carried a bushel of corn to Johnstown, to get it ground. In the centre of the log cabin which he built, stood a stump which was used as a hand-mill when occasion required, and also as the support for some basswood slabs serving as the top of a table.

THE PENNOCK FAMILY.

It is related that at an early date in the history of the United States, a man by the name of Pennock emigrated from Scotland and on his arrival in New York put up at a hotel. Early in the evening, a lady and gentleman came to the hotel to be married. The minister requested Pennock to act as second groom, and a German lady, who was also a guest at the hotel, to become bridesmaid.

On the conclusion of the ceremony, the minister remarked that it was a pity that Pennock and the lady in question could not make a match. Pennock replied that he had no objection, if the lady was willing, as he had come to America to seek his fortune, and had no wife but would like to get one. The lady said she would like a few minutes conversation with Pennock; they engaged a room and in a short time returned and were married. In a short time they removed to Vermont, and from their union sprang all the Pennocks in America. Wherever you find a Pennock they trace their forefathers back to Vermont. When the revolution broke out the Pennocks remained true Britons. Seven brothers joined Burgoyne's army and were all killed. After the close of the war, probably in 1784-5, Samuel and Oliver Pennock, with their families, came to Canada and settled in Augusta. The children of Samuel were Isaac, who remained in the United States, Philomon and Alvah. Oliver Pennock was a nephew to Samuel; his children were Aaron, Mary, Lucy, Hannah, Olive and Julia. Aaron married Elizabeth, daughter of Philomon Pennock, Sr.; Lucy married

John Keeler, Greenbush; Mary married William Pennock, son of Philomon; Hannah married H. Herrick; Olive married Joseph McNish; Julia married Smith Coleman. Philomon, the elder, raised the following children:—Chapman, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Samuel, Philomon Jr., John and George, the latter being a child by the second wife, who was a Gardiner of Yonge, sister of George Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner's wife was a Morey, Samuel Morey having arrived in Upper Canada about the same time that the Pennock's did, also coming from the same part of Vermont. Reuben Morey married Abigail Pennock, a daughter of Alvah Pennock, John marrying a daughter of the Rev. David Breakenridge. Chapman Pennock married Irena Deming, and removed to South Crosby in 1811, settled on Lot 14, in the 2nd Concession, where he died in 1871, aged 84 years. His family consisted of eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. At the time of Chapman's death he had fifty grand children and twenty great grand children; Chapman's wife died in 1862.

Aaron Pennock served in 1812; as a veteran received a pension from the Dominion Government. He died at the ripe age of ninety-four years. One of his children is the wife of Ephraim Lee of Yonge. William Pennock, who married Mary, daughter of Oliver, was a man of more than average ability, and occupied a prominent position for many years in the County of Grenville. He had no children, but adopted Charles, a son of Chapman. William died at the age of seventy-eight; his wife, still living, is considerably over eighty. Samuel Pennock married Catherine Coleman, sister of the late Richard Coleman. During his early life Samuel taught school, Ormond Jones, Esq., Registrar of Leeds, being one of his pupils. Settling in Brockville, Samuel became known as a staunch Liberal, and as such met with persecution, removed to New York State, visited England and finally settled at Consecon, dying at the age of seventy-two. When the BROCKVILLE RECORDER was established, Philomon Jr., who married a daughter of Thomas McIlmoyle, canvassed for subscribers for the paper, going east as far as Cornwall. Samuel's son William married a daughter of the Rev. Wyatt Chamberlain; he now resides in Ottawa, where he has long held a leading position. Eleanor (a sister), married Tyrus Hurd, Professor of Natural Sciences at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Sarah (a sister), married John Leggo, Superintendent of the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, Ottawa. John (brother), went to California and the Sandwich Islands, now of Ottawa. He married a daughter of James Rochester, Esq.

Elizabeth married W. H. Walker, a leading Barrister of Ottawa. Philomon is now deceased.

Philomon (second) acted for thirty-two years as Township Clerk of Augusta, was a Justice of the Peace, and acted as Recording Steward of the W. M. Church, Augusta Circuit, for eighteen years. At one time, he was strongly urged by the Liberals of Grenville to contest that constituency, but at the nomination retired in favor of Samuel Norton, who was elected. He afterwards entered the Civil Service, serving in the Post Office Department, in which service he died. He was an ardent Liberal, and at the time of his death held the rank of major.

Chapman and William Pennock served in the War of 1812, while Philomon, being a boy, acted as teamster in conveying government stores. Philomon and Alvah drew land as U. E. Loyalists, but none of the children, though clearly entitled to do so. The grant was made and registered in the public records, but in consequence of a malicious statement made by an enemy, a pen was drawn through the names. Subsequently, Sir Allan McNab, as well as Sir Francis Hincks, acknowledged the injustice which had been done, but thought it unwise to open the question, fearing many applications which might embarrass the administration.

Oliver Pennock was one of the first settlers in South Crosby; his remains were among the first interred in the Elgin Cemetery. Aaron Pennock served in the War of 1812; he died at the residence of his son-in-law, Ephraim Lee, near Lyn, aged 94 years.

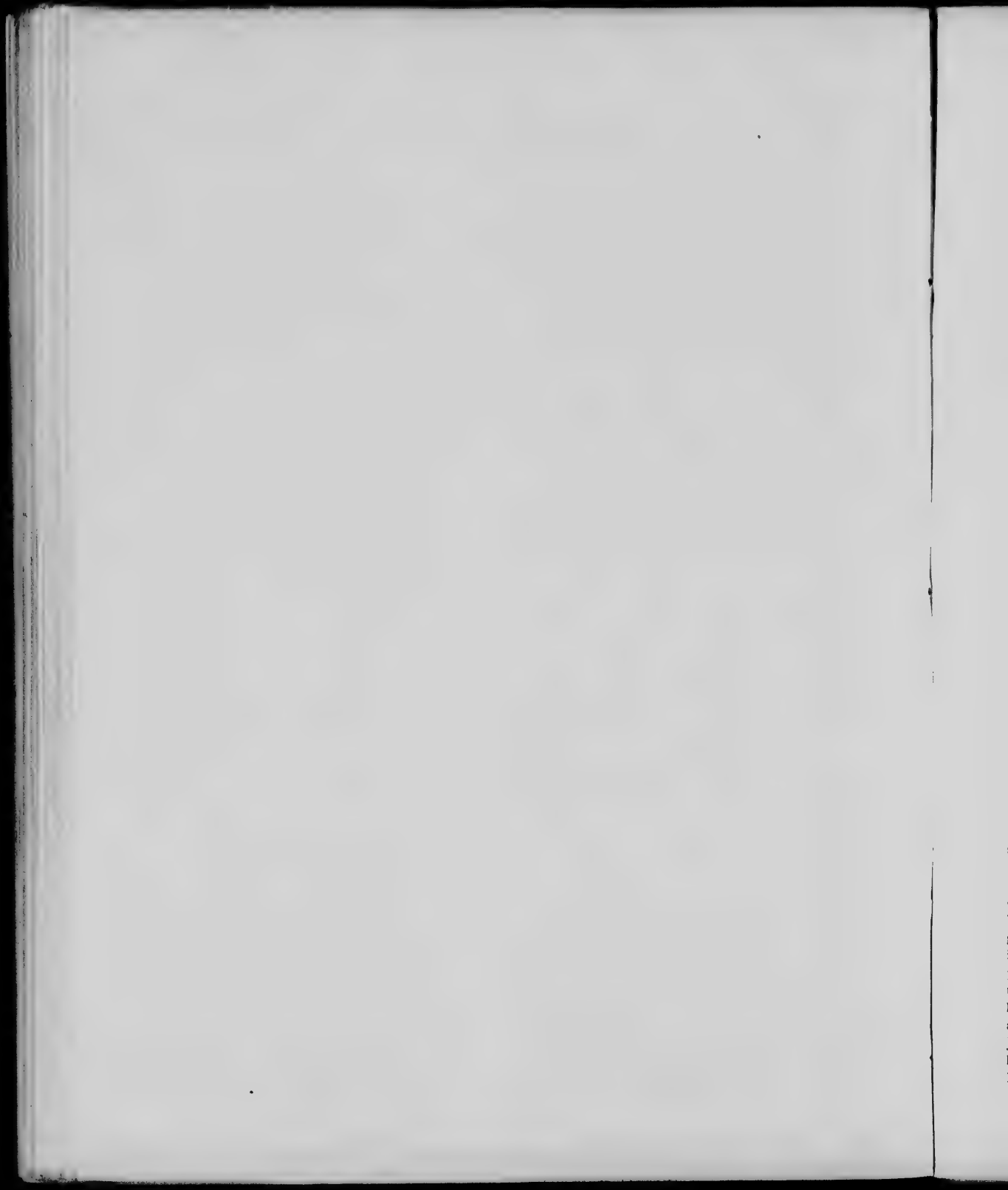
Philomon Pennock, of Elgin, has furnished the following anecdotes:—

At one time, Chapman Pennock and a relative, Henry Herrick, were passing through the woods, when they came upon two young bears; Pennock ran after them, and soon had them up a tree. At this juncture, the old bear made her appearance. Herrick took to his heels, but Pennock faced his antagonist, which at once rose on his hind legs and attempted to embrace him. Taking his hat off, he struck the bear in the face, at the same time shouting and backing up, not forgetting to dodge the blows from the bear's paws; Herrick, who had reached a place of safety, at the same time shouting, "Run, Chapman, run!" The bear, becoming frightened, decamped, just as Pennock fell backwards over some brush. Herrick ran to the house, brought a gun, and the cubs were shot.

At one time, a noted hunter by the name of Elisha Beach resided in South Crosby. Beach frequently wore pants made of deerskin. Upon a certain occasion, a party went out, under his guidance, on



RESIDENCE OF JAMES BISSELL, AUGUSTA



a fishing and hunting expedition, taking among the provisions a quantity of spirits, to which Beech had not the slightest dislike, but imbibed very freely. At night, they built a fire, and camped beside it. Beech, whose deerskin pants had become soaking wet, and who himself was not sober, laid down by the fire, and soon fell asleep. When he awoke, the buckskin had contracted and dried so tightly about his legs, that, for the life of him he could not regain his feet. The only alternative was to cut the pants off, which was accordingly done, and, as there was not an extra pair in the camp, the hunter marched home *sans* his breeks.

Chapman Pennock was the first Town Clerk of South Crosby; appointed in 1814, he held the office for about twenty years. When teaching in the Township, his school was attended by the late Jesse Delong. Chapman's family: Samuel, Charles, Arthur D., Alice, Henry, Prosper, Philomon, Charlotte, John, William, James, Isaac, and Stirling.

THE BISSELL FAMILY.

The founder of this family was David Bissell. At the close of the war of 1776, Mr. Bissell, with his worldly all, which consisted principally of a good wife and sixteen children—eight sons and eight daughters—started through the wilderness of Vermont for Canada. They crossed the St. Lawrence at St. Regis, and wended their way up to Weatherhead's Point, where the Village of Maitland now stands. He selected a tract of land almost directly in the rear of his first resting place, between the 3rd and 5th Concessions, which, as the reward of loyalty to his king, was by letters patent conveyed to him. Here he made his home, with his compatriots around him. His first rude abode lasted for half a score or more of years. In the year 1801, he raised the frame of a large, substantial residence. This has been the home of four generations.

The year 1787 is remembered as the year of direst famine ever suffered in Canada. He had a good supply of grain on hand, and he put his family on short rations, that he might spare the more for his less favored neighbors. He was offered 400 acres of land in his Township for twelve bushels of wheat, but declined the offer, and divided out his surplus grain among the destitute settlers at the usual price in plentiful years. He died at the age of 88 years, possessed of a large body of land, in different locations, and an untarnished reputation, leaving six of his sons honorably settled around him. One he left at his old home, in Eastern New York. His sons, Jehial, Friend, David, Edward, Zenas, and John, left large, respectable families of sons and daughters. His daughters, six of whom lived to maturity,

married honest, respectable husbands, who became men of note in their neighborhoods. Among these, were Joseph Wright, Esq., late of Wright's Corners; Asa Landon, father of Wellington Landon, Esq.; Abraham Clark, and Ethan Crippen.

Zenas, his seventh son, became the owner of the old homestead. He married Lydia, daughter of his near neighbor, John White, who was also one of the old U. E. Loyalists. Twelve children, nine of whom grew up—four daughters and five sons—resulted from this union. The youngest daughter remains unmarried. The eldest married Arza Parish, Esq., one of the leading merchants of Farmersville. Adeline, the second daughter, was married to Rev. A. W. Cummings, D. D., an account of whom is found in this work. The third daughter is the wife of William Bersee, of Brockville. Alpheus, the first son of Zenas, married and raised a respectable family at Merrickville, where, at 70 years of age, he now resides. Arza, the last son, went West. Joseph, the next elder son, is unmarried. The old homestead, at the death of Zenas, became the property of Artemus, the second, and James, the third, son of Zenas. Mr. Bissell long served as a magistrate, and also as a member of the Council of Augusta, and of the Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

DOCTOR CUMMINGS.

The Reverend Anson W. Cummings, M. A., D. D., from three months old to nearly his sixteenth birthday, resided in the Township of Augusta, County of Grenville. He early developed an especial fondness for books and study, and, amid great difficulties and with very limited aids from teachers, he acquired a good elementary English education. From 1830 to 1833, he resided in Brockville.

Invited by his uncle, Hiram Cummings, Esq., of Boonville, Oneida County, New York, he left his Canadian home to attend a Grammar School near his uncle's. He then went to Cazenovia, New York, and was for some years a student in the Seminary there.

In 1836, he became Principal of the Collinsville Institute, Lewis County, New York, and in 1837 Professor in the Seminary at Gouverneur, New York, the associate of Rev. Dr. (now Bishop), J. T. Peck, D. D., L. L. D., and in 1842 was elected the Principal of that Institution. From 1846 to 1852, he filled a professorship in the McKendree College, Illinois, and was for two years President of that College. The presidency of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind was tendered to him. This he declined, but in 1854 accepted the presidency of the Female College at Rogersville in East Tennessee. After a success-

ful year there, he yielded to the urgent calls of his church, and took the presidency of the Holston Conference Female College at Asheville, N. C. He then devoted himself to pastoral duties as an itinerant minister in the Methodist Church, becoming a member of the Annual Conference in 1837, but for most of the time occupied stations in some of the colleges of his church. Early in 1866, he became the President of the South Carolina Female College at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

In a short time after he was invited to accept a professorship in the old State University at Columbia, and, by the choice of the faculty, he became the President of that University, chartered in 1801, and had for three-fourths of a century educated most of distinguished men of South Carolina. From its classic halls had gone out the Harper's, Middleton's, Butler's, Hampton's, O'Neal's, Barnwell's, Rhett's, Simrises' and others, famous at the State and National Capitols, as well as in the world of letters and at the courts of foreign nations. Here he remained until the University was virtually suspended by the failure of the State to make the accustomed annual appropriation for its support. This was purely a political measure. Dr. Cummings was ordained to the Christian Ministry in 1839 by the Venerable Bishop Hedding.

Through the influence of his old teacher and friend Dr. Tarabee, in 1850, he received the title of Doctor in Divinity from Ashbury University of Indiana, while the distinguished Rev. M. Simpson, D.D. (now Bishop Simpson, D.D., L.L.D.) was its President.

Dr. Cummings has been three times married. First, to Adeline, second daughter of Zenas Bissell, late of Augusta. This excellent, christian lady died without children at Gouverneur, New York. Second, to Florilla Alexander, of St. Lawrence County, New York. She died at McKendree College, in 1852. She left two sons. The elder, P. A. Cummings, M. A., L. L. B., is one of the leading lawyers at the bar of North Carolina. His last marriage was to Mrs. Isabella H. Sheldon. By this marriage he has a daughter, Belle, yet in school, and three sons. Charles W. Cummings, L. L. B., is a lawyer in South Carolina. F. A. Cummings is the steward and business manager at Riverside Seminary, in which O. F. Cummings, B. A., is professor of music and ancient and modern languages. Dr. Cummings' career has never been questioned, and no where is he more esteemed than where best and longest known. He has often visited his old Canadian home, and never without receiving new manifestations of the high esteem in which he is held.

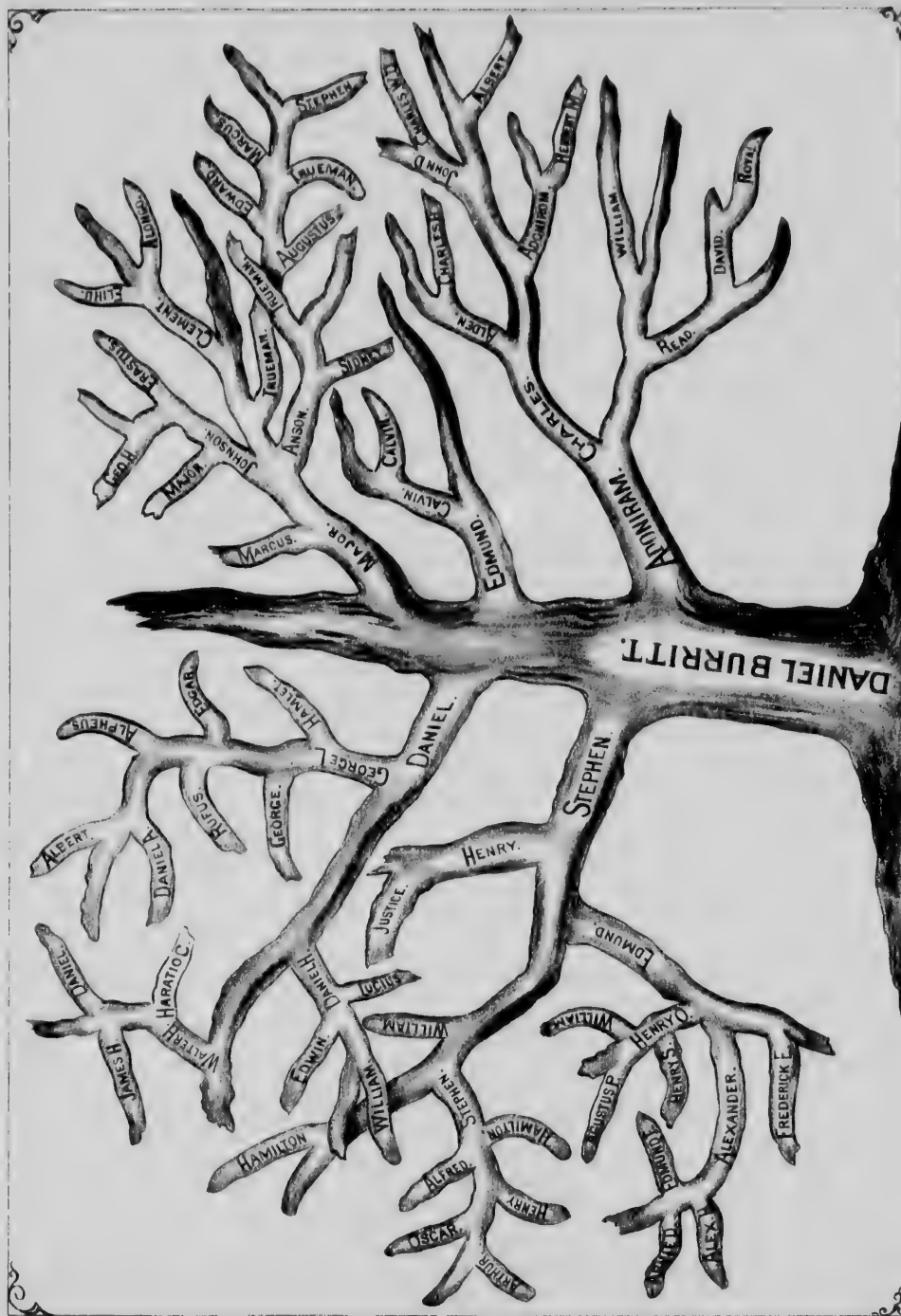
Industry and good management has enabled him to provide for the autumn and winter of life. He is the owner of the Riverside Seminary, near Wells-ville, Allegany County, New York, to which he has retired from the more responsible positions formerly held. Then, as principals, with members of his family as associate teachers, he can enjoy as much of rest and seclusion as he may prefer. He presents a distinguished example to our Canadian youth.

THE BURRITT FAMILY.

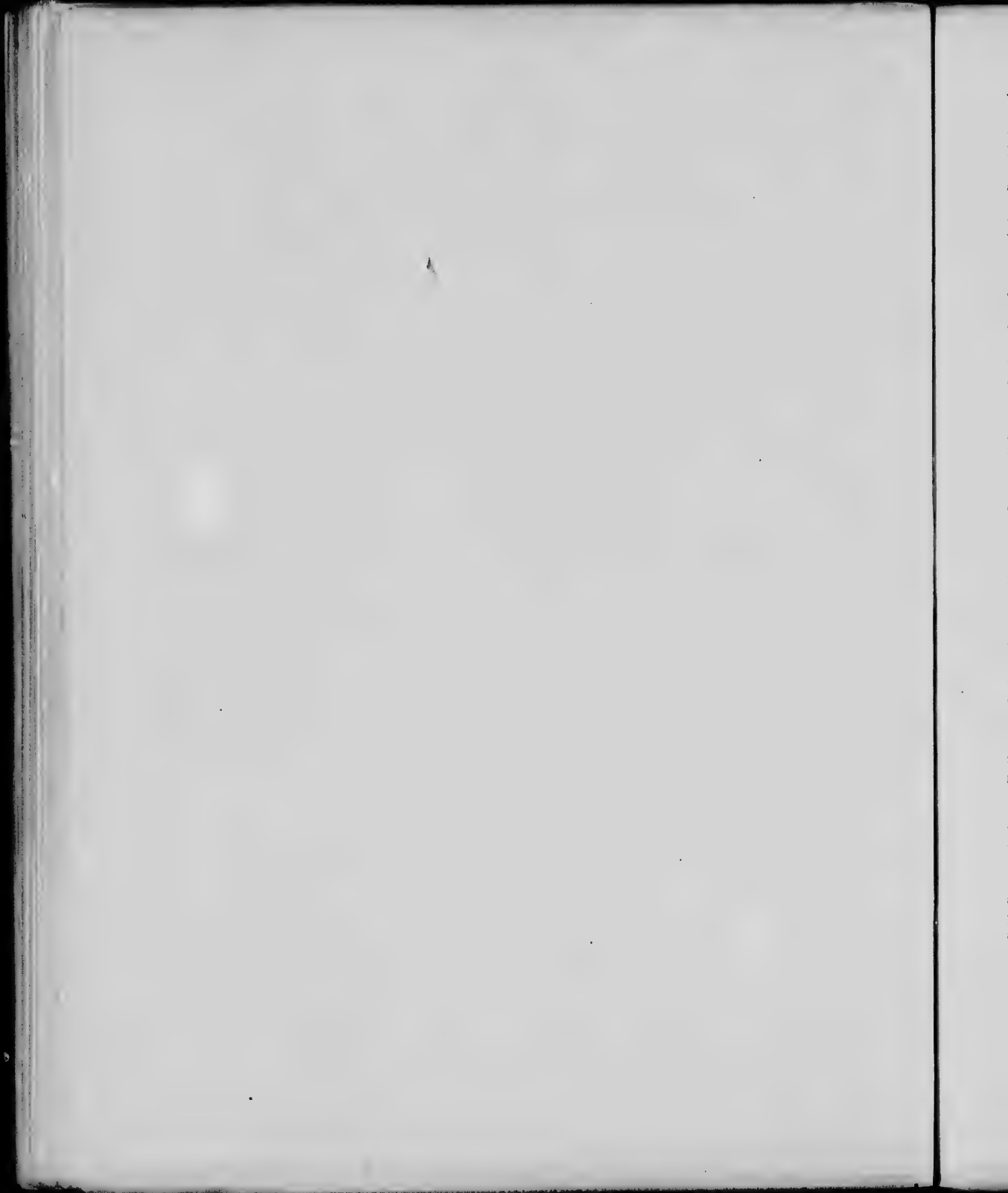
This ancient and honorable family is of Welsh descent, William and Stephen Burritt emigrating from that country about the year 1600.

Stephen and Adaniram Burritt were both engaged on the Royalist side at the battle of Bennington, Vermont. After the engagement, they found a wounded American, and took him to a place of safety, where he was kindly nursed, and finally recovered. One year after, the Burritts were arrested by the Continental authorities, and thrown into Bennington gaol. By chance, the young American whose life they had saved was placed on guard over the prisoners. Recognizing his benefactors, he devised a scheme for their escape, which was successful. After escaping from gaol, Stephen made his way to St. John, Quebec, where he joined the British army. The remainder of the family did not come to Canada until the close of the war. After Stephen received his discharge, he came up the St. Lawrence on a trading voyage, buying furs from the Indians. As a U. E. Loyalist, he drew Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of Augusta. Returning to St. John, he met his father (Daniel) and family, all of whom removed to Augusta, where Daniel died, about 1856, aged 97 years and 9 months. Stephen went out to the Rideau on an exploring expedition, striking the river at Cox' Bay, where he constructed a raft, and floated down to Burritt's Rapids, where he chose a spot for settlement, in the Township of Marlborough. It was there that Colonel Edmund Burritt was born, the first white child on the Rideau, the date being December 8th, 1793. Stephen was at one time elected a member of Parliament. He died at Burritt's Rapids, in the 84th year of his age.

Edmund Burritt raised a family of six children: Martha, married Joseph Lonsdale; Mary, married Aaron Merrick; Olive, married Charles Collins; Henry Osgood, married a daughter of Judge Strong, of New York; Edmund, born March 28th, 1828, married Hester, daughter of John L. Read, of Merrickville; and Alexander, who is the Registrar of the City of Ottawa, married Sarah Foster, of that city.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BURRITT FAMILY.



Edmund has the following children: Anna M., married Melchior Eberts, C. E., of the Canada Pacific Railway; Fred. E., and Frances Mary.

Alexander has four children: Mary, Anna, Alexander H., and Edmund F.

Colonel Stephen Burritt raised the following family: Henry, born August 26th, 1791; Edmund, born December 8th, 1793; Sarah, born February 20th, 1801; William Augustus, born May 18th, 1803; Stephen, Jr., born November 5th, 1805; and Hamilton, born June 29th, 1809. Edmund Burritt is still alive, and resides at Thornbury, Georgian Bay.

The following account of Colonel Stephen is furnished by his fourth son, Stephen, of Thornbury, and differs somewhat from that furnished by his nephews:—

"Stephen Burritt was the first white settler north of the Rideau, undergoing severe trials and privations, for a long time carrying his provisions for thirty miles on his back. At one time, while chopping, he was attacked by a Mohawk Indian, who ordered him to quit the hunting grounds of the tribe. The struggle was a desperate one, but at last the Indian was thrown to the ground and an axe held over his head, when he begged for mercy and promised friendship, a promise which he faithfully fulfilled. While in the army and quite young, Mr. Burritt was employed by Baron St. Ledger as a writer of war despatches. Subsequently, he joined his regiment and took part in the battle at Gage's Hill (where he was wounded) Fort Edward and Saratoga. It was, as a discharged member of Rodger's Corps, that he came to Upper Canada."

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in 1810 elected member of parliament. General Brock made him a Lieutenant-Colonel, and reposed the greatest confidence in his judgment and abilities.

Stephen Burritt, his son, was at one time Post Master at Burritt's Rapids, and subsequently one of the Inspectors of the Clergy Reserve Lands. He removed to Thornbury, Ontario, in 1855.

Shortly after Colonel Burritt settled at Burritt's Rapids, he and his wife were attacked with the fever and ague. Having no neighbors they were compelled to rely upon themselves. They grew worse, and at last were confined to bed and helpless. For three days and three nights they were without fire or food, and fully made up their minds that they must die. At this critical juncture, a band of Indians arrived at the Rapids, entered the log cabin and at once comprehended the situation. The Squaws prepared some medicine and food, carefully nursing their white brother and sister until they recovered, the braves in the meantime gathering and storing a

small field of corn for the sick man. From that day the Colonel threw open his house to the dusky sons of the forest, and ever after it was no uncommon thing to awake in the morning and discover a score of savages reclining in the hall and in other parts of the house. When proceeding up the river in the spring, they frequently left many articles with the Colonel for safe keeping, not forgetting, on their return in the fall, to present him with a rich present of furs.

Mr. Charles Burritt, son of Adonirum, resides with his family in Augusta, about two miles from Maitland. He is a highly respected citizen of the Municipality.

THE COLLINS FAMILY.

The Collins' were originally from Yorkshire, England, emigrating in 1660, and settling at Hartford, Connecticut. Stephen Collins came to Canada as a U. E. Loyalist in 1784, taking up land in the 2nd Concession of Augusta, his family arriving the next year. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Landon, a U. E. Loyalist. The family consisted of Reuben, Jehiel H., Rufus, who married Miss Drew, of Smith's Falls; Daniel, who resides in Maitland; Charles married a daughter of Edmund Burritt; Samuel married Miss Pollock; Lois married Alexander McEathron, of Perth; Anna married first, Mr. Chapman; second, Christopher B. Stevens, of Merrickville; Pamela married Mr. Clothier, of Nepean; Daniel still retains the homestead. He served in the militia in 1837, as ensign, and was present at the battle of the Windmill as a lieutenant, receiving a captain's commission in 1849. He was appointed a Coroner, Justice of the Peace, and has served as church warden for forty years.

BYRON MOFFATT BRITTON, M. A., Q. C.

Byron Moffatt Britton, M. A., Q. C., was born in the Village of Gananoque, County of Leeds, on the 3rd of September, 1833. After attending the county schools, he removed to Cobourg, and graduated at Victoria University in 1856. In the same year, he entered the Law Society of Ontario as a student, and began legal life in the office of the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Toronto. Three years afterwards, he was called to the Bar, and began the practice of the legal profession at Kingston, in 1859. In 1863, he married the eldest daughter of the Hon. L. H. Holton, of Montreal. Since that time, he has held several municipal offices. In 1873, he was chosen to represent Sydenham Ward in the City Council—a position which he filled for three years. In 1876, he was Mayor of the city. He was Chairman of the Public School Board for four years. In 1875, he was elected a Benchler of the Law Society of

Ontario. In 1876, he was created a Queen's Counsel (Q. C.) In politics Mr. Britton is a Liberal.

THE JONES FAMILY.

(ONE BRANCH.)

Josiah Jones came to Boston A. D. 1665, settling at Weston, Massachusetts. He died A. D. 1714, aged 94 years.

Elisha, grandson of the above, lived at the mansion house and farm at Weston; he had fourteen sons and one daughter. They all espoused the Royal cause at the time of the American Revolution, and, at the close of the war, some came to Canada, and others settled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—all U. E. Loyalists.

Ephraim Jones, the tenth son, settled in Augusta, then Johnstown District, Upper Canada, of which District he was the representative in the first Parliament of Upper Canada, held at Newark, now Niagara Town. Ephraim had four sons and four daughters. Sons: Charles, William, Jonas, and Alpheus; daughters: Charlotte, Sophia, Lucy, and Eliza.

Charles was a merchant and miller; he built mills at Yonge, the most extensive at that time in Canada. He owned large property in and around Brockville, where he died in 1840. He was a Legislative Councillor and member of Parliament.

William, the second son of Ephraim, died at Brockville, in 1832. He was a merchant and miller, and lived many years at Beverly, now Delta, where he had a grist-mill, store, etc.

Jonas, the third son, was educated, as were the others, by the late Bishop Strachan, at Cornwall. He studied law, and practiced many years in Brockville, being successful in his profession and attaining its highest honors. He served during the War of 1812, and was at the taking of Ogdensburg. He received his first commission as Lieutenant of Cavalry (attached to 1st Regiment Leeds Militia; Colonel Breakenridge), June 22nd, 1812—commission under seal of Sir Isaac Brock; his second commission as Colonel 3rd Regiment Leeds, June 18th, 1822. He was for some years Judge of the District Court of the then Bathurst District, and also of the Johnstown District. Subsequently, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, which required his removal to Toronto, A. D. 1837, where he died in 1848, aged 57 years. His great knowledge of the manners and ways of the people, caused his decisions and judgments both in the District Courts and in the Queen's Bench, to give great satisfaction. His manliness of character and honesty of purpose caused him to be much beloved by the people of the United Counties of

Leeds and Grenville, and his removal from Brockville was much regretted by all classes. His advice and assistance to the early settlers of Leeds and Grenville is not yet forgotten.

Alpheus, the fourth son, lived at Prescott, and was for many years, and at the time of his death, Collector of Customs and Postmaster. He died in 1863, much respected.

Of the four daughter of Ephraim Jones, Charlotte married Livius P. Sherwood, a barrister, of Brockville; subsequently appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. Sophia married Andrew Stuart, Esq., many years Sheriff of the District of Johnstown. Lucy married Dr. Hubbell, who lived and died in Brockville. Eliza married H. J. Boulton, a barrister in Toronto, afterwards Governor of Newfoundland.

Jonas Jones, son of Ephraim, had eight sons and three daughters. David Ford Jones, the eldest, was born in Brockville in 1818. He was educated at the Brockville Grammar School, under Elms and Bushby, and subsequently at Upper Canada College. Preferring business or mercantile life to a profession, he served for two years in the counting-house of Dunscombe & Beckwith, West India merchants in New York. Afterwards, in 1839 and 1840, he managed H. Jones & Co.'s forwarding business, when L. H. Holton and David McPherson respectively managed Hooker, Henderson & Co.'s and McPherson, Crane & Co.'s business. He commenced his present manufacturing business in 1852, at Gananoque. He was first elected to represent the South Riding of Leeds in January, 1864, in the Parliament of Canada, and supported the Act for the Confederation of this Dominion. He refused nomination for the next term, but was again elected for the South Riding of Leeds in 1874, and re-elected in 1878. He served in one of the incorporated battalions raised during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and was ensign under Colonel S. P. Jarvis, "Queen's Rangers," for nearly two years. He raised the Gananoque Battery of Artillery in 1862, at the time of the Trent difficulty, receiving commission as captain June 21st, 1862. The battery was twice called out for active service during the Fenian Raids.

THE PURVIS FAMILY.

Peter Purvis was born at Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, in 1753, and came to the United States as a British soldier; at the close of the war of 1776 receiving his discharge at Quebec. He was one of the garrison at Ogdensburg when that place was handed over to the Americans. At the time when he reached Elizabethtown, the place where Brockville stands was covered by the forest. Purchasing fifty acres of land from Captain Grant, where the

Brockville Cemetery is at present located, he remained on his new farm six years, marrying in January, 1830, Catherine, daughter of George Gardiner. He then removed to Yonge, Lot No. 7, in the 2nd Concession, and in course of time secured 1,700 acres of land. His family consisted of nine children. His eldest son, John Purvis, married Mary Smith, by whom he had ten children, viz.: Thomas, William, Lovinia, Jane, Henry, George, Frederick, John, Jr., Peter Edmund, and Mary. John Purvis was a volunteer in the War of 1812, and for twenty years Collector and Assessor for the Township, also serving as Town Clerk and Superintendent of Schools. He died in 1853, at the age of 66.

The second son of Peter was Thomas; married Catherine Burns, by whom he had the following children: Peter, John, Thomas, George, James, Catherine, David, and ———. Thomas was a major and a volunteer in 1812. He died in the eighty-first year of his age. The Rev. William Smart preached his funeral sermon, it being the last service held in Yonge by the veteran Presbyterian minister.

George Purvis, third son of Peter, married Lydia Comstock, by whom he had the following children: Lovinia, Catherine, Alice, Phæbe, Lydia, Jennette, Peter, Jane, George, and Sarah. George was a captain in the militia, served in the War of 1812, and received a pension before his death. His sword is in the possession of his son, who resides on the homestead. Peter is a Justice of the Peace.

The fourth son of Peter was William, who married Lois Gideon, by whom he had one child, Mary. His second wife was Jane Percival, by whom he had the following children: Catherine, Elizabeth, Walter, Ann, Peter, James, Susan, Nancy, Jane, and Zacheus. Mr. Purvis is at present an honored citizen of Escott.

Peter, Jr., the fifth son of Peter, the elder, was born February 20th, 1798; married Kesiah Pennock, by whom he had the following children: Peter, Jr., Catharine, Abel, Sarah, James, Arthur, Nancy, Moriah, and Kesiah. At one time he was awakened in the night by a rapping at his door; opening it, he was confronted by five or six armed men, who demanded his money or his life. Seizing his father's sword, he thrust it into one of the robbers, who fell but was carried off by his comrades. Report says that from that night a person in the neighborhood always traveled with a cane.

James, the sixth son, married Ann Brennan; his family consisted of three daughters: Eliza, Nancy and Isabella. James died in 1852; Jane married the Rev. John Dickey; Catherine married the late Dr.

Booth, of Unionville; Nancy married Nelson Shipman. The descendants of Peter Purvis, the elder, number two hundred and eighty. At one time he and his family used to walk ten miles every Sunday to attend divine service at Brockville. Mr. Purvis was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and upon one occasion, when an attempt was made to introduce instrumental music in the church, in the form of a bass viol, the old gentleman stalked into the gallery, seized the bow from a man named Richards (a relative of the present Chief Justice), and broke it across his knee, at the same time remarking, "We'll have nae fiddles in the house o' God." He died March 27th, 1836, aged eighty-three years.

THE GARVEY FAMILY.

William Garvey was born in Ireland, where he received an excellent education; removing to Canada in 1820, he resided in Kingston and Picton, finally settling near Brockville in the Reed settlement, where he taught school. Among his pupils was the Hon. John Simpson. Mr. Garvey married Amelia Morey, and entered the mercantile business at Maitland, where he died in 1864. For several terms he was Warden of the Counties, defeating Ogle R. Gowan. He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was justly respected as one of the leading citizens of Central Canada. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters: William, Charles, Joseph, a Doctor in Ottawa, Samuel, James. Harriet married J. J. Gemmil, Barrister, Ottawa; Sarah married George H. McHenry, Toronto.

William Garvey, jr., was born in 1827; married Adeline Eliza, daughter of A. B. Pardee, of North Augusta. He removed to Morrisburg in 1857, where he became a leading produce buyer, being known in Eastern Canada as the "Butter King." His family consists of the following children:—Charles Mills, Barrister, and partner of the Hon. T. B. Pardee; Samuel Elliott, of Montreal; William Havelock, Student at Law; A. Albert Edward, Gordon McKenzie, Jane Amelia and Fred and Emma (twins.)

AARON B. PARDEE

The late A. B. Pardee emigrated from Vergennes, Vermont, walking all the way from that State to Canada. His mother was a sister of the original Bellamy's, who founded North Augusta. Mr. Pardee was a local preacher in the M. E. Church, and was distinguished as the most eloquent and greatest champion of the temperance cause in Leeds and Grenville. Few if any gentleman in Grenville had a greater weight of character; his honesty, integrity and firmness of principle making him, in the words of the poet, "The noblest work of God." His

family consisted of the following children : Samuel, Aaron, Hon. Timothy B., William, Adeline, Eliza, Rhoda, Fred B.

THE GLASSFORD FAMILY.

Paul Glassford was descended from an ancient Scotch family ; he was born in the Province of New York (then a British Colony), four years before the breaking out of the revolution came to Canada, the family being driven from the colony by the rebels in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown. At that time there were five brothers of the family, John being the father of the late Paul Glassford. With their families they made their way from the Mohawk Valley, where they resided, until they reached the shore of Lake Ontario, near where Sackett's Harbor now stands. At that place they secured a batteaux to convey them to Niagara, where a British regiment was stationed. Paul at this time was six years of age. When coasting along the lake, the party frequently landed, to secure game and cook provisions. During one of the halts, Paul was lost and could not be found. The distress of the parents cannot be described. Three days were spent in searching the forest, but no trace could be found of the lost child. Sorrowing, they departed on their journey, believing that little Paul had been devoured by some wild beast. What happened is best described in the words as they fell from the lips of Mr. Glassford in after life:—

"I wandered away from the other children, gathering wild grapes and flowers, and, before I was aware of the fact, I was lost. I could not make them hear my cries. I continued running about, expecting to find the lake. I at last became overcome with fatigue, and, lying down, cried myself to sleep. When I awoke, the sun was shining. I satisfied my hunger with the grapes I had gathered, which were abundant around me, and continued to travel through the woods by day, sleeping in the best hiding place at night. I do not know how many days I had wandered about, when I suddenly came in sight of the lake. I was overjoyed, thinking that I would find my parents. I ran down to the beach, and looked in all directions, but could see nothing but the clear blue water in front, and the dark forest behind. I had lived on the wild grapes all this time, as I could find nothing else ; and as I had heard my father say that Niagara was towards the setting sun, I continued in that direction along the sandy beach day after day, concealing myself at night in the bushes, as I was greatly afraid of meeting with Indians, thinking they would take me with them. For fear that it would prove cloudy, I made a mark in the sand every night before going

to sleep, so that I would not be mistaken the next morning in the direction to proceed. One day I saw an Indian and squaw coming along the beach, I was frightened and hid in the bushes, but escaped their notice. After they had disappeared, I proceeded on my journey, travelling day by day until I reached the mouth of the Niagara River, where I was taken charge of and conveyed to the camp, by some soldiers. I told them that I had been lost in the woods. I was soon in my mother's arms, my parents having delayed along the shore in the vain hope of receiving tidings of me."

The family settled in the Township of Matilda, County of Dundas. In 1820, Paul entered into the mercantile business, in Augusta, just above Maitland, removing eventually to Brockville. He was an active Magistrate ; frequently chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Retiring from active life about the year 1850, dying March 30th, 1858. Mr. Glassford was twice married. His first wife was Miss Parlow, by whom he had one son and one daughter. His second wife, a daughter of the late Colonel David Breakenridge, bore him five sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters survive.

THE COLEMAN FAMILY.

The man that causes two blades of grass to grow where only one has grown before has been characterized as a public benefactor. Measured by such a standard, the Coleman's are well deserving of the grateful remembrance with which their memory has been preserved by, not only the citizens of Lyn, but also those of the United Counties. Men of untiring perseverance and energy, they built up an extensive manufacturing business, transforming a mere hamlet into a thriving village. Through the construction of canals, dams and embankments they quadrupled the water power at Lyn, with which to supply the great mills and tanneries, surpassed at that time by none in Eastern Ontario. What Lyn *was* the Coleman's made it ; what Lyn *is* must be ascribed to their loss."

The following is a short genealogical sketch of the original members of the family. Several of their descendants reside in Leeds at the present time :—

Three brothers, named Richard, David and Abel Coleman emigrated from Washington County, New York, to Canada. Shortly after the revolution, Abel and Richard settled at Lyn ; David settled at Farmersville, Abel taking up four hundred acres of land, also conducting a tannery and grist mill at Lyn for many years. Abel died about 1808. Mrs. Coleman *nee* Hannah Elliott, daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, survived her husband nearly fifty years, dying in 1853. Abel left ten children : Richard, John,

Stephen, Henry, Abel, Jr., David, Ann, Phœbe, Hannah, Catherine and Lucy. Ann married George Gardiner; Phœbe became the wife of Ira Lewis; Catherine married Samuel Pennock.

Richard had the following children:—James, Nancy, Hannah, Billy, Catherine and Richard, Jr.

John had the following children:—Abel, John, Jr., William, Norman Melinda, Stephen.

Stephen and Henry died childless.

Abel, Jr., had five daughters.

David had five children.

JOHN KETCHUM.

The subject of this memoir, a U. E. Loyalist from Connecticut, came to Canada in 1800, first settling on Lot No. 32, in the 9th Concession of Elizabethtown, where he drew land from the government. He afterwards removed to Bastard, where he died. His family consisted of the following children: John, Zata, Nathaniel, Triphene, Rachel, and Sarah. Zata married Captain Levingstone; Triphene married George Delong, father of Jesse Delong, at one time member of Parliament for South Leeds; Rachel married Elijah Judd, father of Homes and Amos Judd.

John Ketchum, Jr., was born in 1788. He came to Canada in 1798. He married Charlotte Towsley, by whom he had the following children: Harriet, married Oliver O. Stowell; Joseph, Abigail, Stephen, Hiram, John, and Elizabeth. Mr. Ketchum owned at one time a very large tract of land in Leeds; he died in 1868.

THE OLDS FAMILY.

Moses Olds, a U. E. Loyalist, left Vermont, with his family, at the close of the Revolution, and settled in Elizabethtown, on the site of the present Village of Greenbush. During the hungry summer the family suffered great privations, the children in a great measure subsisting on ground nuts. Mr. Olds proceeded forty miles to secure a peck of corn, afterwards procuring one bushel of wheat, the price being \$8. The descendants of Mr. Olds yet retain the homestead, and are among the most respected citizens of Leeds.

ASHEL A. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.

Dr. Chamberlain was born in Peacham, Vermont, February 12th, 1810. He was brought to Canada before the War of 1812, and settled in Bastard. At the age of 16, he entered the Militia, serving in all the grades up to major. After studying medicine, the Doctor practiced his profession in that township until the year 1858, when he removed to Farmersville. Dr. Chamberlain is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. He

has always taken an active interest in politics, serving for several years as the President of the South Leeds Reform Association. His family consists of two children: A daughter, wife of John C. Miller, M. P. P., and a son, Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, Reeve for 1878 of Morrisburg.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.

Among the professional men born in Leeds County, and deserving of recognition for his success, is T. F. Chamberlain, only son of Dr. Chamberlain, of Farmersville. He was born July 6th, 1838, and graduated at Queen's College in 1862. On the 3rd of July, of the same year, he married Annetta, daughter of Arza Parish, Esq., removing to Morrisburg, where he immediately entered upon a lucrative practice. In 1866, he became a member of the C. P. S., Ontario. For many years he has been a leading member of the Masonic Order, having been elected District Deputy Master for the St. Lawrence Division. In company with W. G. Parish, of Farmersville, he established the first cheese factories in Dundas. Upon several occasions he has been tendered the Liberal nomination for the County of Dundas for member of the Local Legislature, and also the House of Commons. Purchasing extensive timber limits from the Ontario Government in 1872, he realized from their sale a handsome competence.

JOHN BARNES.

John Barnes emigrated from the United States to Canada in 1798, settling in Bastard in 1799. His house was a home for the itinerant Methodist ministers. Among the early missionaries who enjoyed hospitality at the hands of Mr. Barnes, were Isaiah Puffu, Andrew Prindle, Franklin Metcalfe, Healey, Madden, Keeler, Hallock, and many others. Mr. Barnes commenced holding meetings himself, the result being a great revival. The first class meeting was held in the middle of the town. Eventually Mr. Barnes became a local preacher. He died in 1830.

THE KOYL FAMILY.

Ephraim Koyl was born July 1st, 1749; he came to Canada, and settled on Irish Creek, near a place called Koyl's Bridge, Township of Kitley. He died in 1838, his wife dying in 1810.

Ephraim Koyl, Jr., was born November 9th, 1781, in Manchester, Vermont, coming to Canada with his father. He married Betsey Lillie in July, 1805, settling on Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of Kitley. In 1815, he sold his first farm, and removed to the vicinity of Lake Loyada, but in 1827 returned to his first location. He died October 25th, 1864.

His family consisted of twelve children. In 1817, he joined the Friends, dying in that faith. His wife died November 16th, 1869. Mr. Koyl was for many years a member of the Court of Request, and during his life was held in the highest respect in the municipality in which he resided.

THE REV. WYATT CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain was the son of Wyatt Chamberlain, of Unadillo, New York, well known in early days as an Apostle of Methodism. During his youth, he was only privileged to attend school a few days, but, through the exercise of an unwavering determination, qualified himself for the duties of a Methodist preacher, entering upon the work at the age of twenty-eight, on the Bridgewater Circuit (1814.) In 1815, he was stationed on the Lycoming Circuit, and, at the ensuing Conference, took Deacon's Orders, but in 1817-18, we find that he had been transferred to Canada, as he was then laboring on the Hallowell Circuit, his younger brother, the Rev. Israel Chamberlain, being stationed at Belleville. In 1818-19, he was sent to the Augusta Circuit, at that time extending from the Bay of Quinte to Edwardsburg. In 1821-2, we find him again upon the Augusta Circuit, the year 1820 having been passed in the State of New York; the Methodist Churches in Canada at that time being under the United States Conference. His colleague in 1823-4, was the Rev. David Breakenridge, Jr., and about this time arose the dispute occasioned by the action of Elder Ryan, who, smarting from the taunt of disloyalty, which had frequently been levelled at the Methodist Church by the Tory party in Canada, and partly from an overweening ambition, attempted to sever the Canadian branch of the church from the parent stem. In Wyatt Chamberlain, Ryan met with his most talented and vigorous opponent, Mr. Chamberlain urging that the step should be taken in a constitutional way, and according to the Canons of the Church. Ryan assembled the preachers of the District together at Elizabethtown, Mr. James Richardson acting as Secretary. Resolutions were framed condemning the action of the General Conference; these resolutions were to be laid before the Quarterly Meetings, and, if they were adopted by the Bay of Quinte Circuit and all east of it, they were to become law, and Canada was to be free from the control of the General Conference. The action of the General Conference frustrated the designs of Elder Ryan and Breakenridge, by assembling a Conference in Canada. In proceeding to this Conference, held at Fifty Mile Creek, in 1825, W. Case Chamberlain, F. Metcalf, Ezra Healey, P. Smith and D. Greene, were in company on horse back, when it was proposed that each should preach a sermon,

while riding along the road; the opinion of those present was that Chamberlain's sermon was both powerful and logical. In 1828, Wyatt Chamberlain was superannuated in consequence of an ailment, which produced a constant tendency to fall asleep. Settling in the Township of Kitley, he married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Hallock, familiarly known as Father Hallock, of Elizabethtown. Combining farming with the mercantile business, he planted the germ of Chamberlain's Corners (Toledo.) His first store was a small log cabin. He built the first frame house erected in that neighborhood; the building is still standing. His house was the abode of plenty and famed far and wide for its hospitality. He was the first Post Master in that locality, and was appointed Justice of the Peace. His second was Mrs. Kellogg nee Smith, a half sister to Dr. Chamberlain, of Farmersville. Mr. Chamberlain died after a brief illness from brain fever.

JOHN McLEAN.

The subject of this sketch was born at Harpersfield, New York, October 9th, 1775. His father was a silk weaver, who emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, in 1774, following the Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., to America. During the first years of the Revolution, they were robbed and plundered, and compelled to wander from house to house. In 1778, they cultivated a farm at Baleston Springs, but were again driven forth, and compelled to make nine removals in one year. After the close of the war, they came to Canada, passing the spot where Brockville stands—at that time an unbroken forest. Finding that their boats were leaking badly, they landed, put up a log cabin, and made a small clearing, where the old homestead now stands. One of the sons constructed a very good theodolite, though he had had never seen one. In the absence of a minister, the consolations of religion were sought by assembling the neighbors, and reading a sermon weekly from a book. In 1812, Mr. McLean was appointed a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Leeds, and was under fire at the battle of Cryslers' Farm, and at the capture of Ogdensburg. In compensation for his services, the Government awarded him a large tract of land, promoting him also to a captaincy. In 1838, Sir George Arthur assigned him a major's commission. Mr. McLean died at his residence, near Brockville, July 17th, 1861, in the 87th year of his age.

NEAL LEMON.

Neal Lemon, who had served in Burgoyne's army, came to Canada with his wife, Jemimah Butler, in the year 1784, settling in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, now the part occupied by the East



RESIDENCE OF HIRAM BOKER, TOWNSHIP OF WOLFORD.

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End of Brockville. Truelove Butler and Bartholomew Karley came in the same boat with Lemon, and settled upon adjoining land, now within the limits of Brockville. Major Lemon says that the first grave yard in Brockville was situated on the spot occupied by the front yard of the residence of R. P. Cooke, Esq. In 1812, Lemon learned the blacksmith business with a man named Peter Seeley. Seeley came from Connecticut with a company bound for the Bay of Quinte. Enoch Knowlton and Stephen Smith were guides for the party. At that time, the last settlement in the State of New York was Rome; from thence the path was marked by blazed trees to Gravelly Point (Cape Vincent.) A raft was constructed at Gravelly Point, upon which they floated to Kingston, from which they proceeded to the Bay, with the exception of Knowlton, Seeley and Smith, who came down the St. Lawrence on a small raft. They took on board a small quantity of provisions, sufficient, as they thought, to supply their wants until they reached Cole's Ferry, where there was a settlement. In consequence of adverse winds, they were delayed, the provisions were exhausted and they were compelled to subsist for three days upon wintergreen berries, which they found on a small island. Seeley always regarded the discovery of the berries as a special mark of divine providence, as it was at a season of the year when berries of that kind are never known to be ripe. The party reached Cole's Ferry in the night and had only sufficient strength remaining to make their presence known by cries. Fortunately they were heard. A canoe came out and took them to the shore, where they were cared for until they recovered. Knowlton moved to Bastard. Seeley and Caleb Seaman commenced the manufacture of scythes near the Tin Cap. Major Lemon is in (1878) engaged in the manufacture of ploughs, claiming to be the oldest plough maker in the Dominion. In 1812, he was engaged upon the public works in Kingston, being a member of the militia, from which he retired a few years since with the rank of major, drawing a pension for a wound received in 1837.

RICHARD HOLMES.

Richard Holmes was born in the United States in 1787. He came to Canada with his father, in 1799. Remaining near Maitland for one year, the next season they removed to the Township of Yonge, settling in the vicinity of Lake Loyada. He was one of the first settlers in the Township of Kitley. Possessing a fair knowledge of municipal law, for many years he acted as legal adviser and conveyancer for a large section of the country. Mr. Holmes says that the first actual settlers of Kitley

were some Irish families, who located near Toledo—Gideon Leehy and his father settling on the 1st Concession in 1806. Mr. Leehy was born in the first hour of the Nineteenth Century; when he came to Kitley, from Merrickville, he was but six years of age. According to Mr. Holmes, there were but thirty houses in the Township in 1810.

HIRAM BUKER.

Mr. Buker was born in Augusta, June 6th, 1817. His father, Taylor Buker, was born October 4th, 1795, in the State of Vermont, removing to Augusta in 1797, where his parents settled. Taylor Buker died in Oxford, in 1865, his wife, Lucy Bishop, surviving until 1868, dying at the age of 73. The Bishops were U. E. Loyalists from Connecticut, and among the earliest settlers in Grenville. The wife of Taylor bore him eleven children, six of whom yet survive, of whom Hiram is the eldest.

David Buker, born in Glasgow in 1745, was a sea captain, who sailed to America, left his ship at Boston, and married, settling in Vermont. After the close of the war of 1776, he removed to Canada. His family consisted of five children, who arrived at the age of maturity. David died in 1824, his wife dying in 1828.

Hiram Buker married in October, 1838, a daughter of James Bishop, of Augusta; she died in January, 1860, having borne her husband seven children. Mr. Buker married for his second wife Rosanna, daughter of Benjamin Thacker Jerry, Elizabethtown. By his second wife he has had one child. Taylor Buker (son of Hiram) resides at Bishop's Mills; Hiram, Jr., resides in Oso. In 1833, Mr. Buker erected a saw-mill on Lot No. 19, in the 5th Concession of Augusta. In 1846, he removed to his present location in the 7th Concession of Wolford, where he owns a farm of 950 acres. For many years he has been actively engaged in farming and the lumber business. His residence is considered one of the most substantial in the United Counties, and is finished with all the modern improvements. (See illustration.)

THE WRIGHT FAMILY.

I. The Wright family traces its genealogy back for seven generations, commencing the record with Lieutenant Abel Wright, who was born in 1631, and lived at Springfield, Massachusetts, from 1655 to 1725. His monument is in an excellent state of preservation. He married December 1st, 1659, Martha Ritcherel, by whom he had thirteen children; three died young, the remainder married and settled near at hand. From this prolific ancestor the stream of life has flowed on and widened until it numbers tens of

thousands. Lieutenant Abel represented his town at the General Court, Boston, 1695. His wife was scalped by the Indians, July 26th, 1708, but survived until October 19th, of the same year.

II. Abel Wright, his second son, born September 25th, 1664, married Rebecca Terry, September 16th, 1691. He was a lieutenant and raised a family of thirteen children. About the year 1700, he emigrated to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he was an extensive landholder. He died June 2nd, 1745, an honored citizen of the State.

III. Ebenezer Wright, born February 22nd, 1701, of the above family, was the father of a posterity, whose number in 1864, already reached four thousand souls, from the direct line of five sons and three daughters. This patriarch had three wives. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Simon Newcomb; she bore him three children. His second wife was Sarah, sister of Governor Samuel Huntington; she bore him eight children. His third wife was Mrs. Mary (Mason), widow of David Huntington. His third son, Ebenezer, born June 2nd, 1727, was the Canadian Emigrant.

IV. Ebenezer, the Canadian Emigrant, was of the fourth generation. He married Mercy Leach, daughter of Amos Leach, March 11th, 1751, who bore him ten children, each of whom, save one, reared a family; his descendants, to the number of 1,500, have already been traced. He lived in Mansfield until 1759-60, when he removed to New Fairfield, Connecticut, and shortly after to Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey. About 1765, he took up his residence at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He was a royalist and a churchman, and during the revolution was compelled to flee to Canada, leaving a valuable property behind him. When the war closed, three of his sons and the two youngest daughters joined him in his new home, settling in Cornwall. Some time after, several members of the family located in Augusta and Edwardsburg. He died at Johnstown, July 18th, 1809, aged eighty-two years and six months.

The children of Ebenezer and Mercy Wright were as follows:—Abraham, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, 1752. He died at Kingsbury, New York, 1814, aged sixty-one years and six months; his posterity number about two hundred and thirty.

Captain Asahel, born August 18th, 1754, at Mansfield, married in 1788, Eve Haynes, daughter of Joseph Haynes. His family consisted of nine children.

Zerviah, born December 4th, 1756; married Chas. Spencer, of Shaftsbury, Vermont, March 3rd, 1775; died April 29th, 1793.

Ebenezer, born October 15th, 1758; married Rachel Marsh about 1780; died June 14th, 1840.

Amos, born June 22nd, 1761; married Sarah Wilcox; died at Augusta, July 18th, 1796, aged 35 years.

David, born November 16th, 1763; married Tamar Burritt about 1796; died in Cornwall, October 25th, 1819, where some of his posterity still reside.

Mercy, born March 26th, 1766; married, November 12th, 1783, George McEwan, of Vermont. She died December 27th, 1847.

Sarah, born September 3rd, 1768; married Peleg Spencer in 1783. She had seven children, four of whom were born in Canada, where she died January 2nd, 1844, aged 75 years and 6 months.

Elizabeth, born April 24th, 1773; died October 9th, 1777.

Rebecca, born April 24th, 1776. By her first husband she had one daughter; married the second time, September 2nd, 1800, Henry Barnhart, of Cornwall. She died September 1st, 1847.

V. The fifth generation in Canada.

In a letter written by Amos Wright, dated Oswegatchie, October 21st, 1791, he speaks of locating and building a house in the Ninth Township, where he says: "I have 500 acres of land in one block. My wife drew 800 acres on account of her father's merits. My brother Asahel is making improvements in the same place, with the design of moving his family in the spring. Sister Sarah and her husband Pheleg Spencer have each of them drawn 200 acres, nearly in the same place."

Captain Asahel Wright, born August 18th, 1754, was a leading member of the family in Augusta. He had a son, Abraham, who married Elizabeth Purdy in 1808, and had eight children. The eldest of these, Amos, represented the Toronto District in the Provincial Parliament for several years.

CHILDREN OF CAPTAIN ASAHEL WRIGHT.

Captain Joseph, born May 10th, 1789, at Cornwall, married Elizabeth Bissell in 1809, and had five children: Nelson, Anna, Elizabeth, Maria, and Silas. In 1819, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright died, and he married, second, Mrs. Elizabeth McNish, September 20th, 1820, who lived with him forty years. Captain Joseph died on the homestead of his father, November 9th, 1876, aged 87 years and 6 months.

John, born May 10th, 1790; married Mrs. Mary McLean; died in March, 1876, aged nearly 86 years.

Abel, born May 8th, 1791; married Sarah Landon, and had the following children: Asahel, Myra, Nancy, Sarah, Abel, Samuel, Electa, Mary and Martha (twins), and Catherine. Abel died near Perth, aged 81 years.

Elizabeth, born December 7th, 1792; married Samuel Brown; children: Asahel; Stephen, who married Mary McLean.

Captain Asahel Wright, born May 27th, 1794; married Eleanor Carpenter for his first wife, and Elizabeth Hurd for his second wife. Children: Isaiah, Cyrus, Catherine, Amos, Sarah Ann, Louisa, Daniel, Asahel and Eleanor (twins).

Michael Wright, born January 1st, 1796; had five children: Eliza, married James Thompson; Mary, married Artemus Bissell; James, married Lucinda Field first, and second Elizabeth F. Wright; Asahel, married Frances Louisa Cole; and Henry. Michael Wright died in Augusta, April 11th, 1869.

Captain Amos Wright, born December 23rd, 1797, married Minerva Wing, January 12th, 1820. Children: William, married Sarah Earl; Elizabeth Ann; Sarah; Harriet, married William Bottum; Catherine, married Charles McNish; Mary, married Solomon Manhard; and George Albert. Captain Amos died in Augusta in 1875, aged 78 years.

Catherine Wright, born December 6th, 1800, married William Wood.

Mark Wright, born November 20th, 1802; married Mary McNish. His first wife died about 1838, when he married Amy Holden, August 7th, 1839. Mark Wright is the only living child of Captain Asahel of the fifth generation, from Lieutenant Abel Wright.

Isaiah Wright, who occupies the homestead of his grandfather, married, June 22nd, 1846, Eliza Keays, of Ottawa, who was born September 21st, 1823. The residence was erected in 1812. Mr. Wright was for twenty years Township Clerk and Treasurer for Augusta, and is a Justice of the Peace. His family consists of Florence Amelia, Emily Helen, Isabella Louisa, and one son.

Cyrus Wright, born August 1st, 1820; married Amanda Manhard. Children: Asahel, Simeon, Stewart, Sanford Hurd, and Daniel Carpenter.

THE RORISON FAMILY.

The Rorison family is of Scotch descent. Basil Dunbar Rorison was a captain in the Queen's Rangers, Lord Cornwallis' army. His eldest brother was a captain in the Grenadier Company of the 37th Regiment; one brother a lieutenant in the British Navy; the other brother being a writer-at-law in Edinburgh, Scotland. Basil Dunbar Rorison left his regiment at Lachine at the close of the Revolutionary War, and proceeded to Leeds County, settling a short distance below Brockville, where he married a daughter of Joseph White, Esq. His second wife was Mary Omstead, widow of Joseph White, Jr. Captain Rorison's wife bore the first female white child born in the Counties,

it seeing the light of day on Lot No. 4, 1st Concession of Elizabethtown. The first male child was James Sherwood, son of Thomas Sherwood.

Captain Rorison had two children by his first, and six by his second wife. The latter were Jane, Robert, Patty, Basil, Agnes, and Hugh.

In 1812, Robert joined the army, serving at Brockville, Prescott, and Kingston, joining his half-brother James, who was doing duty at the latter place. In 1839, Robert removed to North Crosby, purchasing the mills from the Manhards, and also those erected by Sheldon Stoddard. Engaging in the lumber business extensively, he met with serious reverses.

James and Basil both settled in the vicinity of Westport. The former has for some years resided with A. H. Merrill, Brockville, Basil remaining on his farm at the Upper Mills, Westport.

THE FRASER FAMILY.

Captain Thomas Fraser, a U. E. Loyalist, was Sheriff at one time of the District of Johnstown, and also a member of Parliament. He at one time owned the ground upon which the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa stand. Colonel R. D. Fraser, son of Captain Fraser, was a member of Parliament for Leeds for several terms, and held important commands of troops at the battles of Crysler's Farm, Ogdensburgh, and the Windmill. He was decorated with the medal for Crysler's Farm.

Captain T. W. Fraser, son of Colonel R. D. Fraser, was a captain in Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, and exchanged to the 2nd West India Regiment. Some years since he retired from the service.

Dr. A. H. Fraser, youngest son of R. D. Fraser, was Staff Surgeon to General Guyon during the first campaign of Kars. Subsequently he was appointed Staff Surgeon to General Beatson, and served with that officer in the Crimea during the bombardment of Sebastopol. From that point he was ordered to the Dardanelles where he was Chief Surgeon of the British Osmanly Cavalry until the war closed. He was honorably mentioned in the despatches, and presented by the Sultan, Abdul Midjid, through Sir Fenwick Williams, with the Order of the Medjedie and medal for Kars, with clasp. Returning to Canada in 1856, the Doctor entered the American army as surgeon, and served three years. He now resides in Brockville.

MICHAEL KELLY.

Michael Kelly, Justice of the Peace, died at Merrickville in the 78th year of his age. He was a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and a brother of the late Bishop of Londonderry. Emigrating to Canada in 1827, he settled at Merrickville. He

was for many years a successful contractor on public works; subsequently he engaged in the mercantile business. An honored and respected citizen, he for several years filled the office of Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, and was Clerk of the Division Court for twenty-five years. His son, E. J. Kelly, M. D., resides in Merrickville.

THE DUNHAM FAMILY

Daniel Dunham was born at Argyle, near Saratoga, New York. He left his home and travelled for seven days and nights to join Burgoyne's army. His wife was Isabella Gilles, whose brother brought her through the woods to join her husband. The Dunhams came to Canada in 1784, in the first brigade of boats, landing at Dunham's Bay, in Augusta, where the ruins of the log shanty, which they built, are yet to be seen. Mr. Dunham raised a large family, from which sprang the numerous Dunhams in the United Counties. James Dunham, a son of Daniel, had seven children, Archibald living on the homestead. He married Emily Sherwood, daughter of Reuben Sherwood, the Surveyor. Sally Dunham married William Dowling, of Augusta; Maria married Hamilton N. Sherwood; Catherine married William Miller; Nancy married Nelson Landon; Caroline married Seymour G. Easton; John married Jane Sherwood. Archibald Dunham has three children living. Georgina married Edmund Perry, who perished in Black Bay, near Fort William; George S. married a daughter of A. C. Booth; Ellen Eliza married Andrew McCullough. Part of the original family settled in the Eastern Townships; Dunham Flats being named after the family.

JOHN NEDDO,

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE COUNTIES.

Mr. Neddo claims that he was born in the City of Paris, France, September 27th, 1776, and therefore completed his one hundred and second birthday September 27th, 1878. He came to Canada in 1785, and with his parents resided in Montreal until he was 21 years of age. He served in the Militia in 1812; and was for five years in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1804, he was in Kingston, which he describes at that time as consisting of a few log houses. As a carpenter, he worked on the first market house erected in that city. During the last thirty-five years he has resided in the Township of Leeds, and was in the summer of 1878 hale and hearty.

THE HOLDEN FAMILY.

James Holden was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and came to Canada about the year 1800,

being at that time 21 years of age. He taught school for some time, and then engaged in the lumber and potash making business, eventually settling on a farm in Augusta, where he died at the age of 86. For many years his house was widely known as a stopping place for Methodist ministers and missionaries, who were always hospitably welcomed and entertained. Mr. Holden married first Esther Caul, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. The sons were: John, late of Prescott; Erastus, late of Belleville; Hiram, of Shannonville; and Dr. Rufus, late of Belleville.

The daughter married Mr. Merrick Sawyer, in Belleville. Mr. Holden married for his second wife Cynthia Whitney, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. One of the daughters resides on the homestead, her husband being Matthew Robinson; one daughter married G. E. Johnston, a merchant in Prescott; another marrying Lieutenant-Colonel David Wylie, Paymaster of the Fourth Military District of Ontario, formerly the editor of the *BROCKVILLE RECORDER*. The other daughters are dead.

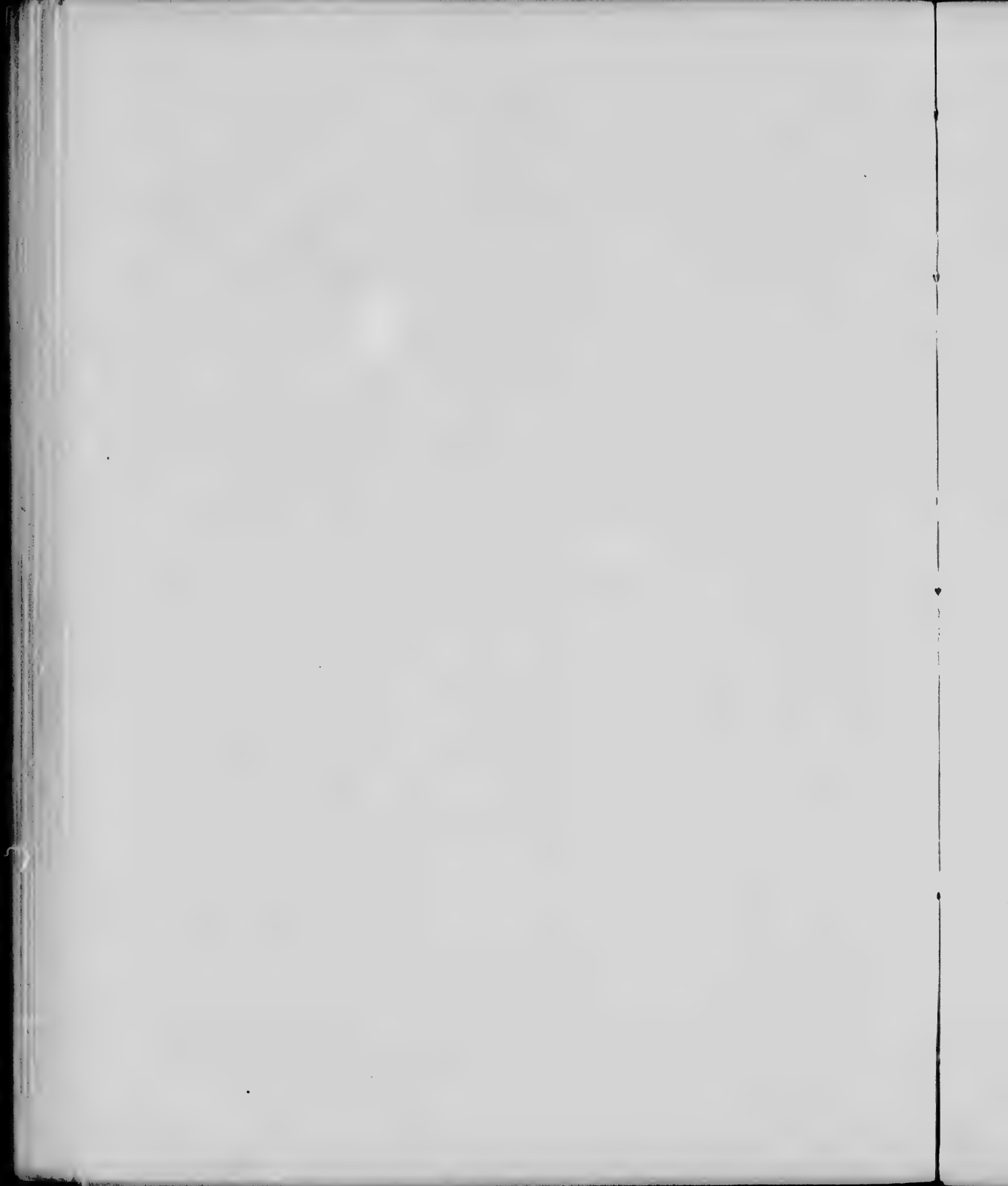
Solomon Holden, brother of James, came to Canada at a very early date. He remained for some time in the United Counties, finally settling in North Gower. His son Charles resides near Greenbush. For many years past the descendants of the Holdens have occupied prominent positions in Belleville and Montreal as successful business men and honorable citizens.

BENJAMIN TETT.

Mr. Tett was of English descent, and was born at Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, in 1798, and at the time of his death had completed his 80th year. In 1820, he emigrated to Canada, first settling in Perth, where he remained for seven years, then locating in Newboro, of which place he was Mayor for fifty-one years. In consequence of the opening of the Rideau Canal, an outlet for lumber was furnished. Mr. Tett availed himself of the opportunity becoming a mill owner and merchant, and in many ways contributing to the prosperity of that section. While in Perth he filled the office of Deputy Registrar for Lanark and Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the Bathurst Division. As Reeve of North Crosby, he became a member of the Johnstown District Council, and subsequently of the Counties' Council. During the rebellion of 1837-8, he rendered his country important services, for which he received the thanks of Sir John Colborne. A Liberal Conservative in politics, he was elected twice to the old Canadian Parliament; first in 1857, second in 1861. After confederation, he became the member of the First



RESIDENCE OF AUGUSTUS COON, SOUTH CROSBY



Provincial Legislature of Ontario. In consequence of old age and infirmities, he withdrew from public life, passing the remainder of his days in peace and prosperity, surrounded by the members of his family. He died, after a brief illness, May 15th, 1878. His integrity and moral worth will, for many years, be remembered by the citizens of Leeds, who so frequently profited by his advice and enjoyed his friendship and hospitality.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SOUTH CROSBY.

THE first actual settler of the Township was Walter Davis, a U. E. Loyalist, who located in 1800, and drew a large tract of land, not only for himself, but also for his adopted son, Thomas Ripley. The surveys were made by Reuben Sherwood, P. L. S. Among the early settlers were Eben Halladay, who came into the municipality in 1800, Asahel Beach arriving shortly after. Of the Halladay boys, Alvin, Henry, Eben, James, and Samuel were all in the War of 1812, Samuel serving as a lieutenant.

The first school house was built about 1810-11, the site being near Elgin. The first church was situated about a mile west of Elgin, and was put up during the year in which the survey for the Rideau Canal was made.

In 1824, but one house stood within the present limits of the Village of Newboro', and that was situated in South Crosby.

The Legetts were among the early settlers in the western portion of the township, many of their descendants yet residing there.

The following is a summary of the Assessment Roll of the municipality for the year 1877:—

Number of acres, 34,020.
 Number of acres cleared, 12,553.
 Total value of real property, \$378,865.
 Value of personal property, \$49,000.
 Value of income, \$1,930.
 Total value of property, all kinds, \$129,795.
 Number of residents, 1,915.
 Number of cattle, 2,594.
 Number of sheep, 2,499.
 Number of horses, 648.

Among the old inhabitants of the municipality is Mr. Robert Dargavel, for a great many years the Township Clerk.

The first person interred in the cemetery at Elgin was a Mrs. Matheson.

The following is the list of Patents granted for land in the Township of South Crosby up to the 31st of December, 1802:—

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH CROSBY.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	1	Matthew Howard....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	3	Daniel Dunham....	All	150	Aug. 10th, 1801
	7	Polly McLean....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	8	James Brown....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	10	Rhoda Brown....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	12	Matthew Wing....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	13	Samuel Seaman....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	14	Jeremiah Fraser....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
17	18	Nathaniel Brown....	All	400	June 10th, 1801
	19	Electa Barnett....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	20	Alexander Barnett....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
	22	Jonathan Buell....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	24	Jonathan Buell....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
2	1	Matthew Howard....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	2	Matthew Howard....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	7	Joseph McLean....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	9	Walter Davis....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	11	Mary Viltse....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
	12	Susannah Wiltse....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
	13	Rebecca Wing....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	14	Samuel Strait....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	16	Samuel Strait....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
18	19	Samuel Strait....	All	400	May 17th, 1802
	21	Eve Wright....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	23	Daniel McEachron....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	24	Mary McEachron....	All	200	July 10th, 1801
3	1	Matthew Howard....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	3	Jonathan Mills Church	All	150	May 30th, 1801
	5	Lebray Wilcox....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	6	Joseph White....	W 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
	10	Joseph White....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	12	Elizabeth Saunders....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	13	Friend Bissell....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
	14	John White....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	15	Lucy White....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	17	William Gibson....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	18	Samuel Strait....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	19	Anna Bissell....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
	22	Obediah Read....	W 1-4	50	June 30th, 1801
	24	Mary Wright....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
4	1	Matthew Howard....	All	200	May 17th, 1802

During the Mormon excitement, the village now known as Elgin received the name of Nauvoo, which it retained for many years.

AUGUSTUS COON.

Among the prosperous and wealthy farmers of South Crosby, Mr. Coon occupies a prominent place. He was born October 5th, 1817, and is the son of the late Abraham Coon, born at Kingsbury, New York, 1788. Abraham emigrated to Canada with his parents when about eight years of age, settlement being made in South Crosby in 1810, on Lot No. 10, 3rd Concession, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 24th, 1859.

The subject of this sketch married Jemima Ripley, daughter of the late Thomas Ripley, March 20th, 1839. The result of the union was four daughters—Adeline, Caroline, Patience, and Jemima; their mother dying February 6th, 1856. On the 28th of January, 1858, Mr. Coon married Eliza Ann Halladay, by whom he had two sons, Darius A. and Wylie A. May 1st, 1839, Mr. Coon settled on Lot No. 10, in the 1st Concession of South Crosby, where he still resides.

For many years he served as a Town Councillor and member of the Township School Board ; at the present time he owns 300 acres of land in Crosby and Bastard.

Abraham Coon was a member of the First General Conference of the Methodist Church at Lyn, and of this church his descendants have ever remained consistent followers.

THE DELONG FAMILY.

AND

MRS. MARIA L. DELONG

George Delong came from Vermont about 1795, and was one of the first settlers in South Crosby. His family consisted of four daughters and two sons. Mr. Delong died in 1855, aged 75 years, his wife dying in 1854, in her 70th year. The mother of the wife of George Delong died in 1855, having completed her *one hundredth year*. Mr. Delong's sons were Jesse and Justus K. Jesse was the *first white child* born in South Crosby ; he represented South Leeds in the Fifth Parliament of Canada (1854-5 to 1858), dying in 1870.

Justus K. Delong was born in 1799 ; married Maria L., daughter of A. H. Day, Esq., of Elizabethtown. He died in 1870. Maria L. Delong, relict of the late Justus K., resides on Lot No. 18, in the 1st Concession of South Crosby, the farm consisting of 225 acres.

The Delong family is one of the oldest and most influential in the County of Leeds, the members occupying prominent positions, being regarded with respect and esteem.

BENJAMIN L. HALLADAY

The farm of Benjamin L. Halladay consists of 234 acres—Lot No. 13, of the 2nd Concession of South Crosby. Mr. Halladay was born in 1825, his father Ebenezer now living on Lot No. 12, in the 2nd Concession, in his 85th year, his wife being ten years his junior. Ebenezer Halladay was one of the first settlers of the township in which he resides, coming from Vermont in the year 1800. He has been twice married, having thirteen children, eight by his second wife, all of whom are settled in Leeds County.

Benjamin L. Halladay was married in 1842, to a daughter of the late David B. Warren, of South Crosby, by whom he has five living children. Two sons being married and settled on the farm. Mr. Halladay commenced life poor, but, by the exercise of caution, coupled with untiring industry, has carved out for himself a handsome competence.

JOSEPH MERRIMAN.

Joseph Merriman occupies a farm of 289 acres on Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession of South Crosby. His grandfather, Joseph Merriman, came from Connecticut, and settled on the present homestead. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and the father of five children, one of whom, Amasa, was the father of the subject of this sketch. The Merriman family has always occupied a leading position in South Crosby, the descendants maintaining the good repute of the name, all being honored citizens.

THE RIPLEY FAMILY.

AND

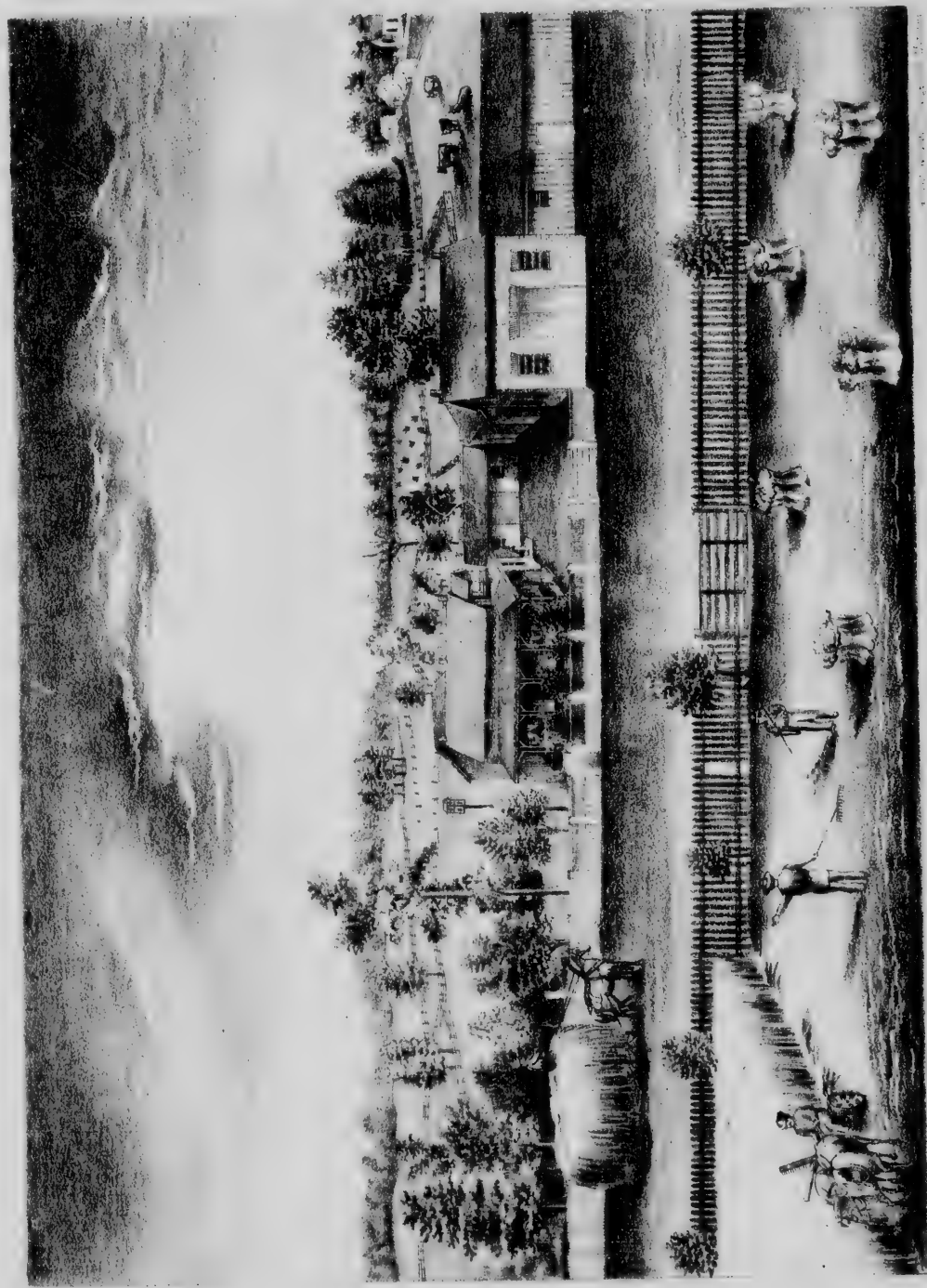
C. L. RIPLEY.

Thomas Ripley was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and was brought to Canada in 1793 by his adopted father, Walter Davis, who settled in Augusta, where he remained until the year 1800, when they removed to South Crosby, which at that time was an unbroken forest. Settlement was made by Mr. Davis, on Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Concession, where the first improvements in the Township were made. The nearest neighbor resided in Bastard, seven miles distant. At one time the fire in South Crosby went out when Mr. Davis was compelled to travel fourteen miles on foot to secure a new supply. Mr. Ripley devoted a great portion of his lifetime to clearing lands, doing his milling at Gananoque, though at certain seasons of the year being compelled to resort to the primitive stump mill. In the war of 1812, he served his country as a volunteer at Gananoque ; in the same year he married a daughter of his foster father, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Those at present living are C. L. Ripley, Mary Ann Taggart and Stephen R. Ripley.

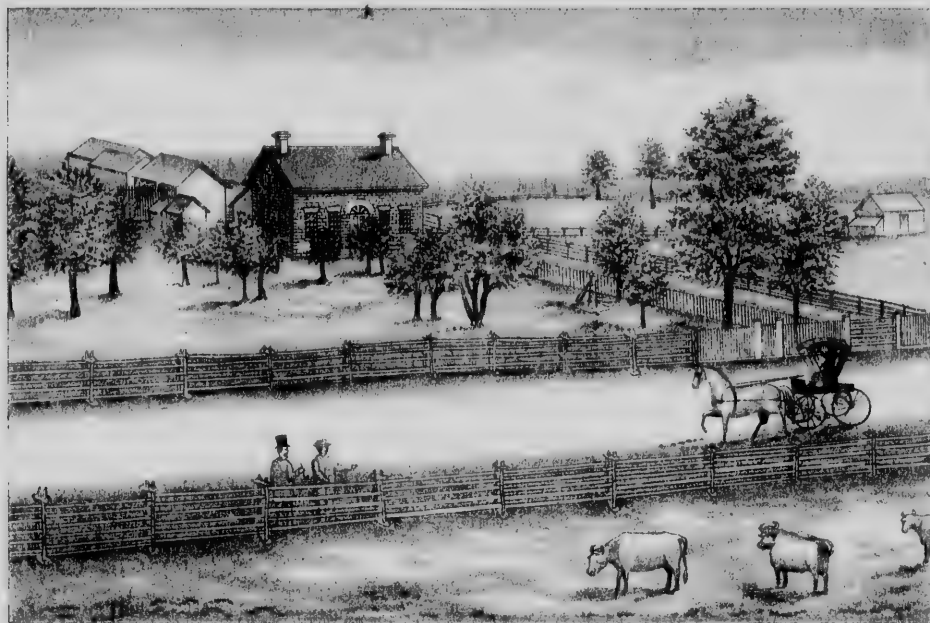
C. L. Ripley, the eldest member of the family, was born in 1813, on the farm now occupied by him. In 1835, he married Hannah Roswell, from Somersetshire, England. She was born in 1812, and died in 1863. The family resulting from the union consisted of six sons and four daughters, seven of whom are now living. His eldest son died in September, 1877. Mr. Ripley has always taken great interest in educational matters, serving the Municipality at one time as Local Superintendent. In 1865, he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace ; he also held the office of Township Clerk, discharging the duties devolving upon him in a highly satisfactory manner.

JOHN P. PURCELL.

Mr. J. Purcell, father of John P. Purcell, came to Canada when a small boy, his parents settling in Kingston. He attended the same school with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Henry Smith. Mr. Purcell learned the trade of stone cutter and mason



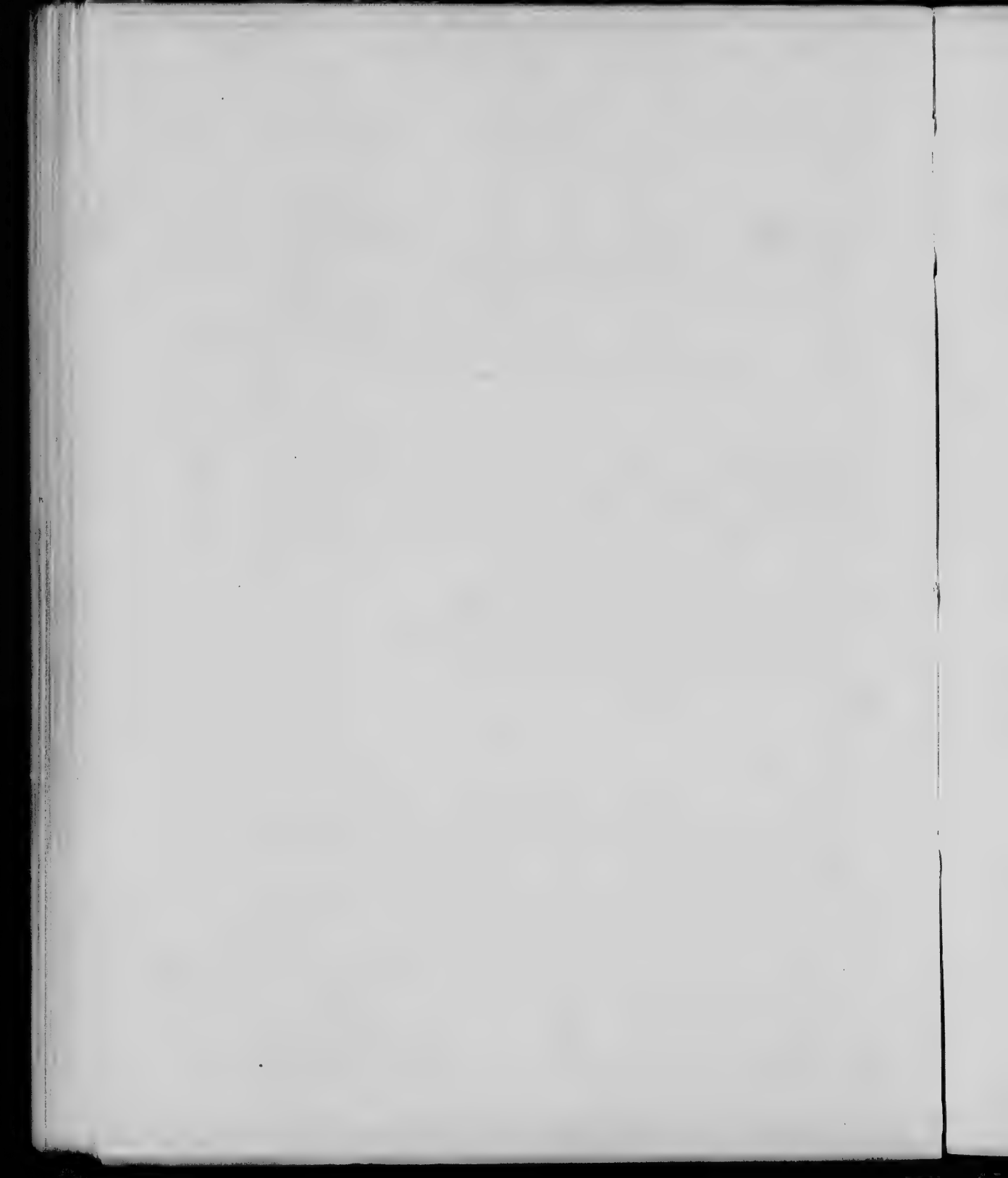
RESIDENCE OF B. L. HALLADAY, ELGIN.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. PURGELL, SOUTH CROSBY.



RESIDENCE OF G. L. RIPLEY, SOUTH CROSBY.



He laid the first stone in the canal works at Davis' Locks, and on the completion of the canal was appointed Lock-master, a position which he held until 1857, when he retired with a pension from the Imperial Government of £24 per annum. He died May 29th, 1876.

In January, 1873, John P. Purcell married Sarah, relict of the late James N. Delong. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Purcell had been in the employment of John Chaffey, Esq. He now resides on the homestead, an illustration of which is published in this work.

CHAPTER XXVII.

EDWARDSBURG.

THE KEELER FAMILY.

VERNE FRANCIS LARRIMER, a captain under General Montcalm, at the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe, built the first house in Edwardsburg. His daughter Lizette married Daniel Keeler.

James Keeler, father of Daniel, descended from the Puritan stock of New England, emigrated from Massachusetts to New Jersey when he was three years of age. During the war of 1776, being at that time about 16 years old, he joined the Royal army, and served through the war. In 1792, he came to Canada, and settled near Kilmarnock, but during the ensuing winter, finding it impossible to get his wife and family through the snow to that place, he purchased Lot No. 23, in the 3rd Concession of Augusta.

Daniel Keeler raised the following family: James, Ephraim, and Catherine, who married Jacob Heck. In 1820, Daniel removed from Augusta to the vicinity of Spencerville, and built a new house—in fact it was the only one between Spencerville and Johnstown.

The first settler at Spencerville was David Spencer, who built a mill at that place in 1811. Mr. James Keeler is of the opinion that the first religious service held in the Township, was in the old Court House, New Johnstown, by two Methodist ministers, named Kitterick. The first sermon preached in the vicinity of Spencerville was delivered by David Wright, a Methodist circuit rider in 1821 or 1822. Mr. Wright rode up to the residence of Abraham Cummings, and said he would preach to the people if they would collect a congregation. On the following day, the house was filled with settlers, all of whom were anxious to attend divine service. The next preaching was by the Rev. Andrew Glen

Mr. James Keeler was elected to the first District Council of Johnstown, 1842, and has been a member of the Municipal Council ever since, with the exception of three years. He is one of the oldest County Councillors in Canada.

Mr. Keeler married Sarah Spencer, by whom he had the following children:—Hamilton, a doctor of medicine, who practiced in the Township of Yonge until his death; George, who married Miss Guile, of Elizabethtown, and settled in Lansdowne; William, who married Miss Banks; and Samuel. Mr. Keeler has always been a moderate Reformer, and at one time was selected by the Dominion Government as valuator of the lands, the property of the Crown on Grenadier Island.

The following list contains all the grants made and patents issued by the Crown up to the 31st of December, 1802:—

TOWNSHIP OF EDWARDSBURG.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	1	Captain Thomas Fraser	All	779	June 4th, 1796
	2	Duncan McAlpine	Inclg. 1 & 2 in 2		
	3	Charles Doyle	W 1-2	123	June 6th, 1796
	6	Duncan Cameron	W 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
	7	Thomas Fraser	E 1-2	94	Aug. 10th, 1801
	8	Thomas McInroy	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	9	William Lamson	W 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
	10	Henry Anderson	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
	11	Thomas Boyd	W 1-2	118	Mar. 1st, 1797
	12	Thomas McInroy	W 1-2	128	June 30th, 1801
	13	James Adams	E 1-2	123	May 17th, 1802
	14	S. Weatherhead et al.	E 1-2	128	Dec. 1st, 1797
	15	Capt. William Fraser	All	190	Sept. 1st, 1797
	16	James Froom	All	May 28th, 1796	
	17	Abraham Bolton	Lower Side	105	May 17th, 1802
	18	Henry Jackson	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	19	Lieut. Gideon Adams	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	20	Lieut. Gideon Adams	All	200	July 16th, 1797
	22	Captain Hugh Munro	E 1-2	100	July 16th, 1797
	23	William Fraser, Sen.	All	400	April 6th, 1797
	32	John Dulmage	E 1-2	106	June 4th, 1796
	34	Capt. Peter Drummond	W 1-2	300	June 10th, 1801
	35	Capt. Thomas Fraser	All	400	Nov. 25th, 1802
2	1	Capt. Thomas Fraser	All	779	June 4th, 1796
	2	Duncan McAlpine	Inclg. 1 & 2 in 1		
	3	Robert Parker	W 1-2	100	June 6th, 1796
	5	William Fraser, Sen.	E 1-2	126	May 17th, 1802
	6	Thomas Fraser	W 1-2	128	June 4th, 1796
	7	Richard Bottum	E 1-2	133	May 17th, 1802
	8	William Lamson	W 1-2	114	May 17th, 1802
	9	James Bowristeel	W 1-2	300	Aug. 10th, 1801
	10	William Welch	All	88	June 10th, 1801
	11	James Curry	E 1-2	93	May 17th, 1802
	13	Enos Bell	W Pt.	78	June 10th, 1801
	14	Capt. William Fraser	Pt.	64	April 6th, 1797
	15	Capt. William Fraser	E 1-2	61	May 28th, 1796
	16	Gideon Adams	All	May 28th, 1796	
	19	Lieut. Gideon Adams	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
	20	Lieut. Gideon Adams	E 1-2	100	July 16th, 1797
	21	John Searl et al.	All	173	May 17th, 1802
	22	Captain Hugh Munro	All	400	April 6th, 1797
	33	Donald McIntosh	Upper Side	100	May 17th, 1802
	34	Richard Warfield	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	9	William Fraser, Sen.	W 1-2	100	June 4th, 1796
	11	Thomas Boyd	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
15	16	Capt. William Fraser	All	May 28th, 1796	
	21	Alexander Chisholm	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	23	Henry Jessup	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
	34	Thomas Fraser	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	37	John McKindlay	All	200	May 17th, 1802

TOWNSHIP OF EDWARDSBURG (Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
4	1	James Grant.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	2	Peter Grant.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	3	Alexander Campbell..	All	200	May 26th, 1796
	4	James Noel.....	W 1-2	100	May 28th, 1796
	4	Alexander Campbell..	E 1-2	100	May 26th, 1796
	5	Alexander Campbell..	All	200	May 26th, 1796
	6	Mark William Smith..	All	200	May 26th, 1798
	10	James Roche.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	11	Thomas Boyd.....	W 1-2	100	Dec. 2nd, 1802
15-16		Capt. William Fraser..	Pt.		May 28th, 1796
	20	Joel Stone.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	22	John Campbell.....	All	200	May 28th, 1796
	23	Alexander Campbell..	All	200	May 28th, 1796
	32				
	33	Alexander Campbell..	All	600	May 28th, 1796
	34				
35-36		James Campbell.....	All	400	June 30th, 1801
	37	Philip Dulmage.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
5	8	John McBane.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	9	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
	10	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	12				
	13	John Dennison.....	All	600	Aug. 13th, 1799
	14				
	15	John Dennison.....	All	400	Aug. 13th, 1799
	16				
	21	Henry Bigford <i>et al.</i>	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	22	James Jackson <i>et al.</i>	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	24				
	25				
	26	Alexander Campbell..	N Pt		May 26th, 1796
	27				
	28				
	29				
	30				
	32	Mary Hess.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	33	Robert Parker <i>et al.</i>	All	200	May 26th, 1798
	34	William Snyder <i>et al.</i>	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	35	William Walsh <i>et al.</i>	All	200	April 14th, 1798
	36				
	37	John McArthur.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
6	1	Abraham Bolton <i>et al.</i>	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	3	Thomas Fraser.....	E 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
	3	Robert Parker.....	W 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
	5	Jacob Benistile.....	W 3-4	150	Mar. 1st, 1797
	5	John Burke.....	E 1-4	50	
	6	Thomas Boyd.....	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
	7	Jacob Benistile.....	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	7	Lt.-Col. Ebene. Jessup	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	13	Lt.-Col. Ebene. Jessup	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1797
	14	Capt. Thomas Fraser..	W 1-2	100	June 8th, 1796
	15	Capt. Thomas Fraser..	All	200	June 4th, 1796
	16	John Dulmage.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	18	Henry Anderson.....	W 1-2	100	Mar. 1st, 1797
	21	Edward Jessup.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	22	Capt. P. Drummond..	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
	23	Capt. Joseph Jessup..	All	200	May 27th, 1797
	29	John Burke <i>et al.</i> ...	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
30-31		William Fraser, Sr....	All	400	June 4th, 1796
	33	Thos. and Wm. Fraser	All	200	June 4th, 1796
	33	John Dulmage.....	All	200	July 24th, 1799
	35	Capt. Peter Drummond	All	400	Nov. 25th, 1802
36-37		Capt. Thomas Fraser..	All	200	June 4th, 1796
7	2	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	4	John Dulmage.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	7	Thomas Boyd.....	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
	8	Capt. Thomas Fraser..	All	200	June 4th, 1796
	9	William McNeal.....	W 3-4	150	May 17th, 1802
	9	John McKeiven.....	E 1-4	50	May 17th, 1802
	10	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	11	Thomas Armstrong....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	16	William Fraser, Sr....	All	200	June 4th, 1796
	17	Lieut. Gileon Adams..	All	200	July 16th, 1797
	19	Lieut. Gileon Adams..	All	200	July 16th, 1797
	20	John McKindlay.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	21	James Froom.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	32	Henry Anderson.....	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	33	Thomas Armstrong....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	35	Elias Dulmage.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	37	David Clinton.....	W 1-4	50	Mar. 1st, 1797
	37	Thomas Boyde.....	E 3-4	150	
8	2	William McNeal.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	4	William Saunders....	All	200	May 17th, 1802

TOWNSHIP OF EDWARDSBURG (Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
8	5	Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	6	John Purke <i>et al.</i> ...	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	8	John McKindlay.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	10	William Snyder.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	11	Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	13	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	17	Capt. William Fraser..	All	200	May 28th, 1796
	32	Robert Parker.....	All	200	Mar. 20th, 1798
	36	Capt. P. Drummond..	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
9	1-2	John McKindlay.....	All	400	May 17th, 1802
	17	Christopher Crl. Hall			
	18	Treadway <i>et al.</i> ...	All	400	May 17th, 1802

None in 10th Concession.

The following is a summary of the Assessment of the Township for 1877 :—

Number of persons assessed, 1,212.

Number of acres assessed, 69,826.

Number of acres cleared, 32,201.

Value of real property, \$1,189,610.

Value of taxable income, \$800.

Value of personal property, \$68,850.

Amount of real and personal property, \$1,258,460.

Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$5,082.

Taxes imposed by Counties, \$2,949.

Expenditure for roads and bridges, \$1,561.

Expenditure for schools, \$1,659.

Total assets, \$31,279.

JAMES MILLER ;

AND EARLY INCIDENTS.

John Miller came to Canada in 1833, from Scotland. He purchased part of Lot 21, in the 7th Concession, from Daniel Keeler. At that time there were but three houses in Spencerville, occupied by Daniel Spencer, David Snyder and George Rutherford. Mr. Miller raised the following family :— Margaret, who married Thomas Ferguson ; David, resides in Oxford ; Jennett, who married Walter Elliott, of Beachburg ; and James. John Miller died in February 1859, aged 78 years. He opened the first blacksmith shop in the township, and for many years carried on an extensive business, three of his sons assisting in the trade. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and took an active part in building the first Presbyterian Church at Spencerville. The building was of stone and put up in 1837, through the exertions of Dr. Boyd, of Prescott. Dr. Boyd was instrumental in building a church in South Gower in 1830 ; one at North Augusta about 1840, and another at Mainsville about 1841. Subsequently to the building of the church at Spencerville, services were held in the school house, in private residences and in barns, in the warm season. We learn from Mr. James Miller that for many years the church was without seats, being furnished with a few

planks placed on blocks. The first church erected in the Township was the small stone one built at Edwardsburg. On the first letter which Mr. John Miller received in Canada from his friends in Scotland, he was compelled to pay six shillings in postage. The nearest post office at that time was Prescott. Among the first school teachers in the municipality was the late W. B. Imrie, who taught in a frame school house about half a mile from Spencerville, near the present residence of James Miller.

Among the early settlers in the Spencerville settlement were Daniel Cummings, Lot No. 21, in the 7th Concession; John Cron, Lot 18, 8th Concession; Levi Adams, who came into the Township about 1830, and settled at a place now called Ventnor, where he built a saw mill. The first saw mill was built by Daniel Spencer, at Spencerville. David Keeler, Lot 23, 7th Concession; Felix DeLorimer kept a small grocery store in Spencerville, but lived on a farm out of the village; William Lemon, Lot 24, 7th Concession; William McKnight, Lot 21. William Bennett and Andrew Bennett were also early settlers. William was the father of John Bennett, now of Spencerville.

In the Lawrence settlement there were George Drummond, who was killed in the battle of the Windmill, John Lawrence, Samuel Dulmage, ——— White, David, Elisha and William Brown, George Keeler.

Among those who settled on the 5th Concession, the place being known as the "Hunter settlement," was John Hunter, his sons being John, Allan and Andrew; Adam Linnin, Robert Linnin, John Linnin, Alexander Fraser, George Cowdory, Robert Dinwoodie, Robert McLatchie and William Smail.

James Miller, son of John Miller, was born in April 1821, in Scotland, and came to Edwardsburg with his father in 1833. He resides on the homestead, which consists of two hundred and thirty acres. After his arrival in Canada, he did not attend school but a very few days and at an early age learned the blacksmith business with his father. Mr. Miller married in 1853, Ann, daughter of Archibald Fraser, of Perth. Mr. Fraser came to Canada in 1815, and was one of the first settlers on the Scotch Line. Mrs. Miller's grandfather, John Holliday, was sent out to Perth as a teacher, by the Imperial Government, and continued the duties of his profession for fifty years. On his arrival in Brockville, he opened a school in a building belonging to Billa Flint, and kept the school open during the winter; the families of the Scotch emigrants having been left in Brockville until log houses could be erected at Perth. Mr. Miller has been a member of

the Municipal Council for some ten years, also serving as Reeve. He has frequently been solicited to offer himself as a parliamentary candidate in the Liberal interest.

Silas Shaver, of Cardinal, and Grand Trunk agent at that place, is a descendant of an old U. E. Loyalist family; the members of which were among the first settlers of the Township.

R. C. CHURCH, CARDINAL.

The structure is of brick, 50x36 feet in area, and is ornamented by a tower and spire of excellent proportions. The architecture is Gothic, the design being from the hand of James Dowsley, of the village, Thomas Russell, of Morrisburg, completing the contract. The auditorium is comfortably seated. The ground upon which the church is built was generously donated by W. T. Benson, Esq., who also contributed liberally to the fund. Previous to the erection of the present structure, services were held in the old school house. The erection of the church is in a great measure due to the untiring energy and perseverance of Father O'Donnell, Parish Priest at Prescott. The church officers for 1878, are: R. P. McMillan, L. Byrne, C. J. Farley and William Dillon.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, EDWARDSBURG, 1813.

Samuel Dulmage, Town Clerk.
Thomas Armstrong and Peleg Spencer, Assessors.
George W. Toker, Collector.

John Adams is of United Empire Loyalist descent, his father having been one of the original settlers. Mr. Adams was elected a member of the Counties' Council in 1850, and has served the municipality as Councillor, Reeve, and Deputy-Reeve for twenty-years. He is the Recording Steward of the Canada Methodist Church for 1878; but, since 1875, has retired from active political life.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARDINAL.

The first church built by the Presbyterians was erected about the year 1827. It was a plain stone structure, but as the village grew, proved inadequate for the wants of the congregation. In 1877, an elegant church was built; the building is of red brick, faced with white, with a Norman tower, surmounted by a handsome spire 110 feet in height, the dimensions of the building being 56x34 feet. The interior is finished in exquisite taste, the walls and ceiling being frescoed in Italian style. The first pastor of the church was Dr. Boyd, of Prescott. The late Rev. Andrew Melville and the late Rev. D. Taylor officiated for many years. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. M. McKibbin, B. A. The new church was formally opened November 11th, 1877, by the

Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal. Church Officers for 1878: James Thompson, Daniel Poaps, Henry Wylie (now deceased.)

CARDINAL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The school house is a commodious brick structure, the grounds a model of neatness, surrounded by shade trees, and well worthy of imitation. Mr. Alexander Smith is the principal, whose efficiency is attested by the fact that he has occupied his present position for nine years.

JOSEPH C. IRVINE.

Mr. Irvine was born on one of the Shetland Islands in 1837, and was educated in an academy in Scotland. In 1852, he emigrated to Canada, and in 1862 proceeded to British Columbia, where he engaged in gold mining for five years. Returning to Ontario, he settled in Edwardsburg, entering the mercantile business, and purchasing produce upon an extensive scale. He has represented the municipality for three years in the Counties' Council, and at the last general election for the Local Legislature opposed, unsuccessfully, the Hon. C. F. Fraser for the representation of South Grenville.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

YONGE FRONT.

DANIEL MALLORY and his wife came from Vermont in 1784; Mr. Mallory being a U. E. Loyalist. He first settled at Mallorytown Landing, but shortly after moved to the farm now occupied by his grandson, Ira Mallory. Mr. Mallory's family consisted of the following children:—Daniel, who married Elizabeth Randolph and settled in Mallorytown, raising a family of fourteen children (two of whom died young), the remainder settling in close proximity to each other. Samuel married Amy Patterson; their family was also large; Peggy, a daughter, married Julius Guild; Anna married Israel Guild; Hulda married Daniel Seaman, near Brockville; Salachy married Stephen Ducolon; Rachel married Samuel Trusdell; Molly married Nathaniel Baxter. There were also Israel, Nathaniel, Noah, Hutcheson and Sally.

Andrew, the third son of Daniel Mallory, Sr., married Mary Whitney, by whom he had four children; Polly married Israel Perkins; Phœbe married a man named Armstrong; Nancy married Ichabod Fell; Philinda married Edmund Dunsmore.

Peter Mallory had two sons; William died in Blenheim; Peter, jr., resides in Oshawa.

David Mallory married Hulda Patterson *nee* Keeler. His family consisted of Ira, Charles, Amasa W., Lavina, who married Shubel Kelly; Elizabeth married Oran Adams; Hulda married Charles Wilcox; Mercy married Henry S. Judd; Clara married T. T. Lee.

Israel Mallory married Phœbe Eyres. His family consisted of Ephraim, Israel, William and Hiram.

The family of James Mallory consisted of Alvah; Nancy, who married John H. Hughes; Elizabeth, Lucinda, Fanny, and Sarah.

John Mallory raised the following family: Amos, John, Jr., Laura, who married Rev. George Jones; Sally, married Wilson Shipman; and Sabra.

Elizabeth Mallory married William Andress.

Polly Mallory married Jeremiah Mallory, an emigrant from the United States, he being a distant relative of the original settlers. Family of Jeremiah:—Elisha, David, Henry, Thomas; Hulda, who married Thomas Kenyon; Mercy, married Edward S. Thomas; Catherine, married L. Wickwire; Lucinda married Elliott Metcalfe.

Mercy Mallory married Peter Trickey.

Catherine Mallory married C. Ayres, and raised a numerous family.

For many years past Mr. Ira Mallory has been Treasurer of the Municipality: many of the remaining descendants also occupying leading positions in the Township.

THE TENNANT FAMILY,

AND

GEORGE TENNANT.

William Tennant, Sen., was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1794. At the age of 20 he emigrated to New Brunswick, where he remained two years. Taking passage on a ship he arrived in Montreal, and from that city proceeded on foot to the Township of Yonge, where he located, and resides at the present time. Shortly after his arrival he married Ann Cain, whose ancestors are among the first settlers of the Municipality; Caintown receiving its name from the family. Mr. Tennant's family consisted of nine sons and two daughters, viz.:—David, William, Jr., Thomas, George, Robert, John, James, Derrick, Christopher, Mary and Jane.

George Tennant, the fourth son of William Tennant, was born July 24th, 1830, in the Township of Yonge, and commenced life as a school teacher in 1845, at the same time giving some attention to farming until 1850. After visiting the Western States, he returned to Caintown, where he taught for three years, marrying Emeline, daughter of

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MCINTOSH MILLS. FRONT OF YONGE. THE PROPERTY



FRONT OF YONCE.

RESIDENCE OF MR. D.D. JENNANT.

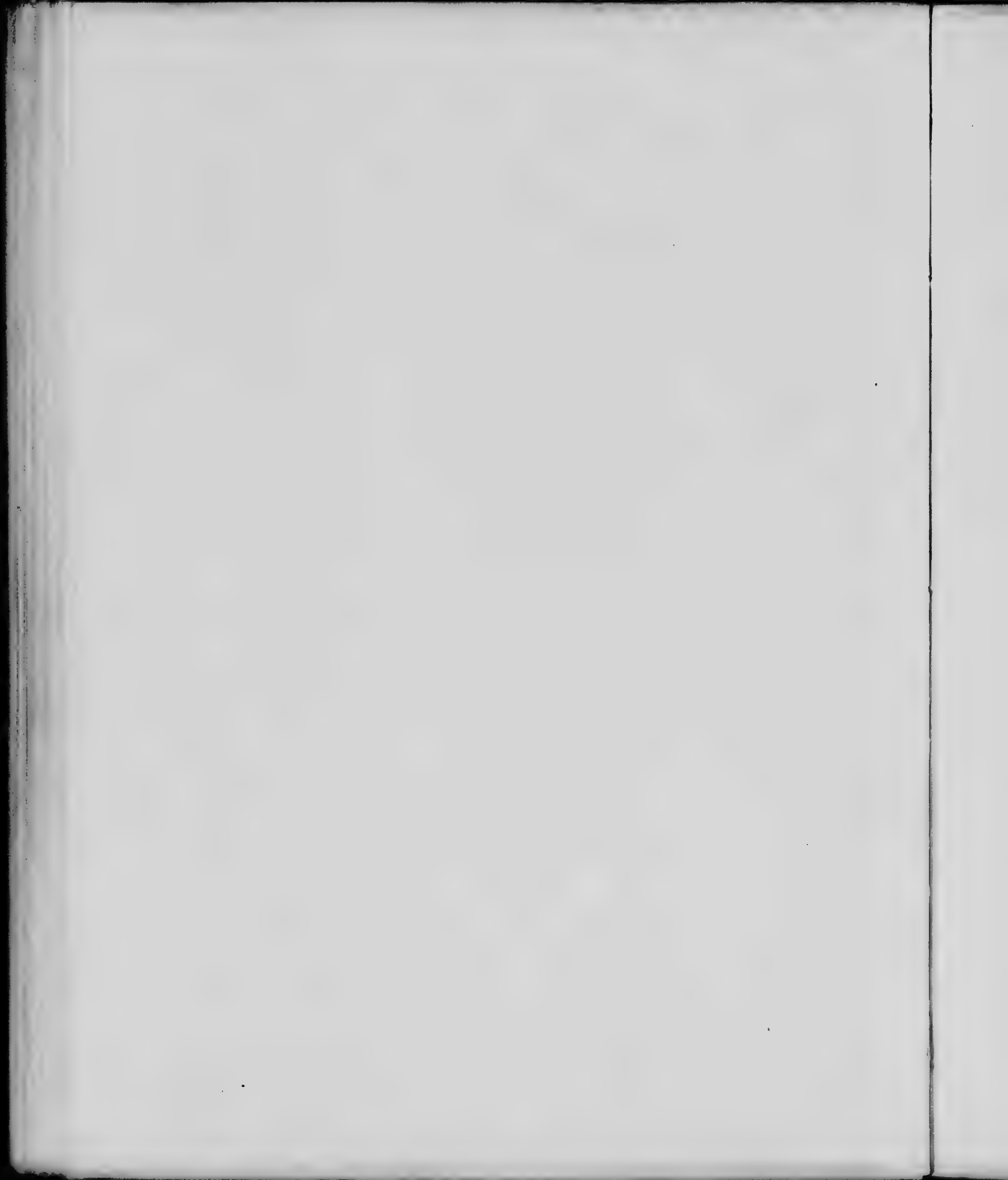
THE PROPERTY OF GEORGE TENNANT, ESQ.

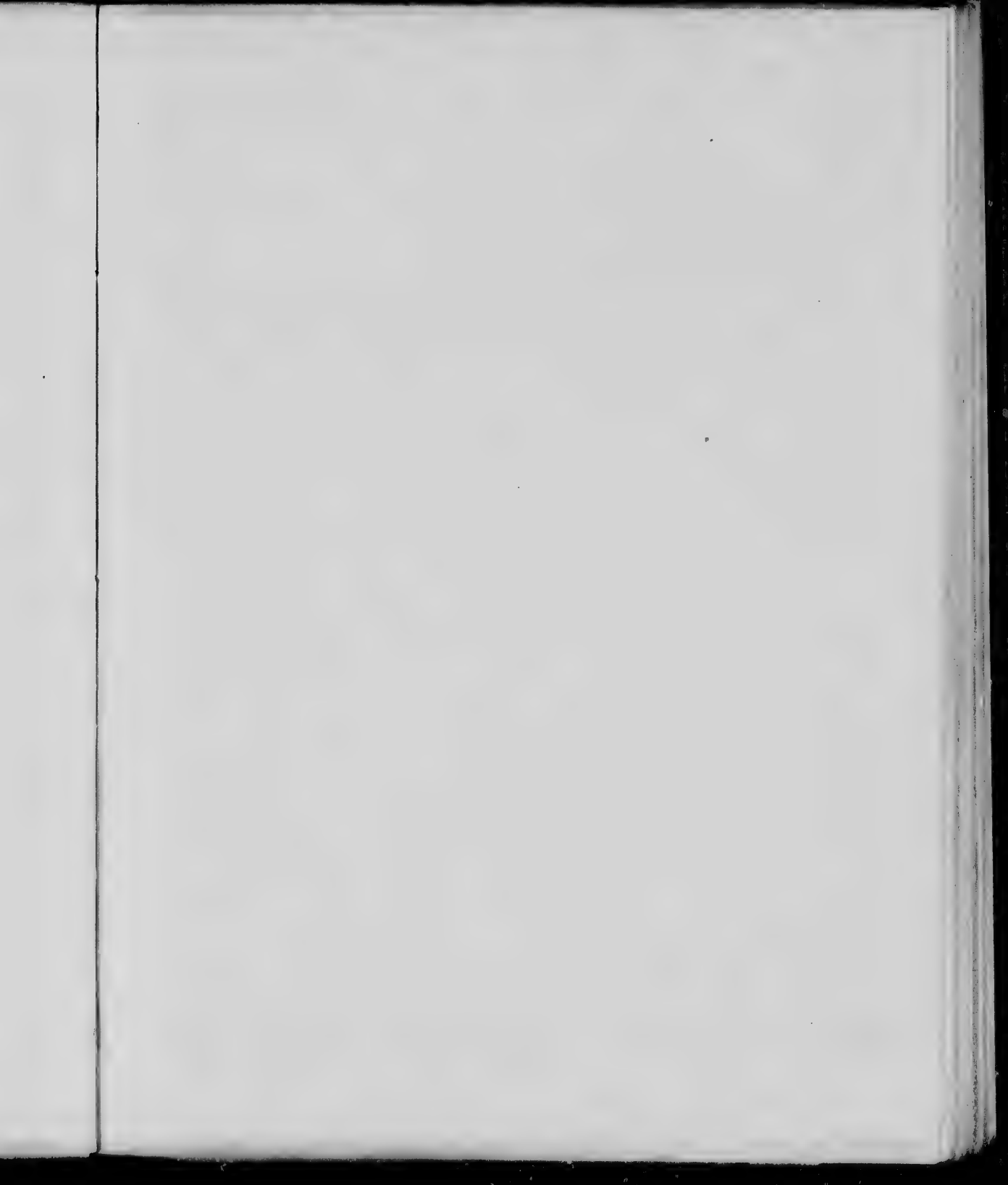


RESIDENCE OF MR. D. D. TENNANT.

FRONT OF YONCE.

Engraved by Alfred R. Hughes, del. M. P. 1870







RESIDENCE OF REUBEN FIELDS, MALLORYTOWN.



RESIDENCE OF JEREMIAH WILTSE, NEAR FARMERSVILLE.

Squire Thompson, of Escott. In the fall of 1854, he entered the mercantile business in company with his brother William, at Caintown; disposing of his interest to his brother, he again visited the Western States, but returned to Canada and opened a general store at Haskin's Point, Seeley's Bay (1855.) He at once entered very extensively into the lumbering and cordwood business. Taking a deep interest in public affairs, he was twice chosen a member of the Municipal Council for the Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne. In 1859, he removed to Mallorytown, carrying on the mercantile business at that place as well as at Seeley's Bay. Subsequently he sold out at Haskin's Point to John C. Miller, devoting his attention principally to furnishing supplies for the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1861, he was elected Councillor for the Front of Yonge, and was chosen Reeve. From that date up to 1867, he represented the municipality in the Counties' Council (with the exception of one year.) In the fall of 1867, he engaged in railroading in company with W. H. Wilson, of Brockville. He continued railroading till 1872, during which time he built five and a-half miles in New Brunswick, then called the western extension; eighteen miles in the State of Maine; the European and North American Railroad; thirty-four miles in Maine called the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad; also forty-three miles of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad; and twelve miles in New Hampshire called the Wolfborough Branch, after which he returned to Canada and commenced an extensive business at McIntosh Mills (of which he is proprietor.) He thoroughly repaired and furnished the grist mill with all modern improvements, converted the old, upright saw mill into a large and spacious building with a circular saw, shingle machine and cheese box machinery, affording employment to a large number of men the whole year. He has built a very attractive store and several tenement houses, and has caused the once dilapidated looking place to be a cheerful, busy spot. From 1873 to 1877, both inclusive, he was elected Reeve and retired in 1878; during this term Mr. Tennant occupied very prominent positions in the Counties' Council, having a seat upon almost every important committee. Mr. Tennant was also the unanimous choice of the Reform party to represent South Leeds in the Local Legislature in 1867, but withdrew his candidature in favor of Hon. S. Richards. His family consists of only one daughter, who married O. L. Potter, son of the late Doctor Potter.

DAVID D. TENNANT.

The subject of this sketch was born September 15th, 1824, in the Township of Yonge, on the farm of which he is now owner. His first wife, Betsy Ann

Hogeboom, died in 1849. He married for his second wife Mary Simmonds, by whom he has had four children. The residence of Mr. Tennant is one of the most attractive in the township, presenting a model of neatness and taste. See illustration.

JAMES FLOOD.

Mr. Flood emigrated from the County of Wexford, Ireland, in 1826. After a residence in Brockville of two years, he removed to the 4th Concession of Yonge (then a dense woods), where he has since resided. Some years since he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and is a highly respected citizen of the municipality.

Mass was first celebrated in this Township in 1836, at the residence of James Flood, by the Rev. Philip O'Riely, who at that time resided in Brockville.

The R. C. Church was completed and dedicated in 1861, the first mass being held on Christmas of the same year by Father Byrnes. The site for the church was given by James Flood.

JOHN DICKEY

Mr. Dickey was born May 28th, 1833, in the Township of Yonge, removing to Williamsburg in 1836, with his parents. Having qualified himself for the profession, he taught school for several years in the County of Dundas. In 1859, he removed to the Front of Yonge, and commenced farming, at which business he has since continued. He was married, July 9th, 1867, to Catherine, daughter of Peter Purvis, Esq., Yonge. In 1869, he was elected a member of the Municipal Council, of which he has been a member, with the exception of one year, ever since. In 1878, he was elected Reeve, and as the representative of the municipality in the Counties' Council has carefully guarded the best interests of his constituents. Mr. Dickey is the son of the Rev. John Dickey, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, who possessed more than average ability as a poet.

REUBEN FIELDS.

Mr. Fields is descended from United Empire Loyalist stock, his grandfather having married Mary, a daughter of Truelove Butler, one of the first settlers of Elizabethtown.

His father, Nathaniel Fields, was born in Elizabethtown in 1800, and died in 1831. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Anthony, an emigrant from Vermont. Nathaniel spent his life in South Elmsley, leaving behind him three children—Reuben, William, and Charlotte. William resides in Fulton County, Ohio; Charlotte is the wife of Mr. Potter, of Fulton, New York.

The subject of this sketch resides in the Village of Mallorytown. He was born in 1824, in the Township of South Elmsley, Leeds County; and married in 1849, Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Hagerman, Esq., by whom he has seven children, five of whom are now living. One daughter is the wife of Marcus Greir, of Yonge. One son, Norman H. Fields, resides in Mallorytown.

Mr. Fields was for many years a member of the Township Council of Escott, serving most of the time as Reeve. In the year 1869, he was elected Warden of the United Counties, filling that important position with credit to himself and the Counties. Mr. Fields received a unanimous nomination at the hands of the Liberals of South Leeds at the last general election for the Local Legislature, but was defeated in consequence of Yonge Front and Rear being attached to Brockville Riding. During the past two years he has served as License Inspector for Brockville and South Leeds.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Henry Miller was born in Prussia Proper, and as a soldier was sent to America during the revolution, by the Prince of Hesse Cassel. At the close of the war, he removed to Canada, settling in Elizabethtown, where he married Sally Robbins, the ceremony being performed by Colonel Breakenridge, then widely known as the Duke of Leeds. Samuel Miller was born in Elizabethtown, January 11th, 1797. In 1798, he moved to the Township of Yonge, where he has since resided. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812-15, serving at Prescott and Kingston. He married in 1819, Melita Hayes, by whom he had the following children: John, Henry, Samuel, Jr., Anise, who married John Thompson; Melita, who married John Dickey; Martha, who married John Huntley; Matilda, who married William Purvis; and Sarah, unmarried. Mr. Miller has twenty-two grand children and three great grand children. Previous to the inauguration of the municipal system, he was the officer of the day at township meetings, acting under Squire Munsell. The Sandfield McDonald Administration appointed him a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Miller has been a life-long Liberal, and at his advanced age takes the deepest interest in public affairs. A sketch of John C. Miller, M. P. P., will be found in another chapter.

The Township contains eight churches, viz.: The M. E. Church at Mallorytown, a fine brick building 50x30, with tower and spire, built in 1876, at a cost of \$7,500, the Rev J. D. Bell, pastor; the C. M. Church, brick, erected for some time; the M. E. Church, Caintown, brick; the C. M. Church, Caintown, wooden, belongs to the Mallorytown and Lyn

charge; the English Church in the Third Concession, wooden; the R. C. Church, in the Rear of the Township; a small stone building in the Second Concession is the property of the Presbyterians, but is only used occasionally. The Presbyterian Church at Caintown was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$4,000; it is a brick structure. The total membership is about seventy.

GEORGE PURVIS.

Mr. Purvis was born in Toronto in 1799, his father being George Purvis, a soldier in the British army—a member of the Queen's Rangers. On the death of his father, his mother again married in the army. While a child, Mr. Purvis was taken to the posts at Niagara, Fort Malden, Mackinaw, and Montreal. In 1813, he came up the St. Lawrence in a Durham boat, the journey from Montreal occupying three weeks. At that time he was but 13 years of age. The family at once removed to the vicinity of Mallorytown, where they found the following settlers: Asa Hutchison, Jeremiah Mallory, David Mallory, Lemuel Mallory, Daniel Mallory, James Brooker, Henry Trickey, Henry Miller, Derrick Hogaboom. In the Township there also resided Billa La Rue, John McNeil, Houston Grant, Mr. Keys, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Landon.

During the war, prices became very high; flour was \$20 per barrel. At one time Mr. Purvis worked six days for six yards of cotton, and considered himself well paid. During the Mormon excitement Elder Page and a negro came to Mallorytown, and held meetings, creating great excitement, but did not secure any converts. Before the war, the mail was carried regularly from Montreal to Toronto four times a year. In 1816-7, Mr. Purvis carried the mail between Kingston and Prescott.

William Avery, a U. E. Loyalist, came to Canada at an early date from Cherry Valley, State of New York. At the time of the Revolution his father owned 900 acres of land in that State, which was confiscated by the Republicans. Mr. Avery first settled in Elizabethtown, but afterwards removed to Yonge, where James was born. James died in 1866, leaving five sons and four daughters.

The following is a summary of the assessment of the Township for 1877:

Number of persons assessed,	451.
Number of acres assessed,	31,080.
Number of acres cleared,	12,806.
Value of real property,	\$381,153.
Value of taxable income,	\$650.
Value of personal property,	\$42,230.
Amount of real and personal property,	\$425,383.
Taxes imposed by Municipality,	\$1,054.
Taxes imposed by Counties,	\$895.

THE PARISH FAMILY.

William Parish, a U. E. Loyalist, emigrated from New Hampshire, and arrived in Canada during the year 1791. He halted for some time at Chrysler's Farm, but in the same year proceeded with his wife to the Township of Yonge, where he located in the month of November, upon Lot No. 10, in the 1st Concession. According to particulars furnished by Arza Parish, he was the first man who drove a team from Jesse Lamb's place (now called the Six Mile House) to the rear of Yonge. George Bates moved into the same Township during the fall of 1791, and became a neighbor of Mr. Parish; Colonel Benoni Wiltse arrived in the spring of 1792 (this assertion is disputed.) Soon after Mr. Wiltse's arrival, his two brothers, James and Jeremiah, and a half brother, John arrived, and, in consequence, the Settlement became known as Wiltse Town. Benoni Wiltse, who settled on lot No. 11, in the 8th concession, where there was a small supply of water, built the first grist and saw mill, Paul Glassford superintending the work.

William Parish was born February 6th, 1756, and died May 29th, 1839; his wife Sally, was born July 8th, 1766, died April 5th, 1839. Their family consisted of the following children:—William, Edward; Polly, who married Philip Brown, son of Nathaniel Brown; Joel; Rachael, married William Bresee, of Bastard; Ezekiel, John and Arza.

William, Edward, and Joel served in the war of 1812. Arza is a well-known merchant and respected citizen of Farmersville.

CHAPTER XXIX

SOUTH ELMSELEY.

The Township was first settled in 1815, by Old Country emigrants and discharged soldiers, each of whom received a grant of one hundred acres of land. Nine of the first settlers are yet living (December 1878.)

Daniel Donaldson and his sons, Thomas, John, James and David, settled on Rideau Lake, above the Ferry. John Oliver settled at the Ferry, which received its name from him. Three families of MacDonalds, Donald, John and Alexander settled near Rideau Lake. Richard Ringer, a discharged soldier and John McCollum, were among the first comers. Walter Armstrong located on the lower side of the Township, near Elmsley Toll-gate. Francis Lombard settled at the Corners which bear his name. Elisha and Solomon Landon came in about 18

EDWARD F. WEEKS.

Mr. Weeks was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland; he emigrated to Canada in 1839, and settled in South Elmsley. He represented the Township in the District Council, and for several years has filled the office of Township Clerk. He was also appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1859.

The first members of the Township Council were: Elisha Landon, Hugh Flook, Robert Wood, Joseph Falkner and Walter Armstrong. Messrs. Landon, Wood and Armstrong are dead.

Lombardy received its name from a By-law passed in the Counties' Council for the establishment of fairs; the Post Office Department, however, designated the Post Office, South Elmsley. In consequence of a petition sent to the Department from the Municipal Council, the name was changed to "Lombardy."

JAMES HOURIGAN.

Mr. Hourigan was born July 25th, 1808, in the County Clare, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1828, settling first at Smith's Falls, afterwards taking up his residence in Kitley. In 1833, he removed to his present residence on Lot No. 15, of the Third Concession of South Elmsley. He married in 1842, Helen, daughter of the late George O'Rielly, who has borne him twelve children, three sons and nine daughters. Mr. Hourigan was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1856; in 1855, he was first elected Reeve and has held the position for twenty years. In the Counties' Council he has always been distinguished for his unflinching integrity.

Israel Bowen, with several sons, located near the site of the present cemetery, which was a gift from Mr. Bowen. Mrs. Bowen was the first person buried in the cemetery.

Rufus Edmunds settled in the lower part of the municipality about 1822.

A discharged soldier settled on the Lot now owned by Charles Bisnett.

James Brennan, an emigrant, settled in the First Concession previous to 1820.

William Smart, an English emigrant, drew land in the First Concession, adjoining Brennans.

Clark Nichols purchased Lot 10, in the First Concession, in 1846; he died in 1856, aged seventy-five years, leaving thirteen children. George, a son, resides in the Township; Eldad, another son, resides near Toledo.

The first hotel was kept by Charles Lombard.

The present system of municipal organization was adopted in 1855, when South Elmsley elected the following officers:—Elisha Landon, Reeve; Robert

Graham, Treasurer; Edward Chalmers, Clerk; Michael Hourigan, Assessor.

The municipal officers for 1878 are:—

Reeve: James Hourigan.

Clerk: Thomas O'Reilly.

Treasurer: Michael O'Mara.

Assessor: Peter McEwan.

Collector: John McTavish.

Councillor: Michael Doohar, Thomas Miller, Walter Hyslop, and E. Moorehouse.

The Township contains one church (English), standing on Lot No. 18, of the 2nd Concession.

The following is a summary of the assessment of the municipality for 1877:—

Number of persons assessed, 244.

Number of acres assessed, 30,150.

Number of acres cleared, 20,165.

Value of real property, \$196,118.

Value of personal property, \$26,573.

Amount of real and personal property, \$222,681.

Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$2,310.

Taxes imposed by Counties, \$750.

Expenditure for roads and bridges, \$100.

By the joint action of the Town of Perth and the Dominion Government, a substantial bridge was, a few years since, built at the Ferry, the contractors being Messrs. Koyl & Rowe.

For the past two years, a branch agricultural society has been established at Lombardy.

In 1878, the Township contained twenty-three stone residences.

The following list contains all the grants made and patents issued by the Crown up to the 31st of December, 1862:—

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ELMSTON

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	19	Thomas Freeland	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1801
2	19	Catherine McKue	All	200	Aug. 20th, 1801
3	29	Mary Treanor	All	200	Aug. 20th, 1801

CHAPTER XXX.

KITLEY.

JOHN WOODS, a United Empire Loyalist, came to Kitley at a very early date. Mr. Woods was the father of David Woods, otherwise mentioned. John died at the residence of his granddaughter, in 1856. David married a daughter of William Brown, by whom he had three children.

Major William Reed, with his sons Samuel, William, John and David, together with eight daughters, settled in the Township previous to 1800. The family was of Irish descent, and emigrated from

Georgia. They drew Lot No. 27, of the 8th, and Lot 30, of the 7th Concessions.

Oliver Church and his sons, Oliver, Joseph, and William, were American emigrants, who settled on Lot No. 28, of the 8th Concession.

Elenezer Pratt, with quite a family, located on Lot No. 35, of the 8th Concession.

James Marshall, an American emigrant, took up 100 acres of Lot No. 18, of the 8th Concession. Mr. Marshall had a family of seven sons and three daughters. Benjamin Soper settled on the same lot with Mr. Marshall.

Philip Shook settled on Lot No. 17, of the 8th Concession. His family was composed of three sons and three daughters.

Uriah Stone settled on Lot No. 15, of the 8th Concession; he left two sons and two daughters.

Timothy Soper and John Vaughn occupied Lot No. 16, in the 8th Concession; Daniel Levingston settled on Lot 29, and Nicholas Haskins on Lot 30, of the same concession.

Dr. Green, an American, took up Lot No. 26, of the 9th Concession, now owned by Richard Holmes, Esq.; James and Benjamin Kilborn settled on Lot 30; Jesse Knot occupied Lot 25; L. Ireland, Lot 22; Benjamin Lyman, Lot 21; Edward Soper, Lot 20; B. Lyman, Lot 19.

John Arnold settled on Lot No. 25, of the 10th Concession, Isaac Simpson occupying a part of the same lot. Isaac Lamb lived on Lot No. 24; David Houghton and another settler, Lots 27 and 30.

David Levingston, who settled on Lot No. 26, of the 6th Concession, left four sons and five daughters. Benjamin Nichols drew Lot No. 24, and William Dunbar on Lot No. 27, of the 6th Concession. An Irish emigrant named Carpenter was a neighbor to Dunbar.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

The late Robert Johnston was born in Ireland, and came to Canada in 1822, settling on Lot No. 23, in the 10th Concession of Kitley. Mr. Johnston married Elizabeth Love, by whom he had the following children: William, Mary; Eliza, who married George Steen; and Jonathan, who resides at Bell's Crossing.

William Johnston was born November 8th, 1818, and in 1844 married Eliza Latimer, of Lansdowne. His family consists of the following children: Amelia married Robert Powell, of Rock Spring; Margaret Ann; Mary Elizabeth married George C. Howe, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, Mr. Howe being an extensive speculator in coal oil lands; Anna, Ida, Henry, Lucy, Francis Albert and David Latimer. Mr. Johnston's farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres.

Several other Irish Emigrants occupied lots in the Seventh Concession. The first five Concessions were not settled until a later period.

William W. Brown was born in 1775, in New Brunswick, from which Province he removed to Elizabethtown in 1808, locating in Kitley in 1809, on Lot 22, of the 6th Concession. Mr. Brown died in 1831, aged fifty-six years. His wife was Betsy, daughter of Jonah Allan. Mr. Brown left eight sons and two daughters. Hezekiah, a son, was born in 1806, and resides in the municipality.

Abel Kilborn was born in 1776, emigrating from Vermont to Canada about 1795, settling in Bastard. He married Polly Smith, of Elizabethtown. Mr. Kilborn died in 1853, aged seventy-seven years, leaving eight children. Remington Kilborn, who was born in 1803, resides on a farm near the mills.

Lorenzo Frayn was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1787, and settled in Kitley in 1817. He had a family of ten children, only two of whom reside in Kitley; Henry occupies the homestead; Saunders owns an adjacent farm. Lorenzo Frayn resides with his son Henry, and is in the 92nd year of his age, his wife being in her 82nd year.

HIRAM MCCREA.

Colonel Hiram McCrea, was born, July 2nd, 1807, in Montague, his father, Edward McCrea, being a U. E. Loyalist, from the vicinity of Albany. Colonel McCrea removed to Kitley in 1837, and has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. He was first elected Reeve in 1858, a position which he has held ever since. In 1853, he was appointed a magistrate, and from the date of his appointment he has proved one of the most efficient Justices of the Peace in the United Counties. He was the first Clerk of the Court for the Seventh Division of Leeds, and continues to hold the office. For several years he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Battalion of Leeds Militia, and, on the reorganization of the force in 1862, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel of the force for North Leeds. In 1831, he married a daughter of the late E. Wyatt, of Kitley, by whom he had seven children. Colonel McCrea has always taken a prominent part in county matters, occupying the post of Warden several years.

The first settler at Frankville was L. M. Soper, who drew the lot on which the village now stands. When he first located, he was compelled to carry in on his back the potatoes required for seed. For many years it was customary to carry the grain to be ground to Marshall's Creek; from that point it was taken in canoes to Merrickville.

The next settler in that vicinity was David Woods, who located on the lot now owned by Rainey Loueks. Mr. Soper and Mr. Woods cultivated the soil with a yoke of steers, which they owned in common.

Timothy Soper came into the Township about five years after. He drew the land now occupied by Ezra Ireland. For a long time Mr. Soper acted as a general agent for the settlers, in bringing in supplies, doing the milling, etc. Upon one occasion he had taken a grist to Merrickville for Thomas Connor. Returning with it in the night, he left it beside the main road, at a point where the path leading to Mr. Connor's house diverged. Having a piece of chalk in his pocket, he wrote upon the sack:—

"Here I lie upon my back,
My name it is an Irish sack;
Touch me not, upon your honor,
For I belong to Tommy Connor."

There are six churches in the municipality; a C. M. Church, an M. E. Church and a Presbyterian Church at Toledo; a Roman Catholic Church at Bellamy's Mill; an Episcopal and C. M. Church at Frankville.

A Township Hall, stone, was erected at Toledo in 1856, at a cost of \$2,000.

The Municipal Officers for 1877, were as follows:

Hiram McCrea, Reeve.
N. H. Beecher, Deputy Reeve.
Abraham Coad, Treasurer.
Samuel Connor, Clerk.
Samuel Hornick, Assessor.
John Edgar, Assessor.
Joseph Coad, William Davis, James Drummond, Councillors.

The following is a summary of the assessment of the Township for 1877:—

Number of persons assessed, 646.
Number of acres assessed, 48,943.
Number of acres cleared, 27,773.
Value of real property, \$533,990.
Value of taxable income, \$1,000.
Value of personal property, \$60,450.
Amount of real and personal property, \$594,440.
Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$1,814.
Taxes imposed by Counties, \$1,769.

The following table contains a list of all the Patents granted by the Crown up to the 31st of December, 1802:—

TOWNSHIP OF KITLEY

TOWNSHIP OF KITLEY (Continued)

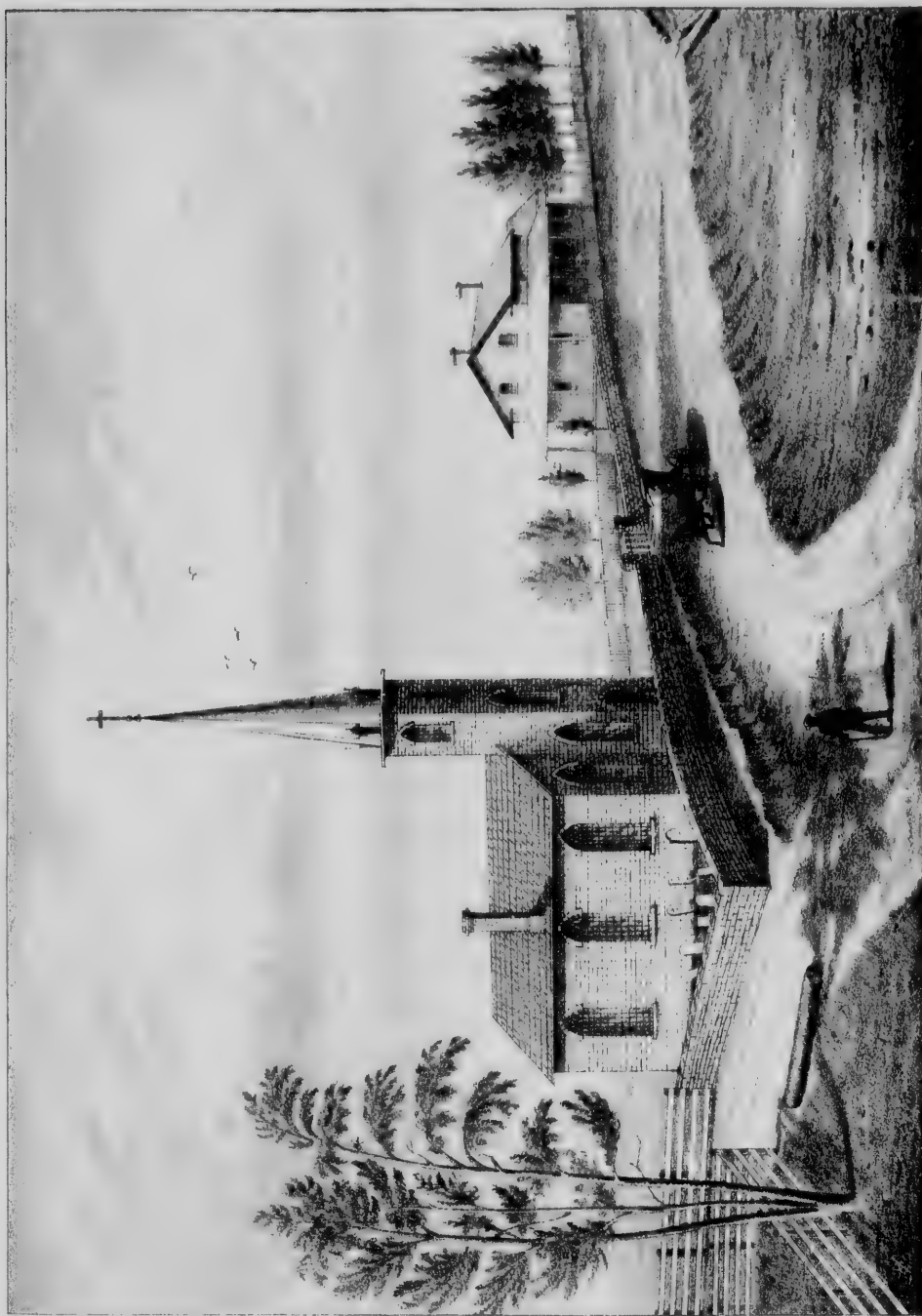
Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Date of Patent.
5	Isaac McCreedy	All	200 May 17th, 1802	12	David McCreedy	All	200 Aug. 10th, 1801
6	Elizabeth Beach	All	200 June 10th, 1801	13	Bendley Buell	W 3-4	150 Aug. 10th, 1801
7				14-15	Louis Buell	All	100 June 10th, 1801
8				17	Duncan Livingston	All	200 May 17th, 1802
9	Alexander Campbell	A 1	June 10th, 1801	22	Joseph Blancher	All	200 May 17th, 1802
10				25	Phoebe Pratt	All	200 July 10th, 1801
11				27	William Read	All	200 June 10th, 1801
12				29	Benjamin Russell	All	200 May 17th, 1802
13	Margaret White	A 1	100 June 1st, 1802	30	Nicholas Haskins	All	200 Aug. 10th, 1801
14	Margaret Pratt	A 1	100 May 17th, 1802	31	Maria Rose	All	200 Nov. 25th, 1802
15	Margaret White	A 1	100 June 1st, 1802	6	Margaret Russell	All	200 May 20th, 1801
16	Hazelton Spencer	A 1	100 June 10th, 1801	7	Archibald McNeill	S 1-2	100 June 10th, 1801
17	Hazelton Spencer	A 1	June 10th, 1801	7	David Kilborn, Sr.	N 1-2	100 June 10th, 1801
18	William Waters	A 1	200 Sept. 1st, 1800	8	Elizabeth McNeill	All	200 June 10th, 1801
19	Sarah Johns	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801	10	Christina Hossock	All	200 June 10th, 1801
20	Laviniah Garland	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801	11	Benjamin Kilburn	All	200 May 17th, 1802
21	John Fergus	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802	12	Mary Donavan	All	200 May 17th, 1802
22	Samuel Gray	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802	13	Simon Livingston	All	200 Aug. 28th, 1801
23	Hannah Hagenbush	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802	21	Levi Soper	All	200 Dec. 2nd, 1802
24	George Clark	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802	10	Angus Grant, Jr.	All	200 Nov. 25th, 1802
25	Alexander Campbell	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801	6	Eleazer Fairchild	All	400 May 17th, 1802
26	Elizabeth M. Scott	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802	9	John McLean	All	200 May 17th, 1802
27	William Woodcock	A 1	100 June 1st, 1802	11-12	Mary Donavan	All	100 May 17th, 1802
28	Hugh Munro, Jr.	A 1	200 May 10th, 1801	13	Phoebe McNeely	All	200 June 10th, 1801
29	Peter Snyder	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802	17-18	John Cumming	All	400 April 30th, 1799
30	John Cumming	A 1	200 April 3th, 1799	19	Margaret Fero	All	200 May 17th, 1802
31	Hazelton Spencer	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801	20	Hannah Carlew	All	200 May 17th, 1802
32	Hazelton Spencer	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801	22	Solomon How	All	200 May 17th, 1802
33				25	Henry French	All	200 Aug. 10th, 1801
34	William Waters	A 1	200 Sept. 1st, 1800	29	Asa Benjamin	All	200 May 17th, 1802
35							
36	David Livingston	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
37	Mary Beach	S 1-2	100 May 17th, 1802				
38	David Cusson	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
39	Abba Pomeroy	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
40	Hazelton Spencer	A 1	100 June 10th, 1801				
41							
42	Hon. Wm. D. Power	A 1	200 Dec. 1st, 1797				
43							
44	Hazelton Spencer	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
45	John Kanan	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
46	James E. Campbell	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
47	Charles E. Kanan	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
48	Isaac Russell	S 1-2	100 May 17th, 1802				
49	Mary Beach	S 1-2	100 May 17th, 1802				
50	Timothy Nettleton	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
51	Rachel Wiley	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
52	Amos Knapp	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
53	John Black	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
54	Robert M. F.	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
55	Rebecca McLean	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
56	Robert McLean	S 1-2	200 May 17th, 1802				
57	Henry McLean	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
58	Hon. Wm. D. Power	A 1	200 Dec. 1st, 1797				
59	Lewis Grant	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
60	Sarah Crowder	S 1-2	100 May 17th, 1802				
61	James Campbell	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
62	John Cumming	A 1	200 April 3th, 1799				
63	William Kilborn	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
64	Archibald	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
65							
66	Hon. Wm. D. Power	A 1	200 Dec. 1st, 1797				
67							
68	John Ferguson	A 1	200 Nov. 25th, 1802				
69	Abner E. Lorrain	A 1	100 Aug. 10th, 1801				
70	Solomon Jones	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
71	Annah Spencer	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
72	Mary Cumming	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
73	John Snyder	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
74	Alexander Livingston	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
75	David Livingston	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
76	Jacob Hewitt, Sr.	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
77	Amos A. Jones, Sr.	A 1	100 May 17th, 1802				
78	James French	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
79	John Stevens	A 1	200 June 1st, 1802				
80	William F.	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
81	Hannah Kilborn	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				
82	Charles H.	A 1	200 May 17th, 1802				
83	James H.	A 1	200 June 10th, 1801				

The Methodist Society at Toledo was organized at an early date. Services were held in the year 1818, by the Venerable Ezra Healey, in a log school house standing on the place now owned by Mr. Alexander McClure. The first society only numbered four families: Duncan Livingston, Jonathan Lyman, Horace Tupper and Ephraim Koyl. The first church was built about forty years since by the late Alexander McLean and George Marshall, the latter gentleman being now in his 76th year.

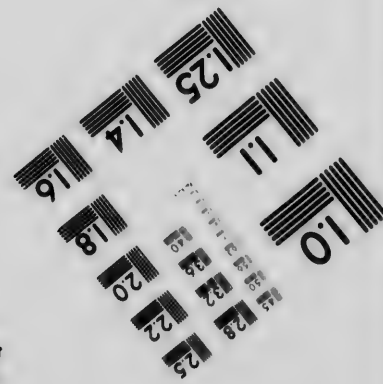
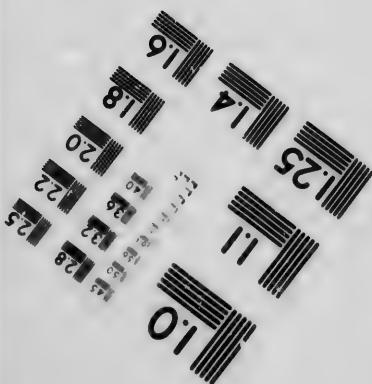
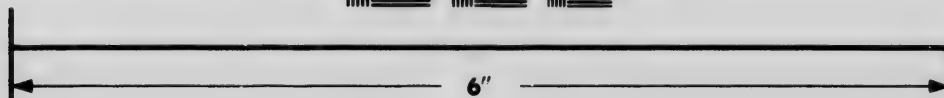
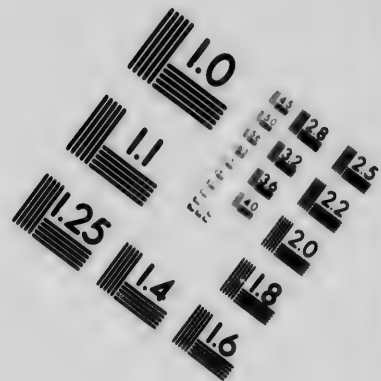
For several years the Presbyterians of Kitley assembled for worship in a private house at New Blise. The society was organized in 1843, through the efforts of the Rev. Joseph Anderson, of South Gower. The following elders were chosen: James Edgar, James Bell, Sr., John Boyd, Sr., David Kirk, John Hunter and Charles Ross.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, KITLEY.

This church is one of the oldest in the diocese, having been built nearly fifty years. It was erected when the Honorable and Right Reverend Doctor McDonnell was Bishop of Upper Canada. The early Irish settlers, who have always been ready to contribute generously for the support of the church, came forward and responded to the call, which was made, and provided the means required. In very early times it was attended by members of the church who resided in Prescott and Brockville. The Revd. Father O'Reilly was the first priest who resided in Kitley; he was succeeded by the Revd. Father O'Connell (now of Richmond, Ottawa



R. C. CHURCH AND PRIEST'S RESIDENCE, KITLEY.

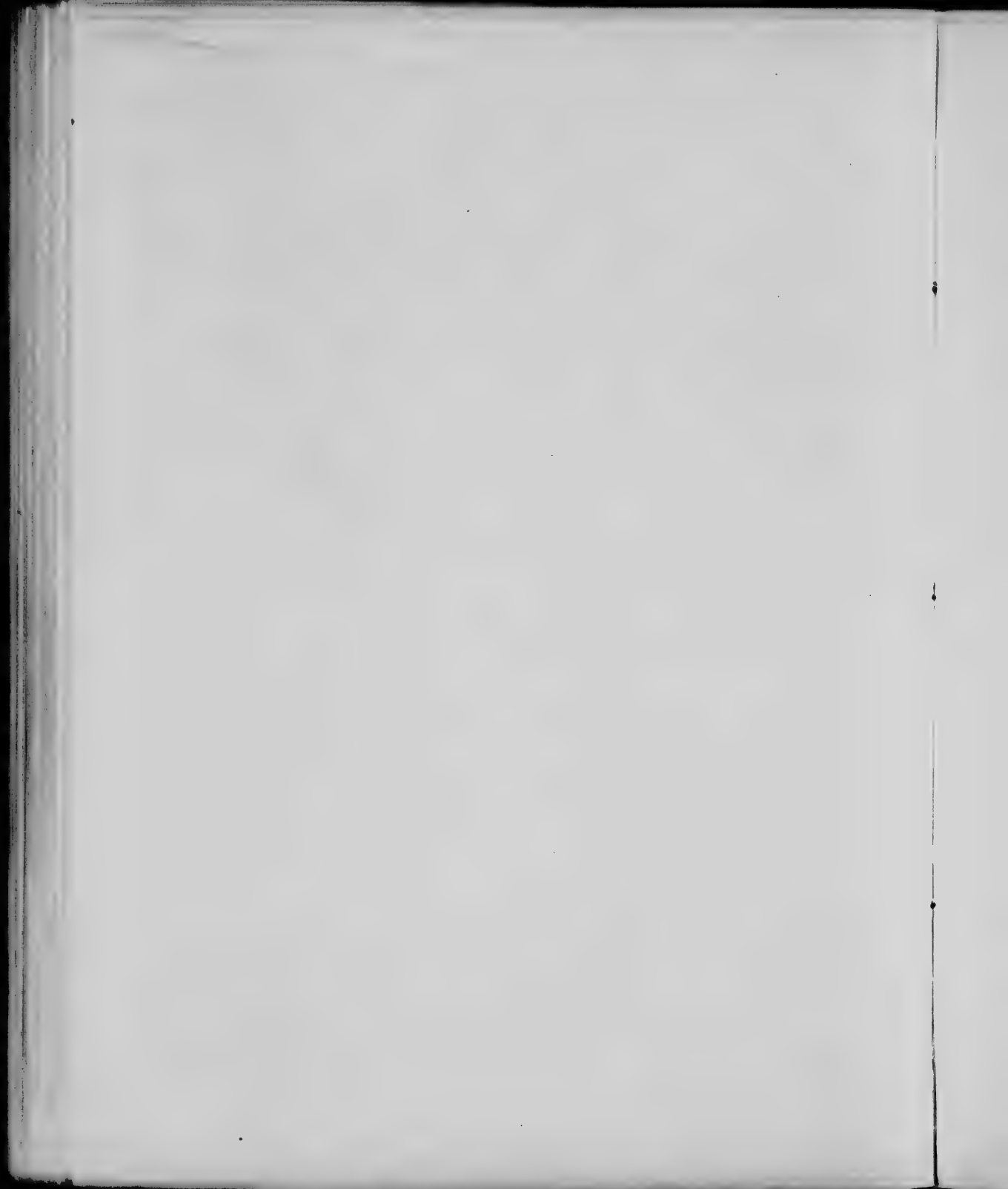


Photographic Sciences Corporation

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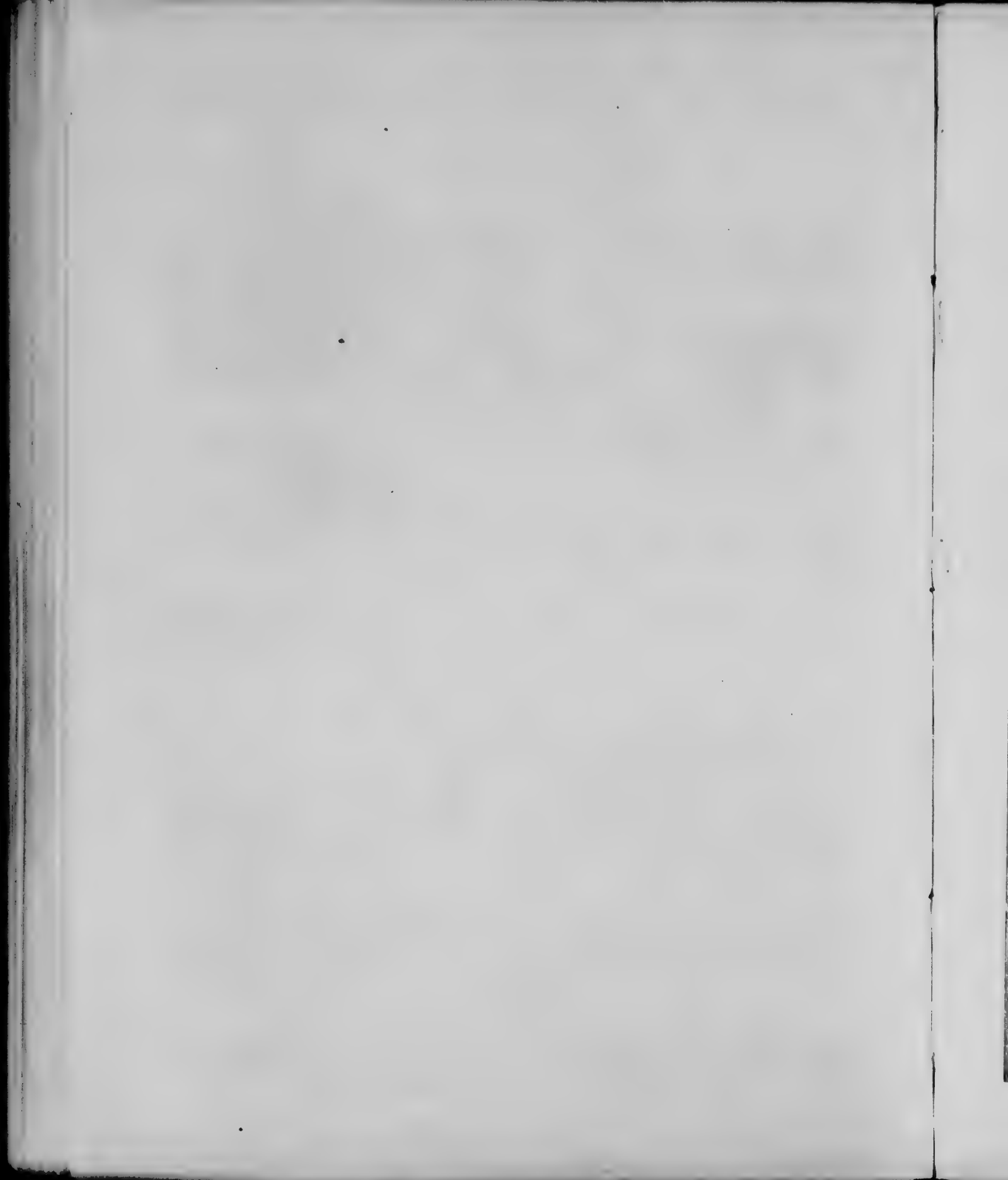


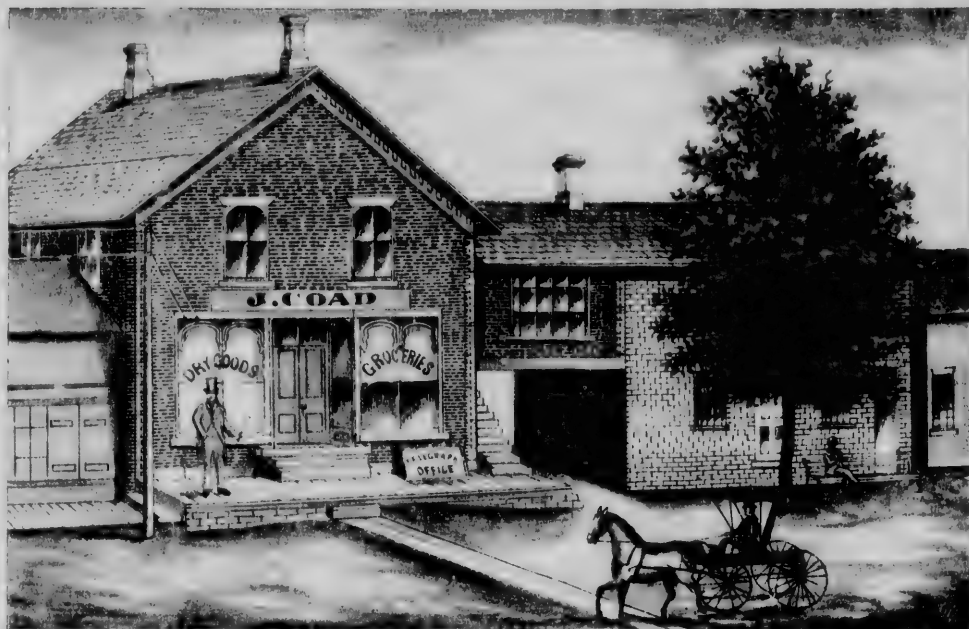


HUNT'S HOTEL, FRANKVILLE. JAMES HUNT, PROP. Painted by Wm. H. Wood & Son, N.Y.

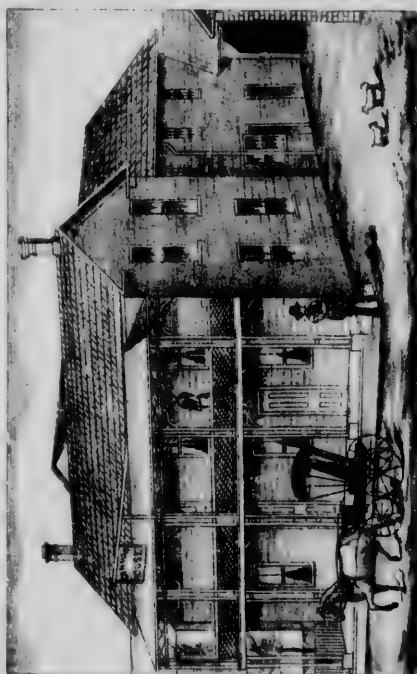


RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL EDGAR, TOLEDO.





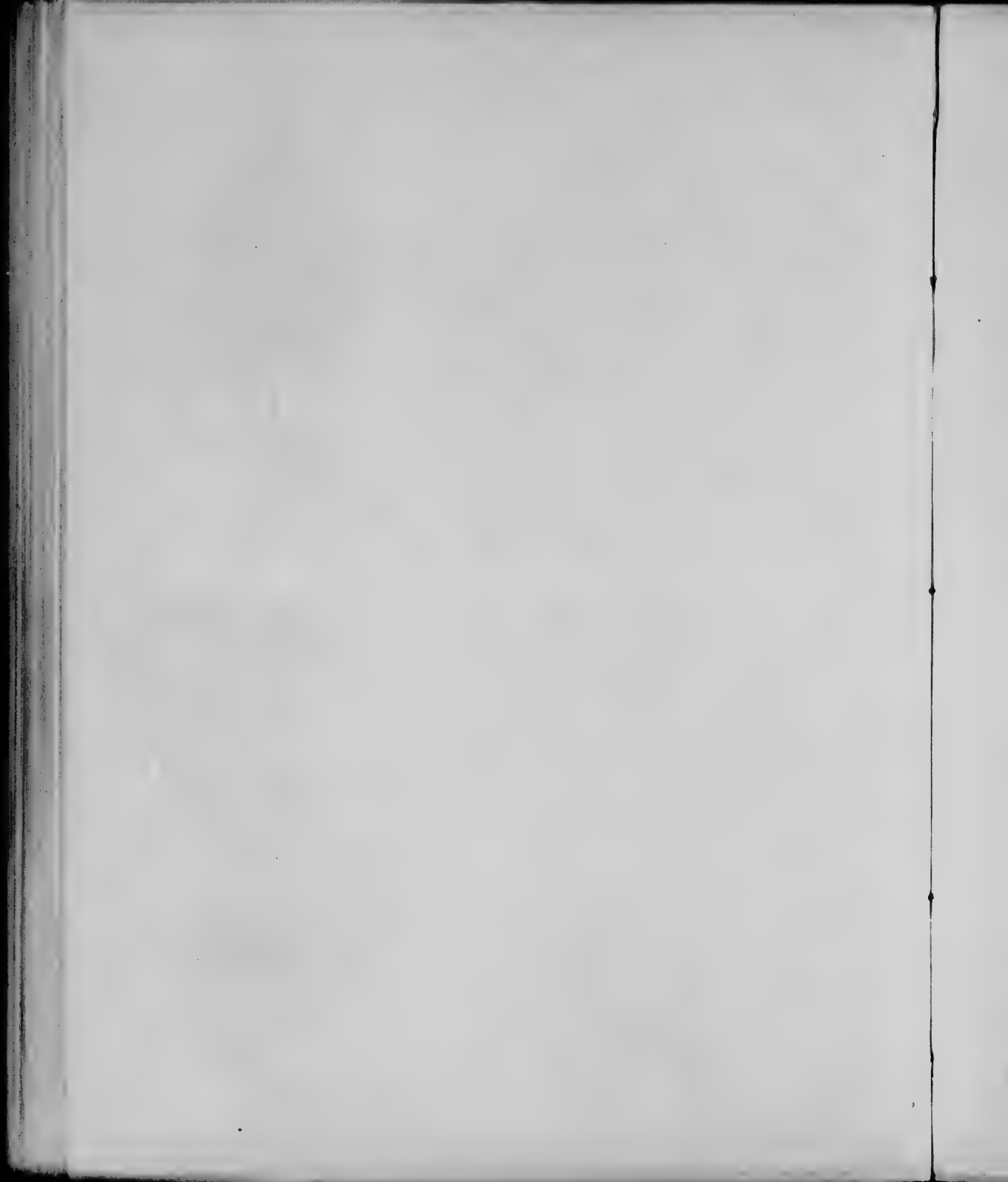
STORE OF J COAD, FRANKVILLE.

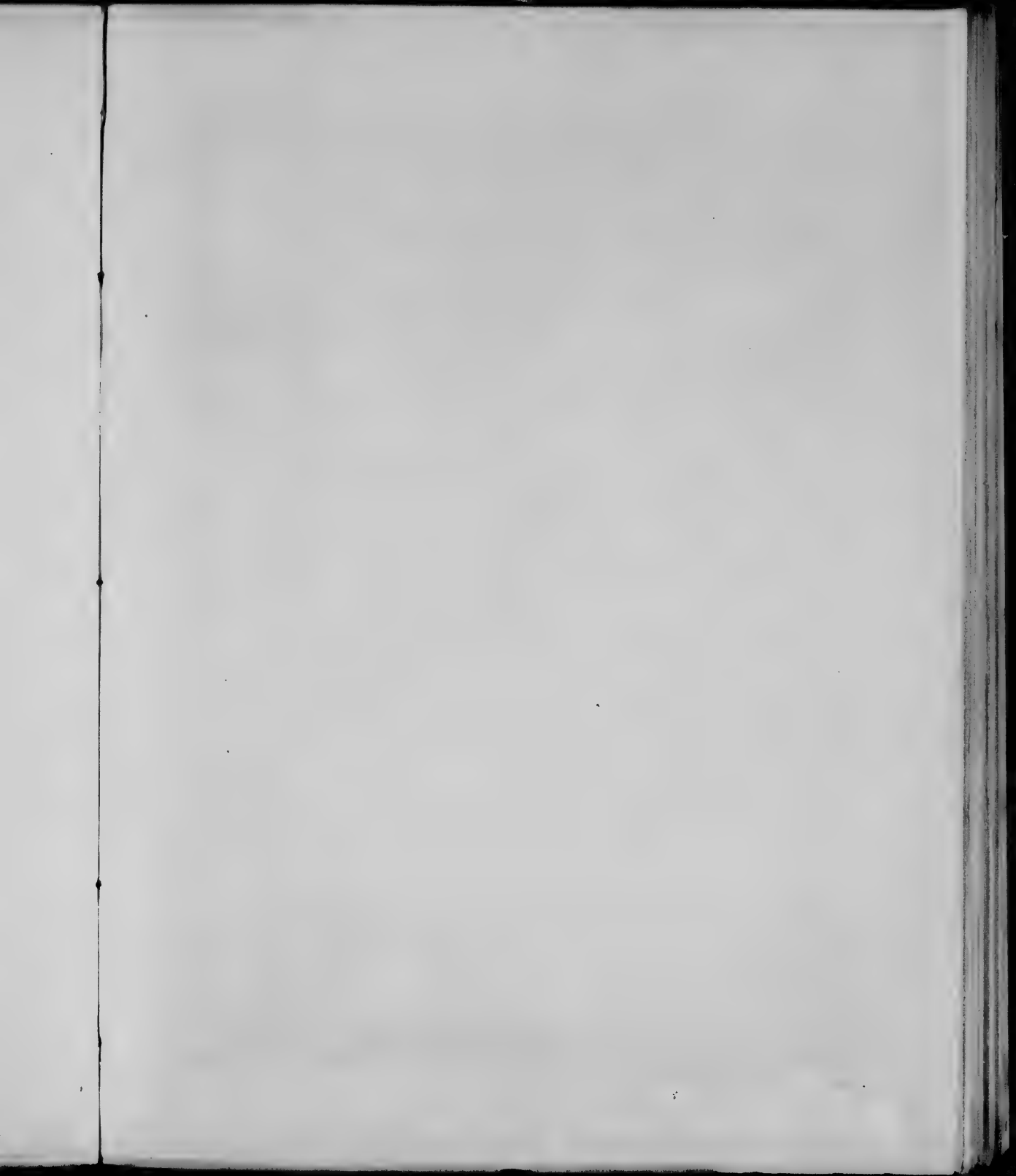


CONNOR HOUSE, FRANKVILLE, S. CONNOR, PROP.



RESIDENCE OF DR. PRESTON, NEWBORO.







RESIDENCE & MILLS OF CHAUNCEY BELLAMY, KITLEY.

Diocese.) Next came the Revd. Father Lynch, now Parish Priest of Peterborough. The present incumbent is the Revd. Father Kielty, a native of Prescott.

Since Father Kielty took charge of the parish he has been untiring in his efforts to improve the church, not only in a spiritual but also in a material manner. The original building was a substantial stone structure. During the past season Mr. James Gallena, of Brockville, was engaged to erect a massive tower, surmounted by a beautiful spire and cross, and well has he accomplished his task. The venerable church has thrown off the rust of years and taken a new lease of life. Admirably situated, it presents a neat and tasteful appearance and is deservedly admired. A beautiful marble slab, a present from the Merrickville Church, is inserted in the tower, and bears the inscription: "DEO VERO," (to the true God.)

Among the manufacturing industries of the Township is a factory, established by B. F. Stewart, for building carriage wheels under the terms of a patent process of which Mr. Stewart is the inventor.

JAMES HUNT.

James Hunt is the son of Absalom, who married Maria Warren. James was born in 1850; he learned the carriage making business from his father, which he has conducted with success in Frankville and Toledo. Mr. Hunt married in 1872, Margaret, daughter of Richard Johnston, Elizabethtown. A few years since he purchased the residence of the late Captain Brennan; it being destroyed by fire, he erected an elegant brick structure (shown in the illustration) for hotel purposes. He also continues the carriage business in Frankville.

THE CONNOR FAMILY, AND SAMUEL CONNOR.

William Connor came from the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the year 1821, and settled on the 8th Concession of Kitley, from which place he removed to the farm he now occupies, near the village of Frankville. He married, about the year 1830, Ellen Horton, by whom he had the following children.—Robert, residing in Brockville; Samuel; William, who died in 1850; Margaret married Alexander Morrison; Philip died in 1877; Ann married Robert Jelly; and Thomas.

Samuel Connor was born in 1837, on the old homestead. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Wellington Lewis, to learn the trade of shoemaker. After a service of three years, he removed to Frankville; then visited the Western States, but returned to Frankville, where he opened a shoe shop in

connection with a tannery, and continued the same about twelve years. In 1870, he built a large hotel, engaging also in the manufacture of cheese. Disposing of his hotel in 1876, he purchased the Robinson House, which he has refitted in the most substantial manner for the accommodation of his old friends.

In 1863, Mr. Connor married Charlotte Burnett, of Elizabethtown; and in 1868, he was appointed Township Clerk, a position which he yet fills.

SAMUEL EDGAR.

The subject of this sketch was born in the year 1837, in the Township of Kitley. He is the youngest son of James Edgar, who was born in the year 1791, in the County of Down, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1821, settling in the Township of Kitley in 1825, where he resided until his death on the 26th of January, 1870. He was among the first settlers of the Township, and one of the oldest Justices of the Peace. He was a member of the Municipal Council for eleven years, during which time he was four times returned a member of the Counties' Council. Mr. Edgar held the office of Lieutenant in the Militia until too old for service, and was also one of the oldest Freemasons in the Counties, having obtained fifteen degrees in the Order. He was the only son of James Edgar, who was born in Montgomery, England.

N. H. BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher was born in the State of New York in 1839. When seventeen years of age he came to Canada, entering the employment of Robert Fitzsimmons, Esq., with whom he acquired a thorough knowledge of the grocery business. In 1863, he opened a general store in Toledo, where he has since resided. Taking a deep interest in public affairs, Mr. Beecher entered the Municipal Council, serving seven years, five of which he has been chosen as Deputy Reeve. His course in the Counties' Council has been unvaryingly in the direction of economy and retrenchment, coupled with liberality in making grants for improvements absolutely required. At the last general election he was freely spoken of as the Liberal Candidate for the House of Commons, North Leeds.

CHANCY BELLAMY.

The subject of this sketch was born at Elbe (Dickens) in 1818. He is the son of Chancy H. Bellamy, who was one of the early settlers of Yonge. In 1843, Mr. Bellamy married a daughter of James Bates, and in 1855 he purchased the property shown in illustration. Naturally of a sanguine disposition, his energy and perseverance have been the means of building up an extensive

business at the Kitley Mills. Mr. Bellamy is descended from United Empire Loyalist stock, his progenitors being the founders of North Augusta, and among the best business men of the United Counties.

[For sketch of the Bellamy family see another chapter.]

CHAPTER XXXI.

BASTARD.

THE following table contains a list of all the patents for land granted by the Crown up to the 1st of November, 1820:—

TOWNSHIP OF BASTARD.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	1	Allan McDonnell.....	All	127	May 17th, 1802
3	3	Amelia Jones.....	All	100	April 3rd, 1817
7	7	John Blacker.....	All	100	June 10th, 1801
8	8	Amos Knapp.....	All	100	May 20th, 1801
8	8	Margaret Spencer.....	All	100	Nov. 25th, 1802
10	10	Amos Knapp.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
11-12	11-12	Charity Nettleton.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
23-24	23-24	Basil Rorison.....	All	600	June 30th, 1801
25-26	25-26	Thomas St. erwood.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
28	28	William Elliott.....	All	126	Mar. 29th, 1806
1	1	Thomas Wood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
2	2	William Johnson.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
2	2	William Johnson.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
4	4	Thomas Peters.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
7	7	Hazelton Spencer.....	N 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
7	7	Margaret Spencer.....	S 1-2	100	Nov. 25th, 1802
9	9	Federica Meyers.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
17	17	William Read.....	All	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
18	18	Basil Rorison.....	All		June 30th, 1801
19	19	Philip Dowcott.....	N 1-2	100	June 20th, 1820
23	23	Basil Rorison.....	All	600	June 30th, 1801
25	25	Thomas Bright.....	E 1-2	100	May 12th, 1820
29	29	Allan Paterson.....	All	200	July 8th, 1799
3	3	Allan McDonnell.....	S 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
4	4	Thomas Wood.....	N 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
5	5	Tiney Sharpe.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
6	6	William Johnson.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
7	7	Sarah Howard.....	All	200	Aug. 17th, 1802
10-11	10-11	William Johnson.....	All	400	Aug. 10th, 1801
14	14	John Minor.....	Ft 1-2	100	April 10th, 1820
15	15	Solomon Jones.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
18	18	Basil Rorison.....	All	600	June 30th, 1801
20	20	Harvey Mitchell.....	N 1-2	100	May 20th, 1820
23	23	William Pitt.....	E 1-2	100	June 20th, 1820
23-24	23-24	Cornelia Paterson.....	All	400	July 8th, 1799
25-26	25-26	Allan Paterson.....	All	400	July 8th, 1799
26	26	John Wiltsey.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
28	28	Allan Paterson.....	All	200	July 8th, 1799
29	29	Joseph Mott.....	E 1-2	100	April 15th, 1820
4	4	Lewis Grant.....	All	200	July 8th, 1799
1	1	Daniel Perry.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
3	3	James Morris.....	N 1-2	100	May 20th, 1801
4	4	Alex. McLaren.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
6	6	William Johnson.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
7	7	Ruth Lent.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
8	8	John Thorp.....	N 1-2	100	June 1st, 1820
9	9	Elijah Hough.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
17	17	Joshua Williams.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
18	18	Lanah Stevens.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801

TOWNSHIP OF BASTARD (Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
19	19	Ronald McGilles.....	S 1-2	100	June 23rd, 1809
23	23	Polly Watson.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
23	23	Zephania DeWitt.....	Ft 1-2	100	April 7th, 1820
23	23	James McNice.....	S 1-2	100	May 10th, 1820
28	28	William Pitt.....	E 1-2	100	June 20th, 1820
39	39	Isaac Lamb, Jr.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
5	5	Archibald McLaren.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
7-8	7-8	Robert Clark.....	All	400	June 30th, 1801
10	10	John Blacker.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
12-13	12-13	Adiel Sherwood.....	All	400	Aug. 10th, 1801
15	15	Rachael Wright.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
18	18	Eather Mott.....	All	200	Nov. 26th, 1818
19	19	William Sly.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
21	21	Edward Soper.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
24	24	Mary Fish.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
25	25	Diadama Haskins.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
26	26	Any Stevens.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
39	39	Thomas McCord.....	Ft 1-2	100	April 11th, 1820
39	39	Matthew Gould.....	S 1-2	100	May 16th, 1820
4	4	Samuel McNish.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
7	7	Mary Brown.....	All	200	Feb. 27th, 1808
7	7	Daniel Stevens.....	All	200	Jan. 9th, 1805
11	11	Henry Stevens.....	All	200	July 5th, 1809
12	12	Elias Chamberlain.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
13	13	Any Chipman.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
14	14	Daniel Adams.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
15	15	Galeb Swenson, Jr.....	All	200	Feb. 20th, 1812
17	17	Richard S. Adams.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
18	18	Bethuel Brouth.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
19	19	Sarah Buck.....	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1809
20	20	Timothy W. Goodhall.....	All	200	Mar. 10th, 1807
21	21	David Edmonds.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
22	22	Joseph Edmonds.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
25	25	John Endicott.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
27	27	John Endicott.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
39	39	Polly Sipes.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
7	7	William Read.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
4	4	John Coir.....	Ft 1-2	100	April 7th, 1820
6	6	David Lee.....	All	200	Feb. 4th, 1809
7	7	Reuben Vail.....	All	200	Dec. 20th, 1801
8	8	Even Roy, Sr.....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1811
11	11	Abel Stevens, Jr.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
12	12	Lydia Stevens.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
13	13	Lehiel Smith.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
14	14	Gideon Sheldon.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
15	15	Richard Day.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
16	16	Unice Haskins.....	All	200	Feb. 7th, 1810
18	18	Solomon Story.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
19	19	Marian Stevens.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
20	20	Peter Howard.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
21	21	Peter Hreser.....	All	200	April 3rd, 1817
23	23	Alfred Stevens.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
24	24	Solomon Jones.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
29	29	Thomas McCord.....	E 1-2	100	April 11th, 1820
8	8	Daniel Phillips.....	All	200	Aug. 27th, 1810
2	2	Betty Stevens.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
8	8	John Wilks.....	Ft 1-2	100	April 14th, 1820
9	9	Timothy Smith.....	All	200	July 5th, 1820
12	12	William Day.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
13	13	William Titus.....	All	200	Aug. 6th, 1819
14	14	Jeremiah Day.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
15	15	Truman Hicock.....	All	200	Nov. 24th, 1815
17	17	Nancy Day.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1804
18	18	Dennis Burges.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
20	20	Stephen Howard.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
22	22	Truman Hicock.....	All	200	May 29th, 1815
27	27	William Read.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
39	39	Archibald K. Farum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
9	9	Moses Stevens.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
2	2	Roger Stevens.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
3	3	Lehiel Mitchell.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
4	4	Darius Crippen.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
5	5	William Stevens.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
6	6	Elihu Stephens.....	All	200	Aug. 29th, 1801
7	7	William Livingston.....	All	200	Nov. 17th, 1808
9	9	Enoch Huntley.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
10	10	Elihu Stevens.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
11	11	Sarah Stevens.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
14	14	Robert Lippincott.....	Ft 1-2	100	May 17th, 1820
16	16	Jeremiah Day.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
18	18	Albert Day.....	All	200	Nov. 14th, 1803
19	19	Benedict McCollum.....	All	100	May 17th, 1802
20	20	Benedict McCollum.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
20	20	Amelia Jones.....	W 1-2	100	April 3rd, 1817

TOWNSHIP OF BASTARD (Continued.)

Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
21	John Farnum	All	117	May 17th, 1803
22	Abel Stevens, Sr.	All	200	May 17th, 1802
23				
24	Abel Stevens.	All	400	June 30th, 1801
25				
26	James Henderson.	S Pt	100	Nov. 17th, 1803
10 1	Moses Rose.	All	200	Nov. 1st, 1820
6	Jane Wiltse.	All	200	Aug. 20th, 1808
7	Samuel Sheldon.	All	200	June 30th, 1801
8	Uriah Stevens.	All	200	May 17th, 1802
10	Abel Stevens, Sr.	All	200	May 17th, 1802
11-12	Abel Stevens.	All	300	June 30th, 1801
13	Daniel Patterson.	All	200	April 7th, 1817
17	David Henderson.	S Pt	100	May 20th, 1801
19-20	William Jones.	All	300	April 3rd, 1817
22	Nicholas Mattice.	All	194	June 22nd, 1812
23	Isaac Stevens.	All	300	May 17th, 1802
24	Jabez Eaton.	All	200	Dec. 14th, 1816
25	David Henderson.	A ¹	200	May 20th, 1801
30	James Henderson.	N Pt	100	Nov. 17th, 1803

The settlement of the Township of Bastard was entrusted to Elder Abel Stevens, by the Governor. For some time Elder Stevens met with almost insuperable difficulties, doing the work of clearing with his own hands. When the task was assigned to him, he started from Little York on foot, without provisions, depending upon his gun for a supply of food. Arriving at Brockville, he took a rest and then proceeded to Wiltse-Town, in Yonge, where he established his headquarters with the late William Parish. Securing a supply of provisions and an axe, he started for the new township. Having the privilege of taking any lot, he concluded, after making an examination, to settle in Plum Hollow, where he made the first clearing, but the original farm was soon after given to some of his old neighbors from Vermont. It is related of the Elder that upon several occasions, after his sons had made a small clearing, he caused them to make a gift of the place to parties who wished to locate. Plum Hollow soon became a small settlement, the nearest neighbors residing in Wiltse-Town. After Benoni Wiltse built his mill in Yonge, Betsey Stevens, a girl of sixteen, took a bag of corn before her on a horse and started for the mill, by a blazed path through the woods. She was compelled to wait until twelve o'clock at night before the corn was ground, when she started back on her lonely ride; ere she had proceeded far, a pack of wolves took up the trail and came on in hot pursuit, gnashing their teeth and making the forest hideous with their cries. The brave girl pressed forward, her horse on the gallop, though upon several occasions the wolves were so near at hand that she could see their eyes gleam in the darkness. It was a ride for life, but Betsey Stevens was a daughter worthy of a Canadian pioneer, and ere the clock chimed another hour, rode up to her father's door, not only safe herself but with the bag

of meal with which she had set out. The son of Elder Stevens (Abel) was with his father an elder of the Baptist Church.

Among the early settlers of the Township were Arvin, Sheldon, Lyman and Ichabod Stoddard; Ami and Barnabas Chipman; Truman and Lyman Beach.

The Township Clerk has in his possession an interesting book of record, which dates back to 1800. At that time any settler who wished to do so, was permitted to write in the book facts bearing upon the public interest. Part of the work was devoted to family records, another portion being set apart for the registration of sheep marks. We give an example:—

"Arvin Stoddard, your mark is two slits in the right ear."

At one time the Township annual meeting passed a resolution for the purpose of abolishing "horse racing" by making the penalty not less than one pound or more than fifteen

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL FOR 1851.

Philo Hicock, Thomas Rodgers, S. S. Scovil, Matthew Denny and Alexander Elliott.

The following is a summary of the assessment of Bastard and Burgess for the year 1877:—

Number of persons assessed, 957
 Number of acres assessed, 46,745.
 Number of acres cleared, 31,400.
 Value of real property, \$806,775.
 Value of personal property, \$40,065.
 Amount of real and personal property, \$846,840.
 Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$5,350.
 Taxes imposed by Counties, \$2,144.
 Expenditure for roads and bridges, \$291.

Although the Township was originally settled by United Empire Loyalists, principally from Vermont and Connecticut, a large number of Irish Emigrants in a few years came in, taking possession principally of the northern and eastern parts of the Township. In 1837, a number of Mormon missionaries entered the municipality and held meetings, at which they secured a great many converts. The converts were drawn from two classes. First, U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, who had become disgusted with the government of the country. Second, ignorant and poor people who were led to believe that they would better their condition by becoming followers of Joe Smith.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers were:—

Elder Nichols (Baptist), settled near Beverly Lake, Beverly (Delta), named after John Beverly Robinson, who presented the English Church with a very fine

bell (still in use in the church.) Elder Nichols was the father of Clark, Sheldon, Hiram and David Nichols.

Barnabas Chipman settled on the farm now owned by Moses Stevens; Barnabas was the father of Abner Chipman.

Orin Lillie came from Vermont and settled on the side line, near the residence of the late Arvin Stoddard.

James Lillie settled in South Crosby, near Elgin.

Ezra Lillie settled in Plum Hollow.

Turner Lillie settled on the farm now owned by John Moran. Turner taught the first school in that section of the Township. He afterwards removed to the vicinity of Lyn, where he died.

Clark Nichols settled on the farm now owned by Henry Abel, from which place he removed to South Elmsley.

The father of the late Lyman Abel, came from Connecticut and settled in Plum Hollow.

Arvin Stoddard and one of his brothers walked most of the journey from Connecticut and settled at Arvin's residence.

Thomas Knowlton, the progenitor of the Knowlton family in the municipality, settled near the middle of the town.

Adam Shook, a very early settler, it is said had the choice of nearly the entire Township. He chose the farm now occupied by his descendant, Torrence Shook.

The Chapin's family settled in Plum Hollow.

Old Doctor Schofield, as he was familiarly known, located on the lot recently owned by the late James Denny.

Jeremiah Day was one of the first settlers, and from Mr. Day the settlement received its name "Daytown." Samuel Day, a son of Jeremiah, is a Baptist Missionary in Burmah.

At an early date, Matthew Howard, a surveyor and afterwards member of parliament for Leeds, was engaged in surveying the Township, where he became acquainted with a daughter of Clark Nichols. The lady was very young, but Mr. Howard was determined to make her his wife, which he did subsequently.

Nicholas Bresee, a blacksmith, settled on the farm now owned by James Barlow. Mr. Bresee was one of the first magistrates in Bastard.

Peter Bresee located on the Hiram Davidson farm, kept a store and engaged in the lumbering business extensively.

Dr. Breakenridge resided on the present Bowser farm; the Doctor married an adopted daughter of Squire Breakenridge, by the name of Day. Dudley

Breakenridge, a son, carried on the mercantile business at Beverly.

Benedict McCollum settled on the farm now occupied by Alexander Elliott; he married a daughter of Thomas Knowlton.

Seth Witherel settled in Plum Hollow, near Ezra Lillie.

Ami Chipman settled on the Copeland farm, near the middle of the town. Among the sons of Ami were Herman, Truman and Levi.

Elijah Chamberlain lived on the farm now occupied by Leonard Chamberlain. He had sons, Eli, Parley and Leonard, also four daughters; two of the daughters, Martha and Betsey, married N. Byington.

Old Mr. Alford located where Hiram Alford now resides. He had sons, Hiram and Eli; a daughter Nancy married Daniel Day.

The father of Silas Smith settled near the McCollum's. Silas kept the first store at Smith's Mills, Harlem. Mr. Smith removed to the United States, and entered the ministry.

Timothy Smith erected and owned the mills at Smith's Mills.

Old Mr. Lindsav settled near where Edward Sherwood lives, on the margin of Rideau Lake. Reuben Sherwood, the surveyor, lived on the same farm; Reuben also purchased the mills built in Burgess by Sheldon Stoddard.

Nathan Gilpen and Ichabod Stoddard settled on the farm now owned by William Barber.

Uri Scovil, grandfather of S. S. Scovil, of Portland, settled in Lansdowne Rear, on the Randolph place. George Scovil, son of Uri, was for many years a school teacher. He married Hannah Knowlton, daughter of Thomas Knowlton; both survive, and reside near Toledo. Young Elder Stevens also married a daughter of Thomas Knowlton.

Jeremiah Sheldon resided on the farm occupied by Eleizer Sheldon. Among his sons were Horace, Francis, and Richard.

An old gentleman by the name of Beech resided on the farm afterwards owned by S. J. Southworth. Mr. Beech raised a large family; among his sons were Lyman, Truman, Harmon, Sheldon, and Philo, also a daughter, Polly. The family removed to Indiana, where all the members acquired large properties. Mr. Beech at the time of his death was nearly 100 years of age. Truman and Lyman Beech settled the Forrester farm, two miles east of Westport, the clearing being one of the first in North Crosby.

Dr. Lyman Stoddard settled on the Gallagher farm. Dr. Stoddard left Canada with the Mormons. Nathaniel Stoddard settled at Tophy's Mill, Burgess.

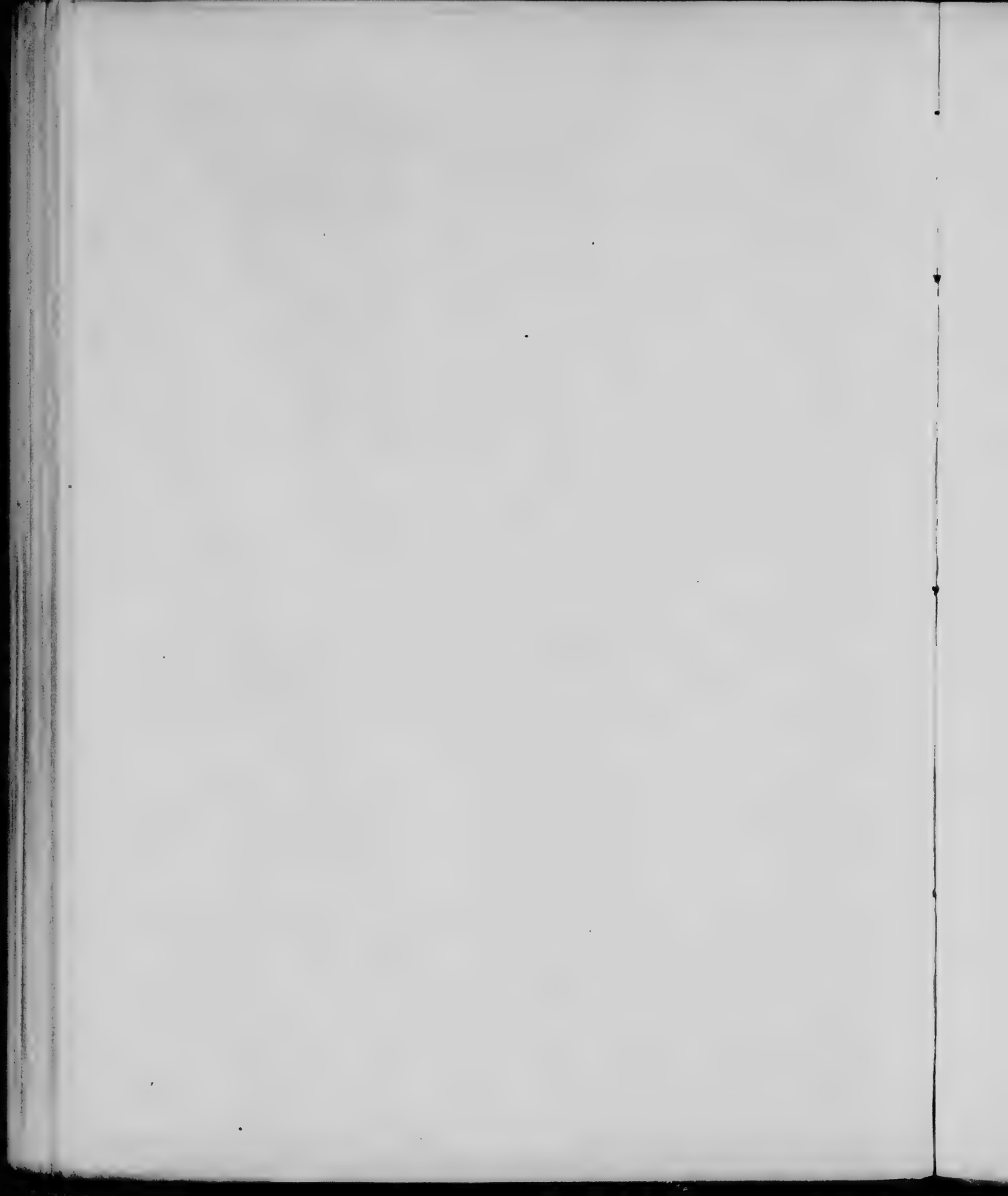


RESIDENCE OF ELIJAH BOWSER, TOWNSHIP OF BASTARD.



Engraved by J. H. Johnson, N. Y.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES BARLOW, TOWNSHIP OF BASTARD.



Samuel Seaman settled in Daytown; he had two sons, Stephen and Murray. Murray married a daughter of Otis Smith, one of the original settlers of the Rear of Yonge. Martha, a daughter of Samuel Seaman, married Arvin Stoddard; Rhoda, another daughter, married William Doak, a half-brother to Sir Daniel Jones; and Polly married Williston Stevens, son of Elder Stevens, the younger.

ELIJAH BOWSER.

The subject of this sketch resides on Lot No. 17, 8th Concession of Bastard, his farm consisting of 200 acres. His parents came from Yorkshire, England, in 1829, first settling at Maitland, removing to Yonge in 1831. The present farm was secured in 1842. Mr. John Bowser died in 1859, aged 69 years, but his widow is still living, being in her 85th year. Elijah Bowser was born in 1823, and, in 1850, married a daughter of the late John Purvis, of the Township of Yonge, who has borne him six children. Mr. Bowser retains thirty-five acres of land in Yonge, the balance of his real estate being located in Bastard. He has always been regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers in the Township. Names of children: John; Mary Emily, married William Hanna, teacher in the High School at Lanark; Jennie, Lydia Kesiath, Sarah Elma, and Henry Edward.

John Waddington, grandfather of Mr. Bowser on his mother's side, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Yonge, where he died; he was buried at Lyn. The grandfather of Mrs. Bowser on her mother's side was Major Smith, one of the first settlers of Merrickville, and afterwards of Elizabethtown.

Among the oldest citizens of the Township is William Wiltse, son of Benoni Wiltse, the first settler of Yonge. Mr. Wiltse is yet a hale and hearty old gentleman—a surviving pioneer of the days of long ago.

JAMES BARLOW.

Mr. James Barlow emigrated from Yorkshire, England in 1828, first settling in Watertown, New York, removing thence to the Township of Bastard in 1841, locating on Lot No. 18, in the 8th Concession. His farm now includes 400 acres. In 1830, Mr. Barlow married, and has four children living, his oldest son James residing on a farm in the vicinity of the homestead. Another son, Robert, has for many years been the Deputy-Reeve of the Township of Elizabethtown. Mr. Barlow is 75 years of age, yet hale and hearty. His record is that of an esteemed and highly respected citizen.

PHILO HICOCK.

Mr. Hicock was born in the Rear of Lansdowne in 1808. His father, Nathan Hicock, came from Connecticut in the year 1800, being one of the first and most influential settlers of Lansdowne. Philo Hicock resides on Lot No. 21, in the 9th Concession of Bastard. Mr. Hicock established a foundry in Beverly (Delta) in 1841, disposing of his interest in 1874 to his son Albert E., by whom the establishment is at present conducted. Mr. Hicock was married in 1835 to a daughter of the late Ralph Hindmarsh, of Morristown, New York, who has borne him ten children, six of whom survive. His father, Nathan, was an ensign in the British army in 1812, participating in the battle at Ogdensburg and the skirmish at Gananoque. He was also a commissary, and assisted in the erection of the tower on Point Henry, near Kingston. Mr. Philo Hicock was Reeve of the Township of Bastard for ten years, between 1850 and 1872. The foundry was first established by Nathan S. Soper in 1822.

THE CHIPMAN FAMILY.

Four brothers, Amos, Jesse, Ami and Barnabas Chipman came to Canada from Vermont. Amos and Jesse were in the American Army during the revolution. Ami and Barnabas came to the vicinity of Brockville in 1795, and remained there one year, when they removed to Bastard. Ami took up Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession. Barnabas settled in Plum Hollow. Ami was born in 1764, and died in Bastard in 1808. He married Sarah Evarts, who died in 1828. Ami left seven children: Heman, born in 1786; Isaac, 1788; Harry, 1790; Olive, 1792; Truman, 1794; Laura, 1796; Levi, 1798; but two survive, Harry who resides with his daughter, Mrs. George Brown, of Easton's Corners, and Laura, residing in Mokense, Illinois, with the children of her brother Isaac.

Harry Chipman married three times; his second wife, Lucy Lillie, bore him two children, who lived to maturity.

Lewis Chipman, son of Harry, was born March 17th, 1820; his sister, Julia Ann, wife of George Brown, was born in 1822. Lewis married in 1854, Abigail Jane, daughter of the late Jesse DeLong. She has borne him two children: Willis, born in 1855, graduated at the University of McGill College in May 1876. He is now Mathematical Master of the Napanee High School; Elma, a daughter, was born in 1859. Lewis Chipman was Superintendent of Public Schools in Bastard from 1851 to 1856; and also Township Clerk for twenty years.

M. E. CHURCH, PHILLIPSVILLE.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Phillipsville is an elegant stone structure (52x34 feet), and has a tower and spire 97 feet in height. It was completed in 1874, by William Willoughby, of Almonte; N. Leonard having charge of the carpenter work. The site is on Main Street (part of Lot No. 24, in the 6th Concession of Bastard), the total cost of the church being \$6,000. The auditorium is carpeted, and contains 450 sittings. The charge includes the congregations at Phillipsville, Elgin, Portland, and California, the total membership being 270, of whom 110 belong to the Society at Phillipsville. The Rev. G. S. White, D. D., of Elgin, is now pastor of the charge.

CENTRAL HOTEL, DELTA.

Mr. Anthony Flood, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Delta, was born in Portland, Township of Bastard, in 1844. He married, and has been engaged in the hotel business five years, occupying the Central during the past year. The house is well fitted up for the convenience of guests, and is a favorite resort for sportsmen who visit Beverly Lake in the hunting and fishing season. The duck hunting on the upper lake cannot be surpassed in Central Canada, while the lower lake offers many inducements to the angler.

LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.

The first settler at Portland was Heman Chipman; at first his nearest neighbor was four miles distant. His family consisted of Ami, Nathaniel, Harman, Ezra, Martin, George, Amanda and Flora.

The eldest son, Ami, cut the first stick of timber on the site of the present Village of Portland.

Amanda married William B. Seaman, who left Canada with the Mormons.

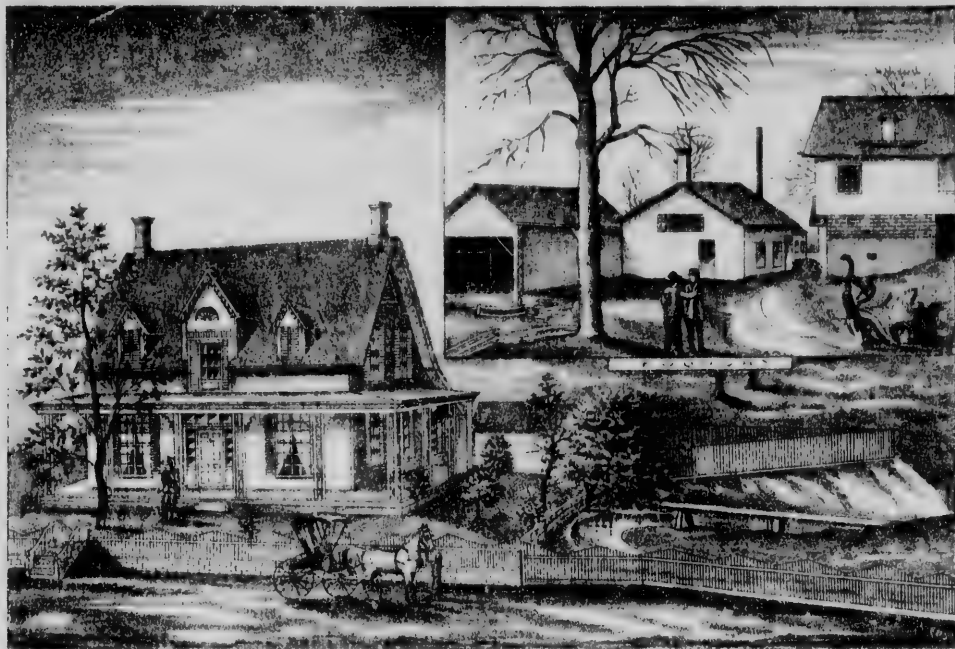
Flora married a man named Weston, who also departed with the Mormons.

In January, 1837, Ami Chipman, with his wife and two children, his mother, Truman Beach, Lyman Beach, Truman Stoddard, Lyman Stoddard, William B. Seaman, Stephen Chipman, and others, left the Township of Bastard and crossed the St. Lawrence at Cole's Ferry en route for the Mormon El Dorado, in the far west. Ami Chipman and his family proceeded up the lakes to Cleveland, where they met the remainder of the party, who had proceeded overland, driving the cattle. At Kirkland, Chipman hired a team with Hyde (the man who was executed a short time since), and, in company with Heber C. Kimball, Erastus C. Snow and other prominent Mormons, started across the country for the Ohio river, which, when reached, they took a steamboat for St.

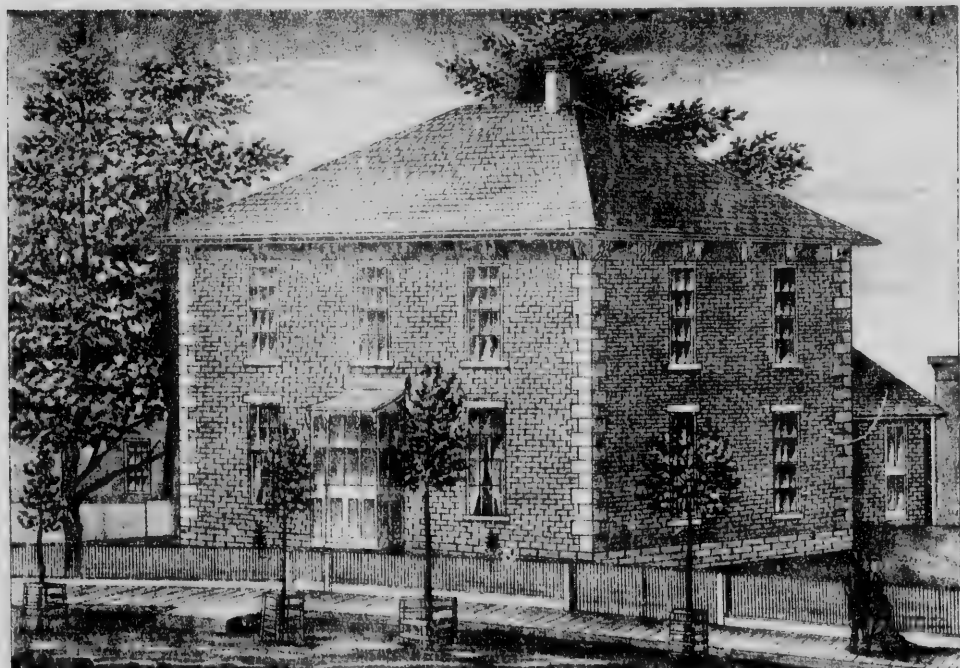
Louis. From that city they proceeded up the Missouri river some four hundred miles, landing at Richmond and going back to Colwell County, and from thence to Fairwest, where they saw Brigham Young, at that time a bushwacker in every sense of the term. Proceeding to Grand River, they found the Mormons encamped in considerable numbers and determined to build a city to be called *Adam-on-di-a-mon*. After remaining three weeks at this point, Ami Chipman and a friend named William Dickson determined to abandon Mormon life and return home. They set out and reached Quincey, where they met a large number of Mormons, and among the number, several old friends and neighbors, by whom they were induced to turn back to the Missouri River, to a place called DeWitt. At DeWitt the Mormons were surrounded by a mob and threatened with extermination. The Mormons numbered about two thousand men, women and children. Skirmishing was kept up for some time, until a steamboat arrived, by which a message was despatched to the Governor of the State, asking for protection. The Governor, whose name was Boggs, paid no attention to the message but sent word to the mob "to kill every Mormon." In the interval the Mormons at Fairwest came to the rescue of their brethren and raised the siege and escorted them to Fairwest. Chipman, and his friends from Bastard, camped out in the woods, about two miles from the Mormon headquarters. The Governor of the State called out the militia, about two thousand strong, and pursued the Mormons, many of whom were taken prisoners, including Chipman and his friends. At night they encamped, a small fire was built, around which was placed a guard of militia with orders to fire upon any captive who attempted to make his escape. Chipman and the other members of the party were without anything to eat during the entire day, but during the night were given some flour and salt, which they mixed with water on the end-board of a wagon, baking the mixture in the coals. The prisoners were retained in custody for two days and two nights. A compromise was effected by which it was agreed that the heads of the Mormon Church should surrender themselves as hostages, the remainder of the Mormons to be set free. Accordingly, Brigham Young, Lee, Lyman White, Lyman P. Pratt, Austin Pratt, and others, surrendered and were incarcerated in Clay County Gaol; subsequently they were tried and acquitted. They then proceeded to found the City of Nauvoo, Stephen Byington turning the first sod. Mr. Chipman longed to return to Canada, but at that time all new comers were closely watched and were not permitted to leave the Mormon camp. Chipman



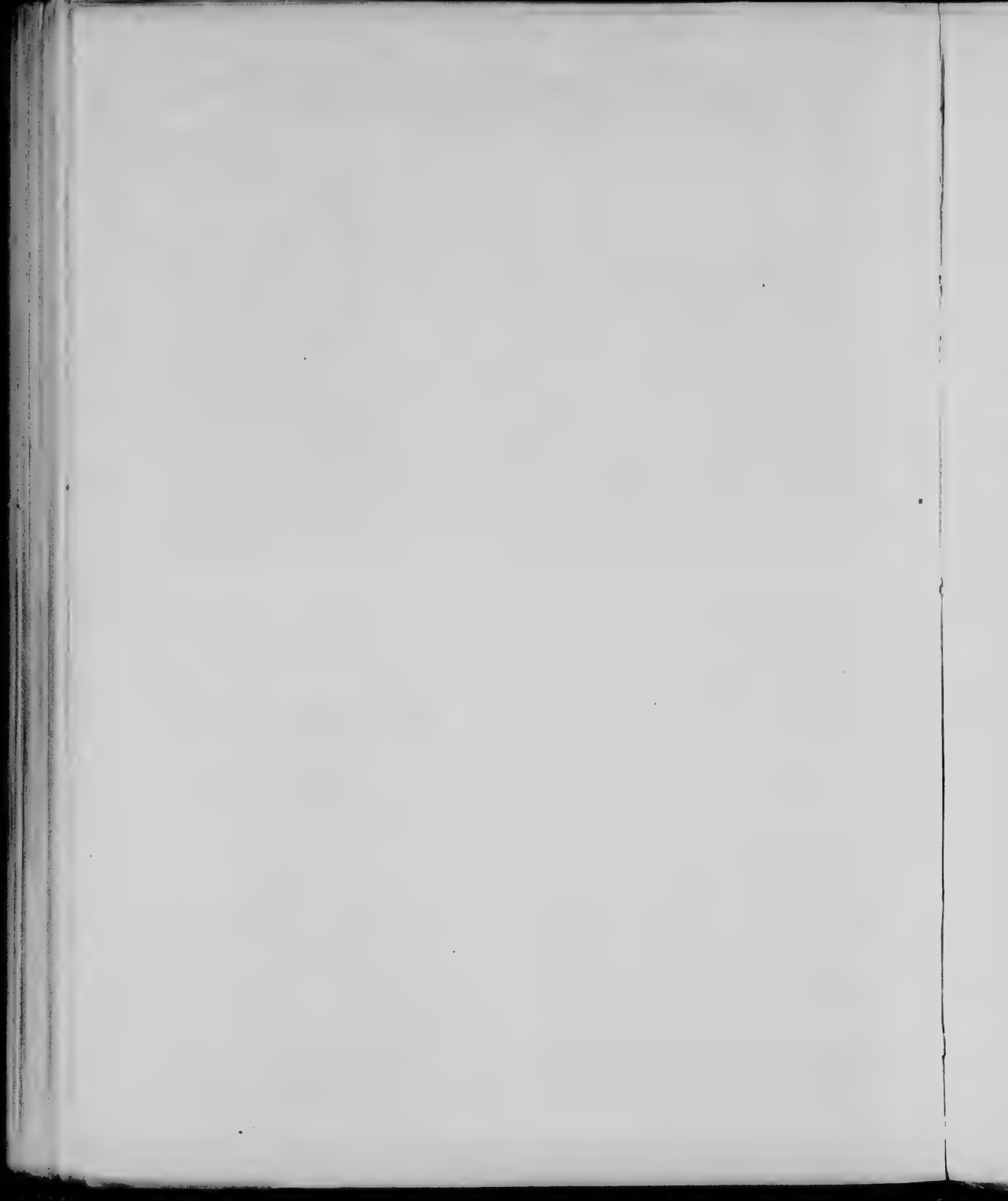
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PHILLIPSVILLE.



RESIDENCE AND FOUNDRY OF PHILO. HICOCK, DELTA.



RESIDENCE OF J. A. SHAVER, NEWBORO.



built a log canoe and with his little family departed one night down the Missouri River, for St. Louis, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, which place he reached in safety. From that point he proceeded to his old home at Portland, having been absent one year, during which time he had travelled several thousand miles. It is but justice to the Mormon emigrants to state that at that time polygamy had not been adopted as a part of the creed of the Latter Day Saints.

The following account is given as to the peculiar name which the Township received. Some time after the settlement commenced a notice was received from the Government that it was necessary to give the municipality a name. Elder Stevens, Sr., was appointed a delegate to proceed to Toronto and suggest a name, the understanding being that it would be Stevenstown. When the Elder arrived at the Crown Lands Office, the clerks were busily engaged in naming townships, following, as a rule, the suggestions of the surveyors, or of interested parties. Coming to Bastard, there was a pause and a slight discussion. Elder Stevens was appealed to, and from modesty hesitated in giving Stevenstown, saying "that he did not know what to call it;" when one of the clerks remarked that, "as it has no father, it must be a bastard township." The result was that it was set down on the map as Bastard.

We do not vouch for the truth of the story, but have related it as received from an old settler.

Among the active business men of the northern portion of the Township is S. S. Scovil, a gentleman who for a great number of years has represented the municipality in the Counties' Council.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NEWBORO'.

WHEN the construction of the Rideau Canal commenced, it was found necessary to cut a canal through a narrow neck of land known as the Isthmus, which separated the waters of the Rideau from Mud Lake. The work was a rock cutting of considerable magnitude, and its execution brought together a large number of laborers, and eventually gave rise to the present village. The Isthmus is the height of land on the Rideau Canal, the water from that point descending to Kingston in one direction, and to Ottawa in the other.

In 1876, the village had grown to such a size that it was considered expedient to create a new municipality. By a special Act of the Local Legislature

it was incorporated, Wesley Preston becoming the first Reeve.

The following is a summary of the assessment for the the year 1877 :—

Number of persons assessed, 114.
 Number of acres assessed, 802.
 Number of acres cleared, 650.
 Value of real property, \$59,030.
 Value of taxable income, \$400.
 Value of personal property, \$5,350.
 Amount of real and personal property, \$64,830.
 Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$367.
 Taxes imposed by Counties, \$108.

The first house was built by David Stevens. Mr. Denny, father of the late James Denny, of Bastard, kept the first store. Colonel Kilborn erected the mills owned by the late John Chaffey; about two years after, Benjamin Tett built the mills now owned by his sons.

R. H. PRESTON, M. D., M. P. P.

The subject of this sketch is the second son of the late Anthony Preston, who emigrated from the County of Mayo, Ireland, to Canada in 1823, settling in New Boyne, Township of Bastard. His mother was Margery, daughter of the late John Layng, of Bastard. Dr. Preston was born in 1840, and obtained his educational training at the Public Schools, the High School at Smith's Falls, and the University of Michigan. In 1860, he commenced the study of his profession, graduating in 1864, receiving the degree of M. D. from the University of Queen's College, Kingston. In the same year he settled in Newboro', where he has since resided. In 1867, he was appointed an Associate Coroner of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. In 1868, he married a daughter of the late Benjamin Tett. At the last general election for the Legislative Assembly, he was selected as a candidate by the Liberal Conservative party for South Leeds, and elected. As a member of the House he has given the Opposition a cordial support.

J. A. SHAVER.

Daniel Shaver was born in Matilda, in March, 1807. In 1829, he married Margaret, daughter of Peter Dilabough, and in a few years removed to the Township of Winchester, from thence to Finch, and finally returned to Matilda. He died in 1874, leaving a family of six sons and four daughters.

J. A. Shaver, second son of Daniel Shaver, was born May 28th, 1833, in Matilda. He married, May 29th, 1855, Mary, daughter of the late Edward Morin, of South Gower. In 1855, Mr. Shaver removed to Newboro', where he commenced the carriage business, with a very limited capital. His

business rapidly increased, and at the present time his factory turns out a large quantity of superior work, which is eagerly sought for. Mr. Shaver won his success by hard work and fair dealing. His family consists of two children: Adeline L., born November 8th, 1857, and John Wellington, born April 15th, 1859.

JAMES HAZELTON.

James Hazelton is the son of Hamersley Hazelton, who came to Delta in 1832 from Kingston, where he served his apprenticeship as a chairmaker. Mr. Hazelton, the elder, had three sons—William, James and John. William is in Kansas, John and James residing in Newboro'.

James Hazelton was born November 27th, 1845, at Morton; he married, in 1875, Sarah Jane, daughter of Michael Dunn, of South Crosby. He commenced the furniture business in Delta in 1867, but removed to Newboro' in 1871, where he built the premises now occupied by Mr. Gallagher. Subsequently he erected the present factory, engine room, and commodious warehouse, two and a-half stories high. In 1876, he erected a residence, and supplied his factory with steam power. Mr. Hazelton carries on the largest furniture business in the rear of Leeds County, having established an excellent reputation for the goods manufactured by him. He has also a hearse which cost \$400 in connection with the undertaking department.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GANANOQUE.

COLONEL JOEL STONE was born at Giltford, Connecticut, August 17th, 1749, and died at Gananoque, November 20th, 1833. Colonel Stone was a United Empire Loyalist, and in consequence of his loyalty to the King, was particularly obnoxious to the Continental authorities, who threw him into prison, from which he made his escape to an English vessel. Proceeding to England, he was granted large tracts of land in Canada. Arriving in this country, and passing up the St. Lawrence, he was favorably impressed with the value of the water privilege at Gananoque. About the same time, Sir John Johnston made a similar application to the Government. Both men were devoted Loyalists, consequently a large grant of land was made to each, Colonel Stone's portion being located on the west side of the Gananoque River, and Sir John Johnston's grant on the east side, the boundary line being the centre of the river, thus dividing the water power equally.

Sir John Johnston did nothing to improve his grant, and in course of time the property passed into the hands of Mrs. Bowes, from whom it was purchased by Charles and John McDonald. For some time Sir John Johnston was represented by an agent named Thomas F. Howland. A small mill was built on the east side of the river, but it never did much business.

Colonel Stone married Abigail Coyswell, who was born at Preston, Connecticut, August 13th, 1750, and died at Gananoque, August 4th, 1843, aged 93 years. Colonel Stone at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 84 years 3 months and 3 days.

For some time Colonel Stone did not do much towards improving his property, but finally leased the water power to Charles McDonald, his son-in-law, who carried on an extensive business, active operation commencing about the year 1812.

Charles McDonald built a saw mill and a small grist mill, and engaged in the lumber trade, shipping large quantities to Quebec, and also supplying the Government at Kingston for ship building purposes, several war vessels being on the stocks at that time. In 1817, Charles McDonald was joined by his brother John, and about ten years after by another brother, Collin.

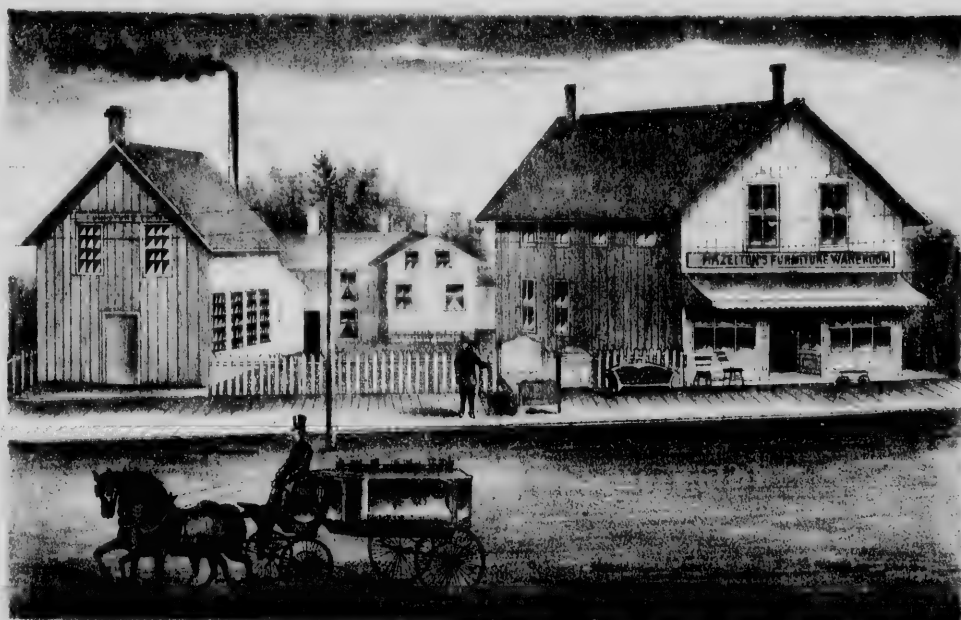
In 1826, the firm of C. & J. McDonald & Brother erected the largest flouring mill in the Province (now known as the Globe Works.) The grain to supply the mill came from the West in schooners, which at that time were able to ascend the river to the mill. The capacity of the mill was 250 bbls. per diem, and for many years after its erection, the mill supplied about one quarter of all the flour received at the Port of Montreal. The flour was loaded in batteaux and Durham boats, a batteau carrying from 150 to 250 bbls., and a Durham boat about 450 bbls. On the opening of the Rideau Canal, the capacity of a Durham boat was increased to 800 bbls. The forwarding business was placed exclusively in the hands of the firm of H. & S. Jones. In addition to the flour trade, the McDonald Brothers conducted lumbering upon an extensive scale, dealing principally in white pine, oak, elm and birch, which came down the Gananoque river from the interior.

The father of the late Captain Cryslar brought down, at one time, a large number of spars and masts, cut in the vicinity of Jones' Falls.

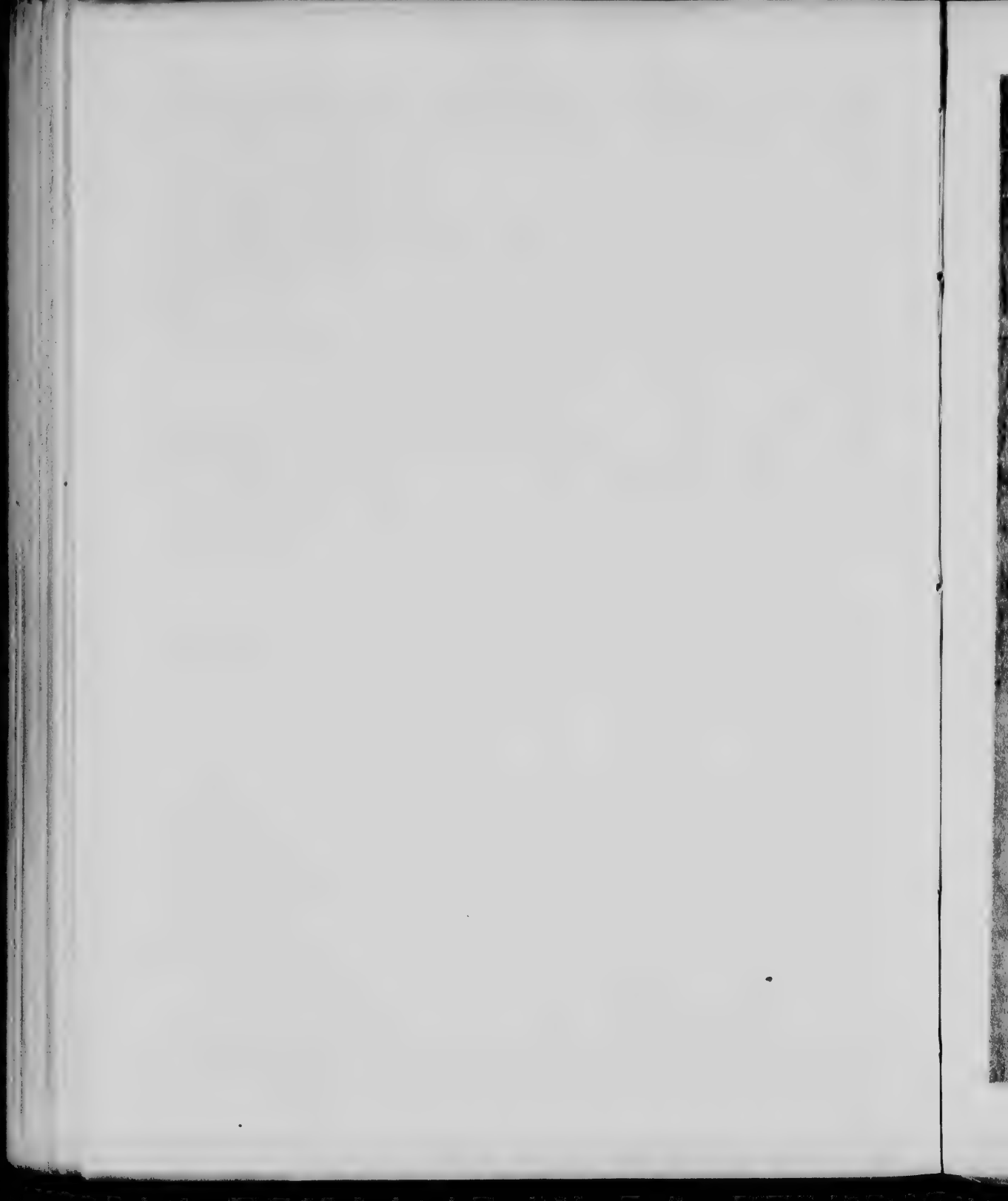
The block houses built at Gananoque and on Chimney Island were erected by Charles McDonald, for the government.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN KILBORN, NEWBORO.



FURNITURE FACTORY & UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT OF
JAMES HAZELTON, NEWBORO.





MOUTH OF GANANOQUE RIVER

The first church was put up by the McDonald's, and was free for all denominations; it was built about 1832. Four or five years later the Methodists erected a wooden building on the site of the present church.

The first school house stood near the first church. One of the first teachers was John S. McDonald, subsequently a Provincial Land Surveyor.

The first resident minister was the Rev. William Carson, also a school teacher.

The first Presbyterian minister was a young man and a graduate of a Scottish University. The first Sunday after his arrival he attended services held by a Local Methodist minister, who, during the sermon, made an assertion and to clench the argument exclaimed, "*that's so, isn't it bub,*" at the same time slapping the Presbyterian minister on the back. What the young emigrant thought of the Canadian style of preaching can be better imagined than described.

The Methodists furnished the first regular services in Gananoque.

Originally, there was a rapid where the upper dam is located and a considerable fall existed on the site of the lower dam.

Among the first settlers of the village was Ephraim Webster, who was afterwards Collector of Customs at Brockville; at one time he carried on a small store in Gananoque.

In 1812, Charles McDonald opened a store.

In the vicinity of the village, the Webster's, Johnston's, Landon's and McField's settled.

THE McDONALD FAMILY

John McDonald emigrated from Scotland and settled in Athol County, New York. He had five daughters and five sons; three of the sons came to Canada, viz:—Charles, John and Collin. Charles married Mary Stone; John married Henrietta Mallory, a grand daughter of Colonel Stone's second wife. Collin never married; he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and from there to Cuba, where he died.

Catherine married Charles McEwan, father of Sheriff McEwan, of Windsor.

Charlotte married Joshua Legge, Sen.

Charles McDonald left three surviving children: William Stone, a resident of Gananoque; John Lewis, who died at Belleville; Charles Joel, who visited China and South America, dying in New York.

THE HONORABLE JOHN McDONALD

This gentleman was born at or near Saratoga, in the State of New York, United States, in the month of February, 1787, within a short time after the ar-

rival from Scotland of his father and mother, who had formerly resided at Blair Athol, in Perthshire. At an early age, Mr. McDonald went to reside at Troy, New York, where he subsequently was engaged in commercial business. He came to Canada in 1817, and associated himself in business with his brother Charles, who had preceded him, and had settled at Gananoque. The firm of C. & J. McDonald & Co., carried on extensive operations in lumber and grain. About 1831, Mr. McDonald married Miss Henrietta M. Mallory, whose grandmother was the second wife of Colonel Joel Stone, who is generally considered to have been the founder of Gananoque. Subsequently, Mr. McDonald was called to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and at the union in 1840-41, was appointed a Legislative Councillor for the Province of Canada, which position he subsequently forfeited by non-attendance at parliament after the removal of the seat of government from Kingston. Mr. McDonald was at one time a supporter of the late Honorable Jonas Jones, but in his latter years was a Reformer, although never an extreme one. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Gananoque. Full of years and full of honors, esteemed and regretted by all, he died at Gananoque in the 74th year of his age, in September 1860.

The following document, from the papers of the late Colonel Stone, is given as illustrating the powers and duties of the Land Board:—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

March 13th, 1819.

Present: His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, in Council.

Whereas great inconvenience accrues to emigrants desirous to become settlers in this Province from the necessity of presenting themselves at York before they can obtain a location on the waste lands of the Crown:

For remedy thereof, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, is pleased to appoint in each of the Districts certain persons to form a Board, with power to locate any emigrant or other person desirous of becoming a settler in the respective District, on a lot of 100 acres within the same, under such limitations, restrictions, and rules as from time to time may be made for the government of said Boards by any Order in Council.

The Land Board in the Johnstown District is to consist of

Solomon Jones, Esq., Chairman.

Joel Stone, Esq., Charles Jones, Esq., Adiel Sherwood, Esq., and Dr. E. Hubble.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Boards will assemble one day at least in each week, of which public notice shall be given in the District.

They shall examine every applicant, and minute his place of birth, age, and time of coming into the Province; and shall receive and minute a declaration that he has not before received any land from the Crown within it.

Whereupon, being satisfied as to his character and the propriety of admitting him to become a settler, the Board shall administer to him the oath of allegiance, and deliver to him a certificate to that effect, signed by two members at least; and, having entered his name in the Township plan, shall, at the foot of the said certificate assign to such settler the said lot, and deliver the certificate with such assignment in order that upon the production thereof, with proof of having performed the settlement duties, he may receive a patent grant of the land.

To which purpose, the Surveyor-General shall furnish the Boards with plans of each Township, showing the lots therein located.

After the deposit of such plans with the Board, no location to be made thereon by the Surveyor-General until he shall have received, on special reference, a certificate from the Board that no settler is located thereon.

In case of any apparent occupation or improvement made on a lot vacant on the plan, no location to be made thereon without further order from the Surveyor-General.

The Land Boards may appoint a Clerk to preserve a minute of their proceedings, and countersign their certificates, upon delivery of which they may receive from the applicant the sum of seven shillings and sixpence.

At an early date, John Howard, son of James B Howard, built a mill at Marble Rock.

William S. Macdonald, Esq., informs us that the first steamer which went below Prescott had a paddle-wheel in the stern, and was built by Dickinson & Co., proprietors at that time of the stage line from Montreal to Prescott. The steamer ran down the river to Dickinson's Landing. The steamer *William IV.* was built at Gananoque by a joint stock company, in 1831.

The first line of stages from Montreal to Ontario was established by Dickinson & Norton. During the summer they ran to Prescott, and in winter to Kingston. Hiram Norton, one of the proprietors, resided in Prescott; he afterwards removed to Illinois, where he acquired a large fortune.

The first steamer that ran down the river from the lake was the *Charlotte*, built by the late Captain Gildersleeve; her trips were from the Bay of Quinte to Prescott.

John S. McDonald, a surveyor (not a relative of the McDonald brothers), died at Gananoque, July 14th, 1837. His widow married a surveyor named Booth. His eldest daughter married Richard Coleman.

THE LEGGE FAMILY

Joshua Legge, Sr., came to Canada in 1819. He was born at Parnell, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, October 16th, 1799. In 1822, he married Charlotte McDonald, sister of Charles McDonald. Mrs. Legge was born May 19th, 1791. She came to Canada in 1810; in 1812, she moved to the vicinity of Beverly, living on the farm now owned by Mr. Sheffield. Mr. Legge lived in Gananoque until 1827, when he removed to his present residence, two miles

east of the village. Children of Joshua Legge, Sr.: Christiana, married John Hicock; Charlotte, married George D. Ferguson, son of the late Hon. Adam Ferguson; Mary Jane, married Samuel McCammon, of Gananoque; Charles (otherwise noticed); Filma, married Nelson Landon; and

JOSHUA LEGGE, JR.,

Born April 14th, 1834. On the 13th of July, 1864, he married, and has six children. Since 1867, he has been a member of the Township Council most of the time, also representing the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne as Reeve or Deputy Reeve since 1869. In 1878, he was chosen Warden of Leeds and Grenville. For the past fifteen years he has been Captain of No. 2 Company of the 41st Battalion. Taking a deep interest in agricultural matters, he has engaged in the manufacture of cheese, and encouraged the importation of superior stock. A Liberal Conservative in politics, he has frequently been spoken of as a candidate for parliamentary honors in South Leeds.

CHARLES LEGGE, C. E.

Mr. Legge was born at Silver Springs, near Gananoque, September 29th, 1829. As a boy, Charles Legge received his education at the Gananoque Academy. In 1846, he entered the University of Queen's College. He was afterwards articled as a pupil to Samuel Keefer, Esq., C. E., who was at the time Engineer of the Welland Canal. On the appointment of that gentleman to be Chief Engineer, the pupil followed his teacher to Montreal and devoted himself with great zeal and industry to mastering the mysteries of his profession. In 1852, he was appointed Superintending Engineer of the St. Lawrence Canals, in which position he gave the greatest satisfaction. In the succeeding year he was appointed to the construction of the Junction Canal, from Iroquois to the quiet water above the Gallops Rapids. At the request of Mr. Keefer, Mr. Legge separated himself from the Government work, and took charge of the building of the Grand Trunk Railway from Brockville to Kingston. Upon the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, he was appointed Superintending Engineer of the south half of the Victoria Bridge. From that date, Mr. Legge held a place in the foremost rank of civil engineers upon this continent, his services being sought by railway companies, bridge builders, and corporations requiring the services of an engineer.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Leeds, in the Province of Upper Canada, held at the Village of Gananoque, on the — day of —, 1818, Joel Stone, Esq., President, for the purpose of

answering certain queries proposed in an address from Robert Gourlay, respecting the local situation, soil, produce, agricultural improvements, etc., of this Township, we give the following as an unanimous opinion:—

1st. Township of Leeds, situated on the River St. Lawrence, commencing about 15 miles below Kingston—6 miles in front, about 16 miles in depth; laid out regularly in concessions, or ranges of lots of land, each range a little exceeding one and one-quarter miles in depth, and each lot 19 chains in width, with an allowance for roads between every six lots.

2nd. Commenced settling in the year 1792. Number of inhabitants, 319; houses, 46.

3rd. One good frame building erected and finished for a school house in the Village of Gananoque, and also to serve occasionally for a place of Divine worship, and free for ministers of different denominations. There are no regular preachers resident, but those of the Methodist and Baptist congregations preach every alternate Sabbath day, and occasionally those of the Presbyterian persuasion.

4th. There is one medical practitioner.

5th. Number of schools, one; under the patronage of the Board of Education for this District (viz.) Johnstown, comprehending two Counties—Leeds and Grenville. Salary, £20 6s. 3d. currency per quarter, including an allowance of £5 from the Government per quarter.

6th. Stores, 3; all in the above named village.

7th. Inns or taverns, 2.

8th. Grist or flour mills, 1, working one run of stones: saw mills, 4—one of three sets of gins, occasionally having from three to six saws in operation; one of two saws, and two single mills. When timber is sawn upon shares, the owner receives one-half. Grist mills for grinding draw every twelfth bushel.

9th. Soil, mostly of a brown, marly clay, having a black earth on the surface, of from two to three inches. In many places the soil on the ridges or heights of land consists of a sandy loam, of a reddish yellow cast, intermixed with black earth towards the surface. In the 3rd Concession or range, the soil is black earth on the surface, two or three inches, then a reddish brown loam, six or seven inches, on a marly clay bottom. In other ridges, and in some low grounds, the color of the clay approaches to white, and is of a hard loam nature; but these are by far the smaller tracts of land, as in other places the rock rises to the surface. Near the water, in several large tracts, the soil is a deep black earth, upon a brown clay. In the 4th, 5th, and 6th Ranges are several extensive

bodies of water termed lakes, all of which disembody themselves into the Gananoque River. Adjacent to these waters, the soil is a very deep black sandy loam, and near the said tracts are other extensive tracts of black earth of great depth. This Township may be considered as well watered; and although the surface is in many places uneven, yet in general it is fit for cultivation.

10th. Different kinds of timber trees: (1) Hard or sugar maple, from which large quantities of sugar, of an excellent quality, are annually made; (2) white or rock maple; (3) beech; (4) pine—white, red, yellow or Norway, and black or pitch; (5) oak—white and red; (6) ash—black and white; (7) basswood; (8) hickory or walnut; (9) hemlock; (10) cedar—white and red; (11) elm—white, red, rock and slippery bark; (12) tamarack; (13) aspen; (14) poplar; (15) ironwood; (16) birch—white, yellow and black; (17) cherry; (18) butternut; (19) spruce, in small quantities; juneberry, alder, hornbeam, hazel, etc., etc., underwoods.

11th. Building Stone: (1) A good, firm sand stone, tolerably free, in abundance; (2) a white and grey stone, free, and very easy to work, in abundance; (3) fire proof sand stone, in good quantities, in the rear of the Township; (4) a greyish flint stone, intermixed with red; excellent mill stones are made of this kind of stone; (5) greenish, blue soap stone, resembling marble, has been discovered, which hereafter may be found useful for chimney pieces and other ornamental work. The price, per ton, for quarrying stone cannot well be ascertained, as people generally procure the article themselves or their own hired hands; therefore it only can be calculated from the price of labor in Query 16th.

12th. Minerals: Iron ore, of a good quality, has been discovered. Indications of large quantities are favorable. It has been reported that there are indications of coal, but this is not as yet ascertained. Indications of lead are more favorable. A discovery has lately been made in rear of the Township of large quantities of a white substance or earth, much resembling lime. It has been applied to purposes for which lime is used and found to answer extremely well. We are not sufficient mineralists to determine the specie or even the genus to which this substance belongs, but must express that our hopes are very sanguine respecting its utility.

13th. Bricks have not been made in this Township. It is allowed by persons understanding that art, that there are suitable materials in abundance fit for the purpose.

14th. Roach lime at the kiln, one shilling per bushel; slacked lime, six pence per bushel.

15th. Wages of blacksmiths, masons and carpenters are very high.

16th. Wages of common laborers: \$1.30 per annum; per winter month, from \$8 to \$13; per summer month, \$12 to \$16; for harvest work, per day, 5s. and boarded. Women, for house work per week, 5s.; women, for spinning, 5s. to 6s. per week.

17th. Price of mowing grass for hay, 2s. 6d. per acre, and boarded; reaping wheat, 3s. per acre, and boarded; cradling grain, 2s. 6d. per acre, and boarded.

18th. Cost of clearing and fencing: A given piece of woodland, say five acres, from \$13 to \$15 per acre. It may be well to observe here that new land in general does not require ploughing, but simply harrowing for the first crop.

19th. Price of a good work horse, 4 years old, from \$50 to \$70; a pair or yoke of oxen, 5 years old, from \$70 to \$80; a good cow, from \$20 to \$25; sheep, \$2 to \$3 per head.

20th. Quantity of wool yielded from one sheep, from 2 to 5 lbs. Average price of wool: Ordinary quality, 2s.; superior, 2s. 6d. per pound.

21st. Time of turning out beasts to pasture: Young cattle are generally turned into the woods about the 20th of April, as also cows, but if the spring is backward, it is necessary to feed them a week or two longer. Horses and working cattle or oxen are kept up till the ploughing season is over for the spring crops. They are generally taken to stable or yard some time in November, according as the season is.

22nd. Ordinary time of sleighing season: The commencement much depends on the forwardness of the winter, but generally begins about the 20th of December, and ends about the 20th of March. This mode of travelling is both pleasant and expeditious, and of the greatest utility for conveying timber and heavy loads. Ploughing in the spring commences about 20th April,

23rd. Time of sowing wheat in the fall: from the 25th of August to the 15th of October—the earlier the better. For spring wheat and rye, the ground being previously ploughed in the fall, it is sown to most advantage by harrowing the seed in as early as possible, say from the 15th to 30th of April. Usual time of reaping: generally from the 20th of July to the middle of August. Barley, oats, and pease are cultivated with great success; the same rules for spring wheat are also applicable to these grains.

24th. Quantity of wheat to sow an acre of ground: one and one-quarter bushels if sown early—if later, a peck is generally added. Twenty-five to thirty bushels may be considered as the average yield,

although many have been the instances of a much greater quantity, especially in early sowings and faithful culture.

25th. One cow will produce 150 lbs. of cheese and 80 lbs. of butter annually, and a greater quantity if highly fed. Average price of cheese, 8d.; butter, 1s. 3d. currency per pound. We cannot confine ourselves to answer as to the age of an ox, or the quantity of pasture ground, but experience has shown us that if a full grown working ox is turned out in the wilderness in the spring, in the following fall he will weigh from 800 to 1,200, and produce about 60 lbs. rough tallow,

26th. Ordinary course of cropping new land: Experience has shown it is the best way to take but one crop of wheat off, and seed the ground down to grass, which will produce abundantly for five or six years, by which time the roots are so far rotten that it may be ploughed and fallowed to good advantage for wheat, and afterwards suitable for other grains for several years, requiring no manure, except it is required to plant Indian corn, in which case manure is necessary. The last mentioned grain does extraordinary well on new land the first crop, and very well the second crop. Potatoes and turnips are raised in great abundance also on new land. Of the former, new ground will yield from 30 to 40 bushels to one bushel planting. In this Township, 600 bushels of turnips were raised on two acres of new ground. The natural advantages of the country are great in point of helps, for the land and manure, especially those lands near any of the above mentioned waters. Reproduction is understood, but not as yet much practiced.

27th. It is difficult to let lands to advantage without stocking it. If stocked the produce is equally divided.

28th. Price of wild lands: At first settlement, 2s. 6d. per acre, and some was sold for less; in eight or ten years it rose to 5s. per acre; in a few more years to 10s., and so to 15s. per acre. Lands on the river are now worth 20s. per acre. Those in the 2nd and 3rd ranges, 10s.; further back, 5s., provided no settlement is near.

29th. The quantity of land now for sale in this Township is very great, as but few of the back lands are settled, except in the rear of the Township. It is supposed, on good grounds, that there may be upwards of twenty thousand acres for sale.

30th. State of public roads: Formerly our roads were almost impassable. It is about four years ago the government took the matter into consideration and granted money for laying out and repairing the main roads, which has, in general, been laid out to good purposes. In this township the money granted

has been so well applied that the improvements made are of the greatest public benefit. Upon the whole, the roads through the Province are much altered for the better, and are still improving.

In answer to the second part of the query, the Gananoque River is navigable for boats and rafts, about forty miles from the mouth, emptying into the St. Lawrence at the Village of Gananoque. This navigation is impeded by several falls and rapids, notwithstanding it is very beneficial. The situations of the falls and rapids mentioned, are of such a nature that it would not be attended with very heavy expense (considering the length of navigation), to remove the present difficulties, at least in a great measure. A partial improvement could be made by constructing four dams and as many aprons or runways at the different falls and rapids; by this means, boats could be hauled up by a simple machinery by water, and rafts and boats would pass down with safety. An improvement of this sort is estimated at £2,000 currency. If means could be obtained, it would still be more to advantage to improve the navigation effectually by good locks and canals. These would be also required in four different places; the probable expense would amount to £5,000. The benefits which the country would derive from these would, we presume, be incalculable, opening an easy water communication between the River St. Lawrence and the fine and extensive settlements of Bastard, Crosby, Kitley and even to within two miles of the Rideau water, on which the new settlements of disbanded soldiers and emigrants are forming.

An omission relative to roads being made above, it may be supplied here. A public road is laid out from Gananoque to Perth upon Tay and the new settlements in those parts, going through about the centre of Leeds, crossing the Gananoque, and in several places passing near that river. This road is already cut through as far as the back road to Kingston, and when finished will be essentially beneficial to these parts of the Province. There are several good beds of gravel in this Township, and when that article is deficient, either lime or sandstone abounds. We trust the period is not far distant when these materials will be applied, and, in consequence, good roads run through the Province.

31st. The impediments to the growth, etc., etc., of our settlement doubtless is the want of men and money, and we verily believe that a competent knowledge of the local situation and real advantages existing in this vicinity being fully known in Europe (particularly throughout the United Kingdom), would immediately remove all such impediments

and operate materially to the harmony and strength of the whole empire. And probably this remark may apply to the Province generally.

JOEL STONE, J. P.
T. F. HOWLAND,
GEORGE EBBERSON,
WILLIAM STURDIVANT,
SAMUEL BEARMAN,
GEORGE WILKISON,
TRUMAN HICOCK, J. P.,
THOMAS EMERY,
NEAL McMULAN,
EPHRAIM WEBSTER,
JOHN BROWNSON,
CHARLES McDONALD,
JOHN S. McDONALD.

It is related that Colonel Joel Stone at one time offered a bounty of \$10 for every wolf shot in the settlement; 25 cents for a crow's head, provided it was shot on the east side of the river, and 20 cents if killed on the west side. It is unnecessary to state that not a single crow met its death on the west side.

Among the first settlers of the village, was James Rodgers, a young Scotch boy.

In 1824, the McDonalds, together with Colonel Stone, had secured the Sir John Johnston grant.

In 1824, the settlement had grown to such an extent that the McDonalds had the place surveyed and laid out as a village, the lots on Main Street (60x120 feet) being valued at \$50 each.

The first wheat raised in the vicinity of Gananoque was in the summer of 1827. It was grown on land owned by the McDonalds. The crop aggregated 3,000 bushels.

For many years the place was very unhealthy, fever and ague prevailing in consequence of the swamps surrounding the settlement. In 1826-7, the malaria fever nearly decimated the settlement. Six out of the McDonald household died. Business was suspended, and most of those who were able left the place.

In 1832, ship building was commenced in the village by the construction of the *Iroquois*, built expressly for running the rapids.

Statistics of Gananoque, taken by Ephraim Webster, in January, 1849: Families, 125; male heads of families, 113; female heads of families, 12.

Adult population—	males.....	109
	Females.....	127
Children.....		532
Total.....		768

Of these, 316 are fathers and sons; 312, mothers and daughters; 38, male servants; 47, female servants; 46, male boarders; and 9 female boarders.

Three hundred and three are on the west side of the river, and 465 on the east side.

In the year 1848, there was bought and sold 3,086 gallons of alcohol, costing £480 9s.; 3,924 gallons of malt liquor and cider, costing £145 10s.; 6,336 lbs. of tobacco, costing £224 15s.; 17,676 lbs. of sugar, costing £482; 660 lbs. of molasses, costing £64 13s. 4d.; 7,395 lbs. of tea, costing £773 17s. 6d.

The following is a summary of the assessment for the year 1877:—

Number of persons assessed, 696.
 Number of acres assessed, 1,556.
 Number of acres cleared, 1,556.
 Value of real property, \$701,650.
 Value of taxable income, \$5,750.
 Value of personal property, \$20,900.
 Amount of real and personal property, \$722,550.
 Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$6,783.
 Taxes imposed by Counties, \$600.
 Expenditure for roads and bridges, \$916.
 Expenditure for schools, \$2,949.

R. P. COLTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Oswego County, in 1808. He first served his apprenticeship at the woolen business, removing to Canada in 1830, and settled at Gananoque, commencing the manufacture of hand rakes (the first rakes made by machinery in Canada). In the following year, forks were added to the business. In 1836, a small foundry was established for making ploughs, about 1,000 being turned out in a year. In 1841, the premises, including all the books, were destroyed by fire. In 1842, Mr. Colton removed to Brockville, and in company with Luther Houghton, laid the foundation of the old Brockville foundry. Mr. Houghton disposed of his interest to Benjamin Chaffey; in a few months Mr. Chaffey failed, and the entire business devolved upon Mr. Colton. In October, 1850, a destructive fire broke out, which destroyed everything connected with the manufacture of stoves in the foundry, except the patterns for the "Brockville Air Tight," then a new stove. Mr. Colton by untiring activity rebuilt the moulding room in four weeks, the building 70x100 feet, and in a few days after the establishment was turning out thirty "Air Tights" per diem.

During the preceding four months, one thousand five hundred stoves were made and sold. In 1853, Mr. Colton's health became impaired, and, in consequence, he made a trip through France, Italy, Egypt and Palestine. During the year 1858, he commenced the manufacture of stoves in the Lower Provinces, but, the premises being destroyed by fire, he disposed of the business. In 1854, he had commenced

the erection of a residence "Thornton Cliff," which, when completed, was one of the finest in Canada. In 1863, from a few bad investments and the endorsement of notes for other parties, he suffered a loss of \$60,000, which compelled him to make an assignment; subsequently all demands were paid in full. During the American war, Mr. Colton associated with another person and engaged in the extensive cultivation of flax in the County of Dundas. In the preparation of the refuse tow, heavy machinery was required, and an establishment for that purpose was opened at Gananoque, which has since been transformed into a manufactory for agricultural implements.

W. BROUGH.

Mr. Brough was born in Scotland in 1816, and in 1840 removed to Canada, where he secured an interest in the mercantile business of the late Hon. James Morris, of Brockville. In 1845, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Richmond, of Paisley, Scotland. Mrs. Brough died in 1856. Mr. Brough next married a daughter of the late A. Ramsay, of Pittsburg, Ont. Removing to Gananoque in 1847, Mr. Brough purchased Mr. McDonald's grist and flouring mill, and has carried on the milling and mercantile business from that date, doing an extensive business.

JUDGE McDONALD.

Herbert S. McDonald, the Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, was born at Gananoque, in February 1842, and was the youngest son of the Honorable John McDonald, of that place. After a grammar school education in Gananoque and a short term of school life at Kingston, he entered the University of Queen's College in the autumn of 1856, and graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1859, and took the degree of Master of Arts in 1861. In June, 1859, he entered the law office of Mr. A. N. Richards, now Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and subsequently completed his studies in Toronto. He was called to the Upper Canada Bar in May 1863, and in the summer of the same year formed a law partnership in Brockville with F. W. H. Chambers, Esq., then M. P. P. for Brockville. In 1864, Mr. McDonald married a daughter of David Jones, Esq., then Registrar of the County of Leeds. At the general election in 1871, he was returned as member for South Leeds in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, which position he held until appointed in October 1873, the Junior Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. In December, 1878, he was made Senior Judge of the Counties, a position which he fills with distinguished ability.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WOLFORD, OXFORD, MARLBOROUGH AND MONTAGUE.

ORIGINALLY, the Townships of Wolford, Oxford, Marlborough and Montague were considered as one township for municipal purposes and possessed but one Council

The following list contains the names of *all* the settlers in the respective townships in the year 1802 :

OXFORD.

Jeremiah Harris, Precilla Harris, Silas Harris, Levi Harris, William Harris, Sr., William Harris, Jr., Hulda Harris, Hebron Harris, Daniel Harris, David Harris, Caleb Harris, Lucy Harris, Hiram Harris, Nancy Harris.

MARLBOROUGH.

Stephen Burritt, Martha Burritt, Henry Burritt, Edmund Burritt, Sally Burritt, Sally Lakins, Daniel Burritt, Electa Burritt, George Burritt, Urania Burritt, Marcus P. Phillips, Richard Olmsted, Elizabeth Olmsted, Mary Olmsted, Charlotte Olmsted, Lucinda Olmsted, Clarissa Olmsted, Eunice Olmsted, Roger Moore, Gideon Olmsted, Esther Olmsted, Sally Olmsted, Zenus Olmsted, Gideon Olmsted, Abraham Olmsted, Jabez Olmsted, Daniel Olmsted, Daniel Bullis, Elizabeth Bullis, John Bullis, Polly Bullis, Jeremiah Bullis, Jabez Bullis, Julia Bullis, Richard H. Bullis, Hannah Bullis, William Bullis, Daniel Bullis, Gideon Bullis, Elizabeth Bullis, Miriam Bullis, Asahel Hurd, Sally Hurd, Nancy Hurd, Truman Hurd, Esther Hurd, Jehiel Hurd, Eli Hurd, Stephen Hurd, Truman Waller, Patty Waller, Eder Waller, Eliad Waller, Roxy Waller, Eunice Waller, Maudana Waller, Matilda Waller, Oronda Waller, William Soles, Gertrude Soles, Charles Soles, Anna Soles, Duncan Grant, Sr., Onner Grant, Rachael Grant, John Grant, Allan Grant, Abraham Lehi, Rebecca Lehi, Cornelius Losee, Jabez Olmsted, Eunice Olmsted, Hiram Olmsted, Noah Olmsted, Elizabeth Hicks, Sarah Hicks, Gertrude Hicks, Thomas Hicks, Joseph Hicks.

MONTAGUE.

Henry Arnold, Hannah Arnold, Richard Arnold, William Mars, Jesse McIntier, Solomon McIntier, William McIntier, Martha McIntier, Lucy McIntier, Gideon Haskins, Leonard Hodgskins, Sarah Hodgskins, William Hodgskins, Rebecca Hodgskins, Paula Hodgskins, Samuel McCrea, Jennett McCrea, John McCrea, Edward McCrea, Thomas McCrea, Polly McCrea, Susannah McCrea, Alexander McCrea, James McCrea, Isaac McCrea, Rebecca McCrea, Thomas Jarvis, Susannah Jarvis, Ira Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Jr., Samuel Jarvis, Polly Jarvis, Ellhamar

Haskins, Archibald Hill, Eve Hill, John Hill, Moses Merrick, Mabel Merrick, Robert Nicholson, Benjamin VanKurer, Abigail VanKurer, Charity VanKurer, Leah VanKurer, Lydia VanKurer, Patty VanKurer, John Chester, Phoebe Chester, Hannah Chester, Thomas Chester, Polly Chester, Elizabeth Chester, Michael Chester, Daniel Nettleton, Phoebe Nettleton, David Nettleton, Boswell Nettleton, Barney Nettleton, Sarah Nettleton, Daniel Nettleton, Samuel Nettleton, Mary Nettleton, David Nettleton, Patty Lakins, Moses Derrick, Nancy Nettleton, Priscella Nettleton, Samuel Stafford, Elizabeth Stafford, Elizabeth Stafford, Martha Stafford, Phoebe Stafford, Mary Stafford, Elizabeth Stafford, Rosannah Stafford, Benjamin Mosher, James Covill, Cynthia Covill, Rufus Covill, Francis J. Covill, William Merrick, Sr., Sylvia Merrick, William Merrick, Jr., Charlotte Merrick, Charles Merrick, Paula Merrick, Aaron Merrick.

The Book of Record, as was the case in the Township of Bastard, was used as a register for births, marriages and deaths, as well as for other public purposes.

We present a few extracts :—

James Francis Covill, son of James and Cynthia Covill, was born July 27th, 1800.

George Landon Burritt, son of Daniel and Electa Burritt, was born March 18th, 1798.

Erastus Brown, son of William and Chloe Brown, of Wolford, was born March 14th, 1791.

Hiram McCrea, son of Edward and Mary McCrea, of Montague, was born July 2nd, 1809.

The minutes of the first Town Meeting are not extant. The second meeting was held at the house of Nathan Brown, Wolford, on the 7th of March, 1803. Daniel Burritt was elected Clerk; Asahel Hurd and William Brown, Assessors; Richard Olmsted, Collector; Gideon Olmsted, Caleb Harris, Samuel Stafford, Joseph Easton, Henry Arnold, Joel Smades, Joseph Haskins, Overseers of Highways; Daniel Burritt, Daniel Nettleton, Joel Smades, William Davies, Joseph Haskins, Pound Keepers; and Samuel Stafford and Cooley Weller, Town Wardens.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

Population of Wolford in 1802, 165; Oxford, in 1802, 14; Marlborough, in 1802, 85; Montague, in 1802, 90. Wolford, in 1806, 275; Oxford, in 1806, 33. Total in the four townships (1807), 504.

In the winter of 1808-9, the following parties moved into the Townships specified :—

Wolford: James Kirkham, Sally Kirkham, Jonathan Gay, Mary Gay, Asa Blanchard, Hannah Blanchard, Annis Haskins, Anson Haskins, Amos Coolidge, and Pamela Coolidge

Oxford : Abel Adams, Truman Adams, Sarah Adams, and Mary Adams.

Marlborough : Robert McCartney, Duncan McCartney, Boswell Seaton, and Mary Seaton.

Montague : John Wickwire, Alice Wickwire, Mary Wickwire, Margaret Wickwire, Catherine Wickwire.

The following list contains all the patents for land granted by the Crown, in the Township of Oxford, up to the 31st day of December, 1802 :—

TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	6	Gideon Adams.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
7-8		Capt. Thomas Fraser....	All	332	June 4th, 1796
9		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
11		Thomas Sherwood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
12		Capt. William Fraser....	All	200	May 28th, 1796
13		Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
14		Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
17		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
18		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
19		James Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
20		William Buell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
21		David Brackenridge....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
22		Alexander Campbell....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
23		Capt. Hugh Munro.....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
24		William Snyder.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
26		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
2		David Brackenridge....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
5		Gideon Adams.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
6		Capt. Thomas Fraser....	All	400	June 4th, 1796
7-8		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
11		Thomas Sherwood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
12		Capt. William Fraser....	All	200	May 28th, 1796
13		Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
14		Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
15		Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
16		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
17		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
18		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
19		James Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
20		William Buell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
22		Alexander Campbell....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
23		Capt. Hugh Munro.....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
24		William Snyder.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
26		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
3		Capt. William Fraser....	E 1-2	100	May 28th, 1796
4		David Brackenridge....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
5-6		Gideon Adams.....	All	400	Nov. 25th, 1802
7-8		Capt. Thomas Fraser....	All	400	June 4th, 1796
9		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
11-12		Capt. William Fraser....	All	400	May 28th, 1796
15		Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
16		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
17		Alexander Campbell....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
18		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
22		Thomas Sherwood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
25		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
26		Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
27		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
29		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
4		Capt. David McFall....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
6		John Walker.....	E 1-2	100	April 6th, 1797
8		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
14		Capt. William Fraser....	All	200	May 28th, 1796
15		Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
16		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
17		Alexander Campbell....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
18		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
19		Capt. Thomas Fraser....	All	200	June 4th, 1796
22		Thomas Sherwood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
23		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
24		William Buell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
25		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
26		Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
27		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
29		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802

TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD (Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
5	7	James Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
12		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
13		Gideon Adams.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
14		Capt. William Fraser....	All	200	May 28th, 1796
15		Susannah Jessup.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
17		William Snyder.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
18		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
19		Capt. Thomas Fraser....	All	200	June 4th, 1796
22		Thomas Sherwood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
23		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
24		William Buell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
25		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
26		Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
27		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
6	3	Hezekiah Mosher.....	N 1-2	100	May 1st, 1798
6	6	Reuben Sherwood....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
7	9	James Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
9		Capt. Thomas Fraser....	All	200	June 4th, 1796
10		Capt. Hugh Munro.....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
12		Capt. Peter Drummond..	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
13		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
17		William Snyder.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
18		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
20		Christian Barkley.....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
21		Philip Barkley.....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
23		Capt. John Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
24		William Buell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
25		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
26		Joachim Barkley.....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
7	1	Jane Hunter.....	E Side	200	Jan. 28th, 1802
3		Hezekiah Mosher.....	All	200	May 1st, 1798
5		Mary Wecgar.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
6		Capt. William Fraser....	All	200	May 28th, 1796
7		James Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
8		William Snyder.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
9		Capt. Thomas Fraser....	All	200	June 4th, 1796
10		Capt. Hugh Munro.....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
11		Alexander Campbell....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
13		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
18		Averhart Barkley....	E 1-2	100	Mar. 16th, 1797
20		Averhart Barkley....	All	200	Mar. 16th, 1797
22		Peter Barkley.....	All	200	June 12th, 1798
24		William Buell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
26		Christopher Barkley....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
8	2	Conrad Northerman....	All	200	April 6th, 1797
6		Capt. William Fraser....	All	200	May 28th, 1796
6		James Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
8		William Snyder.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
9		David Brackenridge....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
10		Capt. Hugh Munro.....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
11		Alexander Campbell....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
13		Capt. Jas. Brackenridge	All	200	July 10th, 1795
23		Jane Fraser.....	All	200	April 6th, 1797
26		John Markley.....	All	200	June 12th, 1798
9	4	Andrew Yonge.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
6		Capt. Hugh Munro.....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
9		Ensign Wm. Lampson....	All	200	Dec. 22nd, 1802
9		David Brackenridge....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
22		Nicholas Fulman....	All	200	June 12th, 1798
24		Alexander Bealstead....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
27		John Hickey.....	All	200	Mar. 24th, 1798
10	1	Peter Loucks.....	All	200	June 12th, 1798
5		Robert McGregor.....	All	200	June 12th, 1798
13-14		Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
15-16		Susannah Jessup.....	All	400	Sept. 4th, 1800
19		Hon. Richard Duncan	All	200	June 30th, 1801
23		Nicholas Zee.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802

The following is a summary of the Assessment of Oxford for the year 1877 :—

Number of persons assessed, 862.

Number of acres assessed, 59,330.

Number of acres cleared, 30,408.

Value of real property, \$764,495.

Value of taxable income, \$1,300.

Value of personal property, \$59,000.

Amount of real and personal property, \$823,495.

Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$1,363.

Taxes imposed by Counties, \$2,337.

Expenditure for roads and bridges, \$639.

THE WEIR FAMILY.

John K. Weir, born July 20th, 1840, married August 7th, 1867, Julia, daughter of S. Starr Easton, of Wolford, by whom he had three children, Easton Miller, Bruce Spencer and John Fairbairn. J. K. Wier has resided in Wolford about thirteen years. Always a prominent Liberal, he contested North Leeds for the House of Commons in January, 1874, but was unsuccessful, though polling a very strong vote, particularly in the portion of the riding where best known.

George Ralph married Jane, daughter of Harry Shaver, Esq.; resides in Edwardsburg.

Elizabeth married the Rev. James Mitchell, of Mitchell.

Georgiana married William Hastings, of Park Hill.

Maggie married H. B. Merrick, of Peterboro'.

Mary married W. W. Hicks, of Mitchell.

Brooks married M. McShane Duff, Spencerville.

Jane married Joseph Stitt, Spencerville.

George married Helen, daughter of Henry Easton, Esq.

The following is the summary of the Assessment of Wolford for 1877 :—

Number of persons assessed, 531.

Number of acres assessed, 46,375.

Number of acres cleared, 20,905.

Value of real property, \$363,365.

Value of taxable income, \$400.

Value of personal property, \$37,325.

Amount of real and personal property, \$400,690.

Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$916.

Taxes imposed by Counties, \$1,583.

COLONEL STEPHEN HURD :

AND

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Among the surviving pioneers of the Rideau, is Colonel Stephen Hurd, a resident of Burritt's Rapids. Colonel Hurd is the son of Ashael Hurd, who settled on Lot No. 21, 1st Concession of Marlborough, coming to Canada in 1793. Ashael Hurd was a U. E. Loyalist and originally a resident of Arlington, Vermont. Tyrus Hurd, grandfather of Colonel Stephen Hurd, was killed in the revolutionary war, while fighting for King and Crown.

In 1793, there was no sign of a village where Burritt's Rapids now stands.

Terrence Smith built the first mill at the Rapids. Among the first settlers were : John S. French, who settled on the island ; Stephen Lane, Joel and Samuel Smades.

The first church erected in Marlborough was built at the Rapids, about 1831 (Church of England.)

The first school house was put up in 1822, on the farm of George L. Burritt.

When Mr. Hurd, the elder, settled in Marlborough, the nearest point at which wheat could be ground was Jones' Mills, above Brockville. At one time Mr. Hurd was absent from home for fourteen days in going to and returning from mill.

The second church was built by the Methodists about twenty-three years since.

A. Hurd had the following family : Truman, dead ; Esther married Josiah Simons ; Elias, dead ; Jehiel married a daughter of David Kilborn, she being a sister of Colonel John Kilborn ; Eli married Sarah Nichols, daughter of Jonathan Nichols ; Stephen married Lucretia, daughter of Major Burritt.

Children by second wife : Lois married Charles Soles, of Matilda ; Ashael married Laura Chipman ; Isaac Nelson.

Stephen Hurd was born March 17th, 1802. His family of three children are all dead. Stephen participated in the Battle of the Windmill, and is a hale and hearty old gentleman of 77 years.

The first permanent settlers of Burritt's Rapids were the Burritt brothers—Colonel Stephen Burritt, Colonel Edmund, and Colonel Henry Burritt. The latter laid out Burritt's Rapids, on Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Oxford. Colonel Daniel located on the north side of the Rideau, Lot No. 25, in the 1st Concession of Marlborough. The Burritts were known as staunch defenders of the British flag. Jemimah Ward, great-grandmother of Hamlet Burritt, was upon one occasion during the Revolutionary War, set to watch for the approach of Mallory's gang (a band of rebels who plundered Loyalist families in the vicinity of Arlington), as Mallory approached, Jemimah blew a horn : the result was that Dr. Adams shot Mallory dead. Her action in the matter becoming known to the Continental authorities, the heroine was compelled to fly for protection to Burgoyne's camp. Dr. Adams was also the great-grandfather of Hamlet Burritt, who now resides at the Rapids.

The Hurds were originally from Arlington. Jehiel settled in Augusta, where he died ; Ashael first settled in Augusta, but removed to the Rideau in 1793 ; Andrew settled in Augusta ; Jabesh also settled in the same township.

A man by the name of Losse, a Methodist preacher, settled about half a mile below the Rapids, in Marlborough. The first resident clergyman of the Rapids was the Rev. William Patton, afterwards Arch-Deacon Patton.

Colonel Hurd gives the following account of the settlement of other sections:—

The first settlers of Kemptville were Thomas McCarger, Asa Clothier, Truman Hurd, and David Beech. Beachburg, on the Ottawa, is named after the latter gentleman. Asa Clothier commenced the settlement at Oxford Mills, by building a grist and saw mill. Lyman Clothier and his son Asa built the first mill at Kemptville. Lyman Clothier had four sons, viz.: Asa, Lyman, Henry, and John. When Mr. Clothier commenced building the mill at Kemptville, the spot on which the village now stands was a wilderness. This was in the spring of 1814, and at that time there was not a house between Burritt's Rapids and Kemptville.

The first settlers at Bishop's Mills were Chauncy and Ira Bishop, who built the mills about 1840.

William Soules taught the first school in Burritt's Rapids, in a small log house. The second school was held in a stable, near the residence of Daniel H. Burritt.

The locks on the Canal, at the Rapids, were built by Philoman Wright & Sons.

The locks at Merrickville were constructed by two men by the name of Stephens. It is asserted that after they had paid all expenses, it required a yoke of oxen to draw the half dollars which they cleared on the contract.

J. K. REID;

AND

THE REID FAMILY.

Obadiah Reid, father of James Kempt Reid, was a U. E. Loyalist from Connecticut. He was among the first settlers of Augusta, keeping at one time an inn at North Augusta, then known as the "Burnt Lands." Mr. Reid at an early date purchased the upper mills at Westport, which he sold to Robert Rorison. Mr. Reid discovered the lead mines, located a short distance west of Fermoy, which he subsequently developed and sold to an English Company. The mines were for several years worked extensively, but were ultimately abandoned. Mr. Reid raised the following family:—Charles, who resides at Thunder Bay; Benjamin, Spencerville; Obadiah, Merrickville; Hiram, Seeley's Bay; Emery B., Frankville; James Kemp, who was named by Sir James Kempt, at Smith's Falls; John L., Spences' Bridge, British Columbia; Russell Henry, Port Hope; Sarah, who married Henry Lake; Lydia married Charles Dart.

James Kempt Reid was born June 24th, 1828, at Smith's Falls; he married Martha Brooks, of Bennington, Vermont, who bore him the following children:—Wellington B., Frank and Guy. Mr. Reid settled at Burritt's Rapids in 1857, where he

has since continued to reside. For two years he was a member of the Council for Marlborough, since which time he has been with few exceptions a member of the Municipal Council for Oxford, for many years representing the municipality in the Counties' Council as Reeve. Mr. Reid is a Liberal Conservative in politics, and has announced his intention of contesting North Leeds and Grenville at the next general election as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly for Ontario.

THOMAS A. KIDD

Mr. Kidd is the son of William Kidd, a wealthy farmer of Marlborough. Thomas was born December 14th, 1845, and married, January 29th, 1875, Esther Ennis, daughter of James Ennis, of Ennisville, by whom he has had one child, Edith Evcline. Mr. Kidd became a clerk in 1866, and in 1871 bought out the mercantile business of John Meikle, at Burritt's Rapids, where he carries on an extensive general store. In 1878, he was elected Reeve of Oxford. Joining the militia in 1864, he secured a second class military certificate, and became Lieutenant of No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion, in 1868.

THE WALDO FAMILY.

This family is descended from Thomas Waldo, of Lyons, France, he being one of the first who renounced the doctrines of the Church of Rome in that country; and he is supposed to have been a brother of the celebrated Peter Waldo, who died in 1179. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one of the descendants of Thomas Waldo came over from the Netherlands, to escape the persecutions of the Duke D'Alva, and settled in England. In a house belonging to the family, situated in Surrey, England, is a wainscoting on which is cut the name, "Peter Waldo, 1575," or "3," the last figure being difficult to decipher. One of his descendants, Sir Edward Waldo, was born in 1632, and knighted in his own house, 1677, by Charles II., on which occasion he entertained the King, the Princess, and the Duchess of York. Many descendants have occupied high positions in England, becoming dignitaries of the church, warriors, and barristers. The coat of arms of the family is entered in the College of Arms, 1687. (See view.)

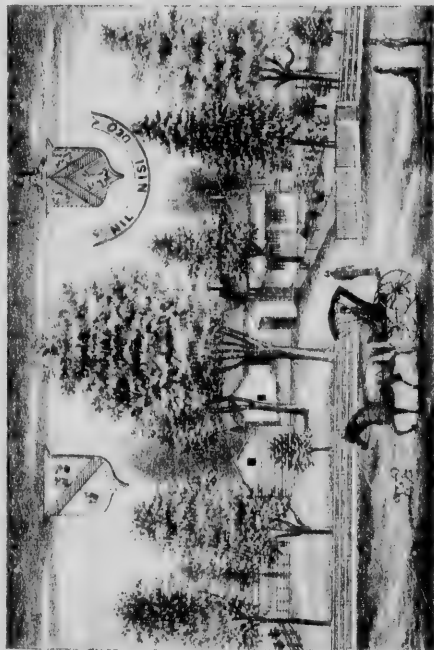
A branch of the family settled in the United States in the 17th Century, Cornelius, supposed to be the first, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1644. Samuel Waldo, of Boston, was a Brigadier General, who raised a regiment, and went to Louisburgh in 1745, he being the third in command. He had five children, one of whom Samuel, was Judge of the Probate Court in Maine. Francis was several times a member of the Assembly of Massachusetts,

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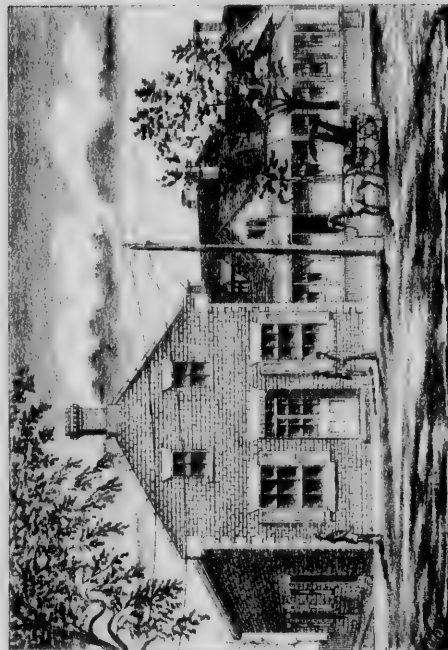
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RESIDENCE OF READ WALDO, near Burrutt's Rapids.



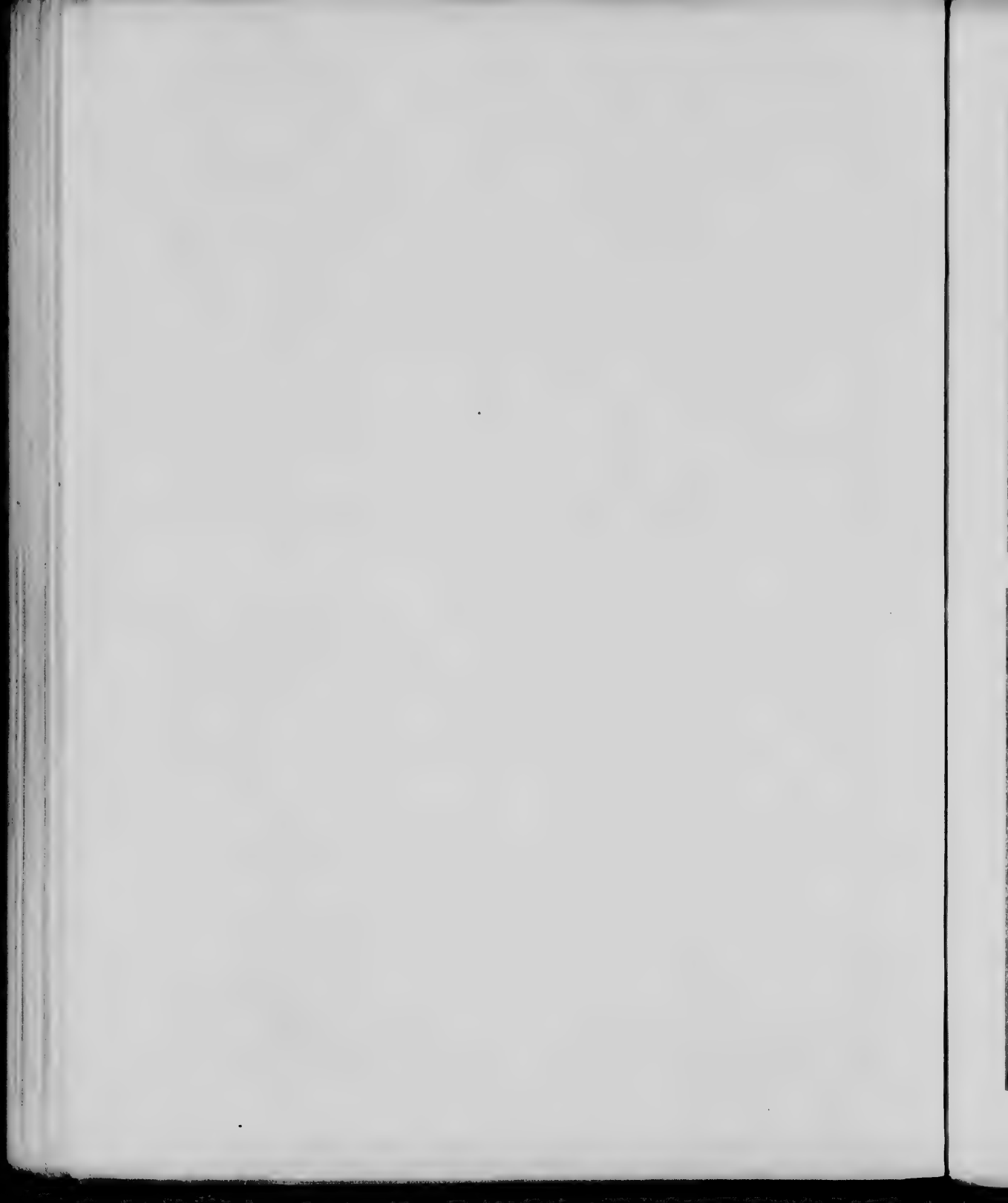
RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. DAVIES, Easton's Corners.

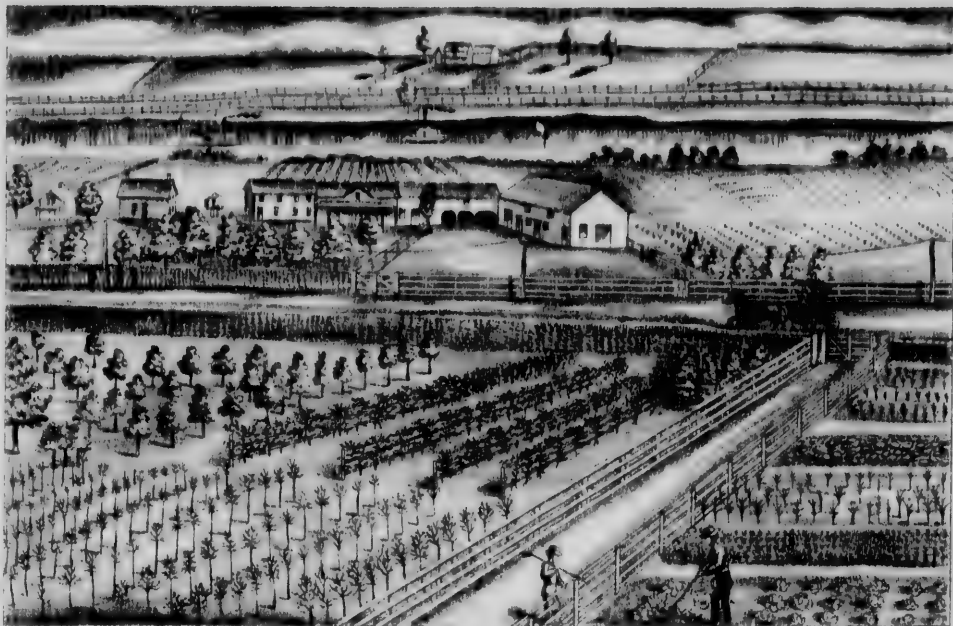


RESIDENCE AND STORE OF T. A. KIDD, Burrutt's Rapids.

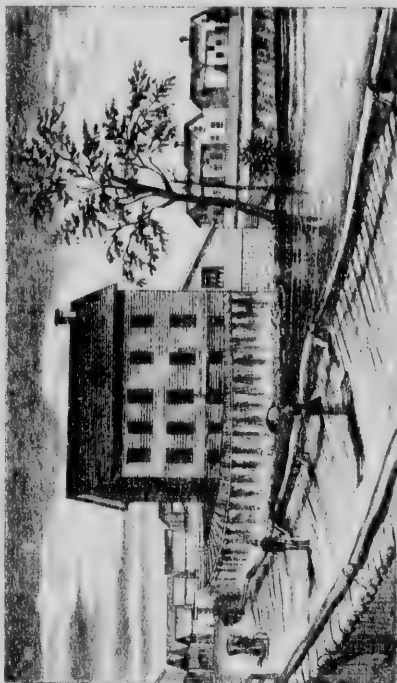


RESIDENCE OF GEO. HUTTON, near Easton's Corners.

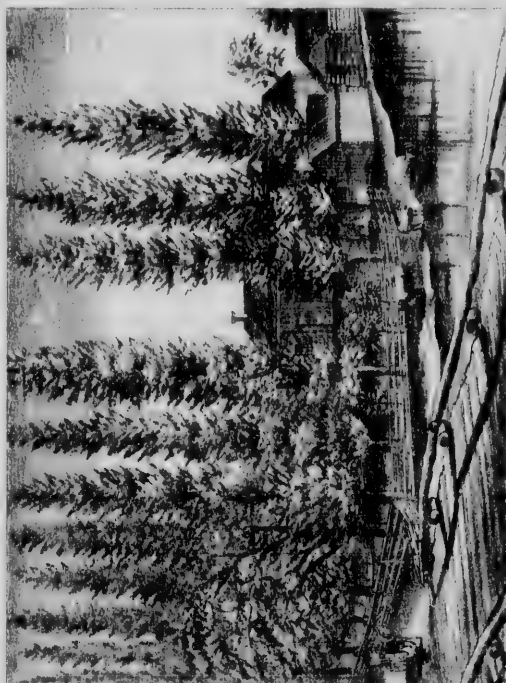




RESIDENCE AND SEED FARM OF GEORGE NEWMAN, NEAR MERRICKVILLE



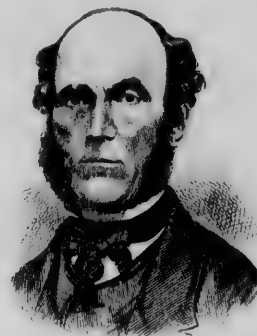
MILL AND RESIDENCE OF COOK BROS., near Merrickville.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN ROSE, TOWNSHIP OF WOLFORD.



F. SCHOFIELD.



JAMES KELLER.



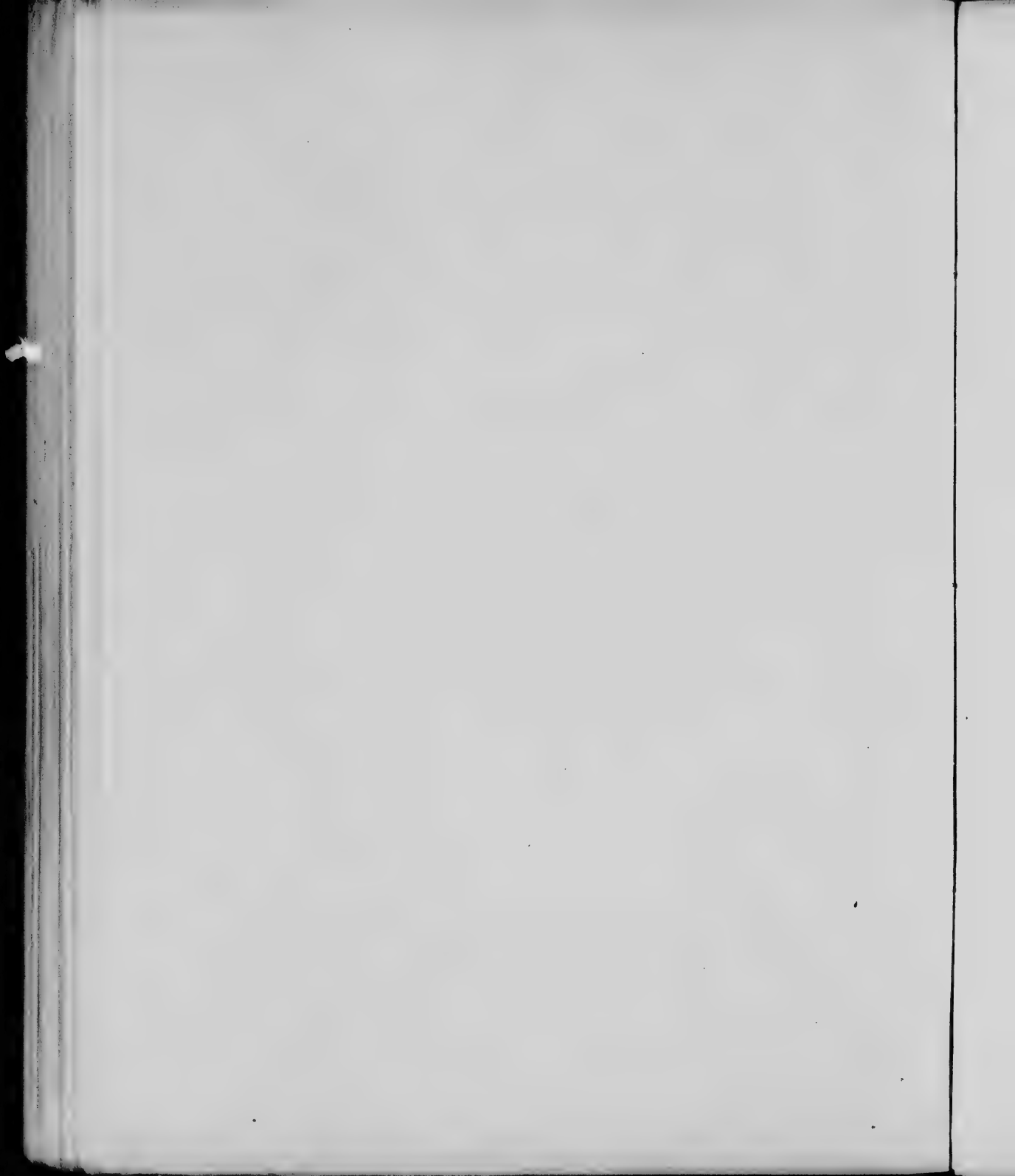
E. H. WHITMARSH.



GEORGE TAYLOR.



WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS.



while Hannah married the Secretary of State for Massachusetts. Joseph Waldo returned to England from the United States in 1783, being a United Empire Loyalist; he settled at Bristol, and died in 1811. Among his descendants were Joseph Peter, who married a daughter of an Irish gentleman of Killarney.

Ephraim Waldo, who was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, came to Canada, and was present at the battle of Queenston Heights, but was never afterwards heard from. His son, Volney Waldo, came to Canada in 1822, and worked for Billa Flint. While in Brockville, he was taken very ill, and his life despaired of. Being without money, he gave up all hope, as the necessary medical supplies and attendance could not be secured. In his extremity, F. L. Lothrop came forward, and generously supplied him with funds and all that he required. Mr. Waldo never forgot the disinterested act of kindness, and when he married, named his first son after his benefactor. In 1824, Mr. Waldo removed to the Rideau, settling one and a-half miles below Burritt's Rapids. At one time, he and his wife and babe were for three days without fire, all being prostrated by fever and ague. Their situation was accidentally discovered by a man calling at the shanty for the purpose of lighting his pipe. In 1828, Mr. Waldo removed to Lot No. 26, in the 1st Concession of Marlborough. His family consisted of five children: Fordyce Lothrop, Horace, Reed, who married Lucretia, daughter of Robert Putnam, Wolford. Mr. Waldo was present at the battle of the Windmill. He died November 8th, 1851, his wife surviving until December 14th, 1867, she being the youngest daughter of Deacon Obadiah Reed, of Augusta.

Reed Waldo's family consists of the following children: Julia L., Olive A., Volney S., Jane A., Lucretia E., Robert P., Clara E., and Anna M. Mr. Waldo is a prominent member of the Methodist Church. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the distinguished author, is a descendant on the maternal side of the Waldo family in the United States.

MOSES WALDRON.

Mr. Waldron's father was a native of New Hampshire. He removed to Lachute, Lower Canada, at an early date, and joined the British army during the war of 1812-15, fighting gallantly in defence of Canada. During the Rebellion, he held a captain's commission. Moses was born at Lachute in the year 1827. In 1854, he married Miss Fish, who was born at Bath, Maine, in 1829, the result of the union being three surviving children, one of whom married Dr. McLean, of Spencerville. Mr. Waldron

removed to London, Ontario, and engaged in the lumbering business. In 1860, he located at Bishop's Mills, where he carries on an extensive mercantile business. He is an active member of the Canada Methodist Church, and taking a deep interest in the welfare of the village, has been instrumental in obtaining postal and telegraphic facilities. He is a Liberal in politics.

E. H. WHITMARSH.

Thomas Whitmarsh was a U. E. Loyalist, who emigrated from the State of New York and settled at New Johnstown, Edwardsburg, where he died. His son, E. H. Whitmarsh, was born March 9th, 1809, at Edwardsburg. At the age of 16, he became a clerk for Billa Flint. Four years after, through the assistance of Horatio Gates, of Montreal, he opened a general store at Unionville, where he carried on an extensive business, purchasing large quantities of potash and wheat. Mr. Whitmarsh, at the end of three years, commenced business in Brockville, but in a short time removed to Merrickville, where he has since continued to reside. In 1826-7-8, he was a Commissioner of the Court of Request, and in 1835-6-7, was elected a Township Commissioner. In January, 1842, he became a member of the District Council and was appointed one of the Commissioners for building the Court House. Mr. Whitmarsh has been a member of the District and Counties' Council for 30 years, being elected Warden in 1854-5-6, and also for a portion of the year 1877. After settling in Merrickville, he engaged in the lumbering business, at the same time taking a deep interest in public affairs. During the rebellion, Mr. Whitmarsh raised a company of volunteers and repaired to Brockville; he was present at the Battle of the Windmill and purchased from a soldier, as a souvenir, the telescope used by the rebel commander Van Shoutz. While a member of the Counties' Council, Mr. Whitmarsh has generally occupied the position of Chairman of the Finance Committee, and is consequently designated in the Council as the "Minister of Finance."

GEORGE NEWMAN.

Mr. Newman was born in Montague, October 28th, 1849, and in March, 1876, purchased the seed farm on the Rideau River, formerly owned by Asa Parker, who had established an excellent reputation for the garden seeds raised by him. Mr. Newman has associated with him Alexander M. Wright, formerly a partner of Mr. Parker. Mr. Wright is a thoroughly practical gardener. The gardens (a view of which is presented), are beautifully situated two miles below Merrickville, on the Rideau River, on Lot No. 4, Concession B., Wolford. Thirty-five acres are devoted to the culture of seeds and vegetables. Every

attention is given to the preparations of the seeds and only fresh ones are placed upon the market. Grown in a Canadian climate, they are much more reliable than imported seeds, and consequently to be relied upon. Mr. Newman also does an extensive business in fruit; in 1878, his crop of grapes aggregating four tons, including the Hartford, Concord and Delaware varieties. All new varieties of vegetables are thoroughly tested previous to placing the seeds on the market, thus avoiding disappointment. Mr. Newman, in consequence of the demand, has concluded to enlarge his gardens, a proof positive that his care and caution are coupled with the enterprise so necessary for success.

BENJAMIN AND THOMAS COOK.

These gentlemen are the sons of Joseph and Elizabeth Cook, and were born in Augusta. Benjamin commenced life as a farmer. In 1865, he married Elizabeth Gray, who has borne him four children. In 1869, he removed to Andrewsville, where he has since resided. In 1878, he held the position of Deputy-Reeve of Montague.

Thomas Cook married, in 1863, Mary Jane Gray, by whom he had three children. Mr. Cook first carried on business as miller in Kemptville, removing to Burritt's Rapids, and, in 1868, entering into partnership with Benjamin, at Andrewsville. The brothers purchased the grist mill (shown in the illustration) in 1869, from Rufus and Silas Andrews, who erected it in 1861. The mill has a capacity for grinding 500 bushels of wheat per diem. For several years, the flour ground at this mill has secured the first prize at the county and local fairs. The Messrs. Cook are also the proprietors of an extensive shingle mill. At one time Mr. Thomas Cook represented the municipality in the Counties' Council. Both gentlemen are members of the Methodist Church, staunch advocates of total abstinence, and public spirited citizens.

M. K. EVERTTS.

M. K. Everetts, of Easton's Corners, was born in 1835. In 1856, he married Margaret M., daughter of Richard Wafer. Mr. Everetts is the son of Elisha A. Everetts, of Augusta, and grandson of R. Everetts, a U. E. Loyalist and an officer in the British army, also one of the first and most prominent citizens of Augusta. He was the first high constable appointed by the Justices in Quarter Sessions assembled, also serving the municipality as assessor, collector, and coroner, for twenty-one years. Elisha A. Everetts was born May 24th, 1800, and resides in the County of Dundas.

The subject of this sketch since his settlement in Wolford has repeatedly represented the Township in the Counties' Council. He is a live business man, doing at all seasons an extensive business in the purchase of farm products and stock. His success has been due to an energy which never tires, and a sterling integrity, by which he has won and retained the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

HENRY MERRICK, M. P. P.

Mr. Merrick is the son of Stephen Merrick, and the grandson of William Merrick, who was one of the first settlers at Merrickville, building mills there which subsequently gave the present name to the village. Henry Merrick was born at Merrickville, and for several years was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, but is at present in the mercantile business. In 1875, he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge for British America. He has also been a Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of Orangemen of British America, and is at present Grand Master of the Orange Order for Canada. He was first returned to Parliament for North Leeds and Grenville at the general election of 1871, being re-elected in 1874. Mr. Merrick is a Liberal Conservative in politics, and since he became a member of the Legislative Assembly has taken a deep interest in promoting an Act for the incorporation of the Orange Society.

CHARLES FERGUSON, M. P.

The family from which Mr. Ferguson is descended emigrated from Drumgunnion, Leitrim, Ireland, and settled in the Township of Kitley, where the subject of this sketch was born, he being the son of Mr. Robert Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson studied medicine, and graduated at the University of Queen's College, Kingston, in 1859. He married Miss Bell, of Oxford, sister of the late Robert Bell, C. E., who represented the County of Russell in the Canadian Assembly previous to confederation. Dr. Ferguson was first returned to Parliament at the general election for 1874. He was unseated on petition, but re-elected the same year. In 1878, he was again elected, his opponent being Francis Jones. As a medical gentleman, he commands an extensive practice over a large area of country in the vicinity of Kemptville, where he resides.

Stephen's Creek received its name from the fact that Roger Stevens, a brother to Elder Abel Stevens, of Bastard, was drowned at its mouth, in 1795.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LEEDS AND LANSLOWNE FRONT.

THE SETTLEMENT of the Township of Leeds is intimately connected with that of Gananoque, the village being the centre from which the new settlers proceeded to carve out homes in the forest.

One of the first settlers was Oliver Landon, a United Empire Loyalist, from Litchfield, Connecticut. From an account book which has been preserved, it is clear that Mr. Landon had settled in the Township as early as 1787.

The following account of the Landon family is taken from the book above mentioned:—

"On March 10th, 1776, Oliver Landon is 21 years of age. On August 25th, 1775, Aner Watkins is 21 years of age. Oliver Landon married Aner Watkins May 2nd, 1776. Joseph, born April 9th, 1777; Benjamin, born November 13th, 1778; Oliver, Jr., born March 5th, 1780; William Henry, born August 6th, 1782; Erastus, born October 7th, 1784; Luther, born June 9th, 1787; Daniel John, born December 6th, 1792; Jessie, born February 22nd, 1796; and Simcoe, born August 30th, 1799. Oliver's wife, Aner, died March 18th, 1800. On the 13th of September, 1801, Mr. Landon married Mrs. Lois Loomis. Lois was the daughter of John Beech, she was born at Goshen, Connecticut, May 27th, 1761."

The following note appears in the book:—

"Arrived at Lansdowne November 5th, after twenty-one days' travel with a wagon and span of horses, it being the first wagon that ever passed through the one hundred mile woods to Upper Canada."

"Lois Landon, by second wife, born May 22nd, 1803. Oliver Landon, Sr., died January 29th, 1820. Lois Landon, died July 20th, 1825."

Among the patents granted for land at an early date, were the following:—

LANSLOWNE.

Name of Grantee.	Con.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Date of Patent.
James Covill.....	1	1 and 2	April 13th, 1804
Oliver Landon.....	1	S 1-2 11	Feb'y 19th, 1807
Joseph Landon.....	2	12 1804
Stephen Baldwin.....	2	19	July 13th, 1803
Joseph Acton.....	2	E 1-2 23	April 24th, 1824
Joshua Gilbert.....	3	S W 1-2 24	March 24th, 1830
James Landon.....	4	6	March 1st, 1803
Benjamin Phillips.....	4	23	March 1st, 1803
Robert Taylor.....	4	E 1-2 24	April 19th, 1824
John Taylor.....	5	W 1-2 9	Feb'y 25th, 1822
James Taylor.....	5	E 1-2 9	Feb'y 25th, 1822
Samuel Bradley.....	5	W 1-2 14	April 15th, 1830
John Bradley.....	5	E 1-2 14	April 15th, 1830
John Armstrong.....	5	W 1-2 21	May 28th, 1824
William Howard.....	5	24	Feb'y 10th, 1803
Henry Latimer.....	9	4	May 24th, 1824

LANSLOWNE (Continued.)

Name of Grantee.	Con.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Date of Patent.
William Webster.....	11	23	Nov. 29th, 1836
Levi Soper.....	12	W Pt 9	May 3rd, 1827
Truman Hicock.....	12	E 1-2 19	Oct'b'r 30th, 1818
Samuel Copeland.....	12	22	April 5th, 1828
Joseph Godkin.....	13	B W 1-2	June 2nd, 1828
William Washburn.....	13	1	June 3rd, 1834
Sexton Washburn.....	13	2	March 3rd, 1837
Seneca Washburn.....	13	3	March 26th, 1835
Jarvis Washburn.....	13	3	March 26th, 1835
B. L. Chipman.....	13	3	March 26th, 1835

LEEDS.

Name of Grantee.	Con.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Date of Patent.
Joel D. Parmenter.....	1	E 1-2 4	June 28th, 1842
John Gray.....	1	20	March 15th, 1804
S. E. Washburn.....	3	10	Sept. 30th, 1818
John Birmingham.....	4	N W 1-4 2	June 11th, 1828
James Birmingham.....	4	N E 1-4 2	June 11th, 1828
David Birmingham.....	5	S E 1-4 1	July 2nd, 1828
John Struthers.....	8	8	April 30th, 1812
James Schofield.....	8	13	Dec'b'r 6th, 1806
Freeman Hicock.....	9	13	Oct'b'r 19th, 1818
Albion Crippen.....	9	17	July 11th, 1818
John Niblock.....	9	E 1-2 21	April 10th, 1828
Samuel Killborn.....	10	11 and 12	Feb'y 9th, 1800
Allen Curtis.....	10	10	Nov. 27th, 1845
Arthur Niblock.....	11	21	April 10th, 1828

WILLIAM A. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster was born in Lansdowne, in March, 1832, his father, Robert Webster, having emigrated to Canada from the County of Wexford, Ireland, in 1820, and settled in the Fourth Concession of Lansdowne. At the age of 23, Mr. Webster removed to California, where he remained for fifteen years, engaging in quicksilver mining and the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1872, he returned to Canada and settled on Lot No. 18, in the 4th Concession of Lansdowne. In 1873, he became a member of the Township Council, becoming Reeve in 1877.

THE ORANGE ORDER.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 26, is one of the oldest in Central Canada, having been organized upwards of fifty years. In 1872, it was re-organized and a new warrant issued. The hall is a neat frame building in Lansdowne Village. Officers for present year:—J. A. Bradley, W. M.; William Dixon, D. M.; James Latimer, Secretary; James Douglas, Treasurer. The Lodge numbers upwards of fifty.

L. O. L. No. 100, was instituted in 1864, and has a membership of about fifty.

Pince Albert Lodge O. Y. B., was instituted October 20th, 1876. The officers are N. Bowen, W. M.; J. R. Johnston, D. M.; F. Spidal, Secretary; J. A. Bradley, Treasurer. Membership, about forty.

J. A. BRADLEY.

Mr. Bradley was born in Lansdowne, and is the son of Thomas Bradley, who emigrated from Ireland in

1818. In 1862, Mr. Bradley was appointed Clerk of the Township, and in 1867, Post Master. Formerly a member of No. 5 Company, 42nd Battalion, he now holds the position of Major on the staff.

In 1876, the members of the Methodist Church of Canada erected a neat frame church in Lansdowne Village. The building is 55x35 feet, the tower being surmounted by a spire one hundred and four feet in height. The present pastor is the Rev. J. C. Carret. Church officers:—R. Latimer, J. Webster, J. Redmond, B. B. Warren, T. W. Bradley, W. McNeil.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH.

The members of the Church of England for several years worshipped in a plain stone building, situated about half a mile from the village: this church was built in 1843, during the ministry of the late Rev. E. Morris. In 1878, the present edifice situated in the village, was erected. It is built of light colored stone, and is of the following dimensions: nave, 50x30 feet; chancel, 17x8 feet; vestry, 14x12 feet; tower, 12x12. The seating capacity is two hundred and fifty. The Rev. Mr. Houston, B. A., is the present pastor. The Wardens are J. T. Deane, B. Young and S. Johnston.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This building is of plain stone; capacity, three hundred sittings. At present there is no resident minister, the pulpit being supplied by clergymen from other places.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church have at present no church edifice, the mission being a new one. Services are held by the missionary, the Rev. A. Shorts, who also ministers to congregations at Marble Rock, Killenbeck and other places. Mr. Shorts has invented a camp meeting tabernacle to supply the place of cottages. The device is very ingenious, and can be manufactured so as to give accommodation for from three hundred to three thousand people.

The following list contains all the patents granted by the Crown for lands situated in the Township of Lansdowne, up to the 31st day of December, 1802:—

TOWNSHIP OF LANSDOWNE

BROKEN FRONT.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent
1	3-4	Susannah Jessup.....	All	600	Sept. 4th, 1800
	6-7	Asahel Keys.....	All	530	May 17th, 1802
	10	Henry Hay.....	All	200	Nov. 20th, 1798
	11	John McNeil.....	N 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	12	Charles Peebles.....	E 1-2	100	May 24th, 1798
	13	Basil Rorison.....	All	300	June 30th, 1801

TOWNSHIP OF LANSDOWNE (Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
	17	Thomas Douglas.....	All	200	Mar. 10th, 1797
	18	Joel Adams.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
2	3	Susannah Jessup.....	All	300	Sept. 4th, 1800
	4	W 1-2			
	9	Henry Hay.....	E 1-2	300	Nov. 20th, 1798
	10	All			
	11	Joel Stone.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
3	4	Susannah Jessup.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
	12	Philip Stools.....	All	200	May 24th, 1798
	17	Joel Stone.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	18	Peter Cain.....	E 1-2	100	April 6th, 1797
	21	Catiline Crookshank.....	All	300	June 30th, 1801
	21	Joseph Bissell.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
4	3-4	Sabrah Wright.....	All	300	Dec. 1st, 1797
	9	Ann Plate.....	All	300	May 20th, 1801
	11	Thomas Dean.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
	7	Sarah Spencer.....	All	200	May 24th, 1798
	13	Henry Mace.....	All	200	May 24th, 1798
10	4	Jeremiah Tidd.....	All	100	June 30th, 1801
11	5	Russell Lee.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
12	10	William Caswell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	18	Lemuel Caswell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	19	Lemuel Caswell.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	21	Francis Stewart.....	All	200	May 24th, 1798
	11	Amos M. Kenny.....	All	200	June 12th, 1798
	23	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802
13	8	Samuel Cross.....	W 1-2	219	May 17th, 1802
14	10	Alexander Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ESCOTT.

The following list contains all the patents granted by the Crown for lands situated in the Township, up to the 31st day of December, 1802:—

TOWNSHIP OF ESCOTT.

BROKEN FRONT.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
	1	Justus Sherwood.....	All	200	May 1st, 1798
	2	Sophia Sherwood.....	All	200	May 1st, 1798
	4	Justus Sherwood.....	All	200	May 1st, 1798
	6	Harriette Sherwood.....	All	200	May 1st, 1798
	9	Elijah Whitney.....	All	235	May 17th, 1802
	15	William Larue.....	All	275	May 17th, 1802
	19	William Larue.....	All	275	May 17th, 1802
	5	Edward Bissell.....	All	200	May 20th, 1801
	6	Matilda Miller.....	All	200	May 21th, 1801
	12	Jacob Baker.....	All	200	Mar. 1st, 1797
	20	William Larue.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	23	William Larue.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
11	11	Matthew Watson.....	All	200	Dec. 1st, 1797
14	14	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
23	23	Elisha Mallory.....	All	200	April 14th, 1798

Among the grants made at a later date were the following:—

ESCOTT.			
Name of Grantee.	Con. or Range	Lot or Part of Lot.	Date of Patent.
Caleb Semans		8	Nov. 25th, 1801
Elizabeth Knapp		17	Jan. 30th, 1808
William Larue		15	May 17th, 1802
George Purvis		E 1-2 23	Feb. 20th, 1828
Jacob Poole		24	May 19th, 1832
James Brooker		18	May 15th, 1840
Aaron Comstock		E 1-2 23	Feb. 22nd, 1828
James Redmond	2	4	June 11th, 1828
Henry Trickey	8 and 9		Oct. 28th, 1835
Aaron Hutchison		17	Mar. 2nd, 1805
William Andrews		E 1-2 19	Sept. 13th, 1804
Rebecca Avery	3	22	Jan. 14th, 1820

Prominent among the early settlers was William Larue, better known as Billa Larue. This pioneer located at the mouth of the creek falling into the St. Lawrence, about four miles west of Mallorytown Landing, where the original Mallorys first landed. At the point selected, Mr. Larue constructed a dam across the ravine, and furnished himself with an excellent water power. He next built a mill, which was utilized by the British soldiers during the war of 1812. It is related that at one time Mr. Larue was compelled to walk barefooted all the way to Cornwall to secure enough leather to make a pair of shoes, that being the nearest point at which the desired article could be obtained. The land upon which he located was broken by chains of hills, running parallel with the river and presenting almost insuperable obstacles to the agriculturist. Nothing daunted, he cleared away the original forest and planted apple, chestnut, walnut (sweet and English), and other trees, which have in considerable numbers spread along the river bank. At the present time it is not an uncommon thing to find among the second growth pines, here and there scattered about, an apple tree planted by the original pioneer. At the time of his death, it was currently reported that he was possessed of a very large sum of gold and silver, which he had buried for safe keeping. Be that as it may, he made no sign as to the location of the treasure when the hand of death was upon him, though strongly pressed to do so.

Many years have passed away, the seeds of the pine have developed into nearly full grown trees, the original mill has crumbled into dust, but the legend remains, and many were the anxious searches that followed for the hidden gold. Excavations have been made at all points surrounding the house in which he resided, and particularly in a certain direction, which came within the range of his vision, while upon his last bed of sickness; rumor saying that the point had been selected with that view.

The following account of a midnight search for the treasure was related to the writer, several years since, by a gentleman who formed one of the party, and who, strange to say, implicitly believed that which he stated was absolutely true. The general public will probably conclude that he was badly frightened. We give the account in the words of the narrator:—

"On a bright moonlight night, I, in company with three other men, left the Village of Mallorytown and proceeded to the vicinity of the old Larue mill, near the upper dam. We had provided ourselves with a witch-hazel divining rod, a goodly supply of shovels and picks; in fact, all that was necessary for an enterprise of such a character. All were in the best of spirits, and as the night was charming, we proceeded to the vicinity of the house, where Billa had resided, determined, if possible, to probe the secret to the bottom. We were under the guidance of an elderly gentleman, who claimed to be an expert in such matters, and had carefully instructed all engaged as to their duties. One command was imperative, viz: that from the moment the spot was indicated by the divining rod, not a word was to be spoken, happen what might. A short distance west of the house is the family cemetery, and in that direction we cautiously proceeded. The moon shone clear and bright through the pines on the overhanging cliff. Suddenly our director paused, the witch-hazel turned slowly in the direction of mother-earth. Retiring a few paces, our leader re-adjusted the rod and moved forward, with precisely the same result. Evidently the secret had been solved and we were about to become the happy possessors of the long sought gold. Striking a circle, having a radius of about twelve feet, we removed our coats and proceeded to dig. How long we continued I know not, so intent were we upon our task. Gradually the sky became overcast with clouds, one by one the stars faded away, the moon disappeared in the vault of night, the wind sighed mournfully through the pines, yet not a word was spoken; darkness came down upon us like a great pall, our nearest co-laborer was only a spectre in the midnight gloom. Then came a rush of the blast through the overhanging trees, the blast was of icy coldness and penetrated the very marrow of our bones, though our bodies were bathed with sweat from our almost superhuman exertions. There was a trampling upon the earth in the distance, as if the guardian spirit of the treasure trove was marshalling all his cohorts to hurl back the audacious invaders who had thus dared to desecrate his domains and snatch away the glittering coin confided to his care. The excavation which we had made was conical in shape, the centre being the lowest point,

when suddenly there rang out clear and distinct in the night air, a sound which proclaimed that the pick had struck a metallic substance. A few shovels full of earth were thrown off, when with our hands we felt that we had struck upon what appeared to be a smooth flat stone or piece of metal; we have always believed that it was metal from the ringing sound which it gave forth.

"Redoubling our exertions, we removed the earth at one side, where we inserted a crow-bar, the point below resting upon some substance, which formed an excellent fulcrum, and which we concluded was the box containing the coveted treasure. With our united strength we slowly raised the covering, when in an instant we were surrounded by innumerable creatures, trampling up to the very edge of the circle. We could but indistinctly distinguish the forms of the new comers, but to my mind they appeared to be *black cattle*, and judging from the trampling, their number must have been thousands. We hesitated—a great fear came upon us, which I cannot describe—and, with a single impulse, we dropped the crow-bar, and ran for dear life. Beyond the house we came out of the ravine, near the new mill, where we paused. The moon was sailing majestically through an unclouded sky; the stars shone as brightly as when we first entered upon our task. We paused and consulted, and at last concluded that imagination had got the better of our senses, and that we would return to our work. This we did. We found the excavation, the coats lying on the ground, the crow-bar, shovels and pick-axes, but not a sign of the flat stone or metallic covering at the bottom of the pit which we had dug. Our leader sorrowfully shook his head, and declared that future efforts would be of no avail, as the *treasure had moved*. We gathered our implements, and departed for Mallorytown, fully resolved that in the future other searchers were quite welcome to secure the hidden gold left by Billa Larue."

Hugh Lynch, a stone mason, came to Canada in 1835, from the County Cavan, Ireland. Removing to Lansdowne, he built a large number of stone houses for the Websters, and other prominent settlers. Mr. Lynch was assisted by his son Peter, who during the past twenty-five years has erected seventy-four stone and brick buildings in the United Counties. Were the buildings placed in a direct line in a city, with the necessary cross streets, they would make a frontage of three-quarters of a mile.

MASONIC.

Macoy Lodge, No. 24 A. F. and A. M., was instituted in 1870, the charter being granted to R.

Fields, W. Taylor, J. A. Bradley, and others. The members number upwards of fifty, meetings being held at the Escott Town Hall. The officers are active and conscientious members of the order, and the lodge is in consequence in a flourishing condition.

The following is a summary of the assessment of the municipality for the year 1877 :—

Number of persons assessed, 365.
 Number of acres assessed, 24,270.
 Number of acres cleared, 12,949.
 Value of real property, \$360,015.
 Value of personal property, \$11,433.
 Amount of real and personal property, \$371,448.
 Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$804.
 Taxes imposed by Counties, \$690.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

ACCORDING to the testimony of the late Adiel Sherwood, the first actual white settler in Elizabethtown was Mr. Sherwood's father. The settlement was located in the spring of 1784. The same brigade of boats that brought Mr. Sherwood up the St. Lawrence, also conveyed the settlers at Cole's Ferry, who must have cut the first tree in that portion of the township a few days later than Mr. Sherwood located. The record of the municipality is intimately connected with that of Brockville, which will be treated of in a subsequent chapter.

On pages 15 and 16 will be found a table giving the names of the persons who received grants of land from the Crown, up to the 31st day of December, 1802. It includes such well known names as Sherwood, Booth, Jessup, Grant, Brown, Ferguson, Fulford, Elliott, Sparham, Cole, Clow, Mallory, Landon, Peterson, Snider, Jones, Mott, Breakenridge, Caswell, Gardiner, Campbell, Coleman, Day, Church, Lamb, Curtis, Johns, Smith, Wing, Day, Monhard, McNish, Hagerman, Lehey, Shipman, McLean, Allen, Howard, Vanorman, Cornell, Mattice, Reid, Kilburn, Wolf, King and McNeil.

The following is a summary of the assessment of Elizabethtown for the year 1877, and furnishes the most convincing evidence of the progress of the municipality since the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists, ninety-five years since :—

Number of acres assessed, 76,564.
 Number of acres cleared, 42,849.
 Total amount of real property, \$97,874.
 Total amount of real and personal property, \$1,424,806.

Number of persons from 21 to 60 years of age, 1,764.

Days of statute labor, 4,570.

Persons in families, 4,183.

Number of cattle, 5,284.

Number of sheep, 3,913.

Number of hogs, 1,257.

Number of horses, 1,311.

Number of persons assessed, 1,500.

Taxes imposed by Municipality, \$2,000.

Taxes imposed by Counties, \$3,200.

C. M. CHURCH, LYN

This church, built of brick, has an area of 60x84 feet, with a tower 12 feet square. It was erected in 1857, and is situated on part of Lot No. 30, in the 3rd Concession. The original site was a gift from Richard Coleman, Sr. The charge includes four congregations, viz., those of Lyn, Caintown, Malorytown, and Rockfield. The total membership is 300, of whom 80 belong to the Lyn charge.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LYN.

The Presbyterians commenced holding services at Lyn, about the year 1811. The present church was erected in 1872. It is built of stone, the style of architecture being Gothic. Cost, about \$5,000. The sittings number 200, and the society includes the congregation at Caintown, as well as at Lyn.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LYN.

Through the efforts of the late James Coleman, assisted by a few other churchmen, funds were secured for the organization of an English Church at Lyn. The erection of the present church was commenced in 1860, Bishop Lewis, then Rector of Brockville, taking the deepest interest in the undertaking, the good work being continued by the Rev. John Stannage, Rev. R. L. Jones, and the present rector, the Rev. Henry Austin. The building is of stone, Gothic style of architecture, and contains about 300 sittings.

STAFFORD McBRATNEY.

This gentleman was born in the County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada with his parents in 1821, his father settling in Elizabethtown, where he purchased a very large farm. In 1856, Mr. McBratney was elected a Township Councillor, and in 1858, Deputy Reeve for the municipality, holding that position until 1861. In 1865, he was elected Reeve. He has held the important office of Warden, and has long been regarded as one of the most efficient members of the Counties' Council. A staunch supporter of the Conservative party, he

has ever been actuated by a spirit of liberality which won for him many warm friends in the Reform ranks.

THE MANHARD FAMILY.

Among the earliest records of the District of Johnstown are notices of members of this family. William Manhard was born March 27th, 1777, and emigrated to Elizabethtown in 1784. Daniel Manhard at an early date kept a store one mile back of Brockville, on a farm now known as the "Emery Place." David had five sons and three daughters. The sons were Peter, William, Henry, David, and George. Peter and George removed to the Western States; Henry, William, and David settled in the vicinity of Brockville.

William Manhard had five sons and five daughters. Henry resides near Brockville; William died in 1878. Seaman, born in 1813, married a daughter of Daniel McCrea, of Lyn, in 1837, by whom he had eleven children; his second wife is a daughter of the late George Murray Bates.

JOHN EARL.

The subject of this biography resides in the 6th Concession of Elizabethtown. He was born in June, 1835; and married, in December, 1856, Ann, daughter of John Barnard, of the same township. He has six children, viz.: Reuben, born September 14th, 1858; Albert Ernest, born April 24th, 1862; Adda Louisa, born September 25th, 1868; John, born June 26th, 1871; Jennie Maud, born October 14th, 1874; and Ida May, born May 31st, 1877. The residence shown in illustration was erected in 1877.

THE FULFORD FAMILY.

Jonathan Fulford, Jr., was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1771; and died in Elizabethtown, in 1834. His wife, Nancy, daughter of the late Nathaniel Brown, a U. E. Loyalist, of New York, was born in 1780, and died in 1855. Jonathan, Jr., came to Canada with his parents when quite young, Jonathan, Sr., dying in 1829, at the residence of his grandson, at the advanced age of 90 years. He was a U. E. Loyalist, and was born in 1739, his wife being Thankful, a daughter of Phineas Doolittle, of Connecticut. Levius S. Fulford was born in 1814, in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown. His father was Jonathan Fulford, Jr. In 1835, Levius married Phoebe L., daughter of the late Henry Elliott, by whom he had eight children. Mr. Fulford is a hale and hearty old gentleman, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Elizabethtown.

THE SHIPMAN FAMILY
AND
NELSON SHIPMAN.

Samuel Shipman, grandfather of Nelson Shipman, was born January 17th, 1764, and died in 1831. He was a native of New England, but at the close of the revolution removed to the vicinity of Brockville, receiving a grant of land as a U. E. Loyalist. He married in 1768, Catherine Elliott, daughter of a U. E. Loyalist. His first wife died in 1811; his second wife was Margaret Henderson, by whom he had one child, now the wife of Abel Coleman, of Ogdensburg. By his first wife he had twelve children, all of whom are dead.

John Shipman, father of Nelson, was born in Yonge, May 27, 1787. He died September 6th, 1867, aged 80 years. His wife, Fanny Whitmore, was born in Massachusetts, United States of America, March 12th, 1788, and died June 7th, 1854. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are still living, viz., Nelson, and Catherine, wife of George Goodson, of Sarnia.

Nelson Shipman resides on lot No. 1, in the 2nd concession of Yonge, occupying a farm of 185 acres. He has been twice married; his first wife was a daughter of the late John Mallory, of Yonge, one of the first settlers of the township; his second wife being a daughter of the late Peter Purvis, also an original settler of the same Township. By his first wife, he had only one child, the children by the second marriage numbering seven, of whom six are living. Mr. Shipman is one of the most successful farmers in the municipality. The Shipman family is an extensive one, its members being among the leading citizens of Leeds County.

THE STOWELL FAMILY,
AND
CYRENUS STOWELL.

Oliver O. Stowell was born in Massachusetts, February 19th, 1797. He came to Canada, and began teaching school at Lewis' Corners (Addison) about forty-seven years ago. At that time, Ira Lewis, Esq., was keeping an hotel at the Corners. After teaching about four years, Mr. Stowell devoted his attention to farming, settling on Lot No. 36, in the 8th Concession of Elizabethtown. He married Harriet Ketchum, who died in 1843; he subsequently married Abigail, a sister of his first wife. The following children were born to him by his first wife: Charlotte, married Horace Brown; Lucy, married Rufus Taplin; Elizabeth, married Harvey Brown; and Cyrenus, who married Ursula Phillips, adopted daughter of Daniel Phillips, Esq. The fruit of his second marriage was one son, Omsley O. Stowell,

M. D., a graduate of Queen's College, now settled at Copenhagen, New York.

Cyrenus Stowell is a successful agriculturist, his farm being a model of neatness and order—in fact, second to none in the wealthy Township of Elizabethtown. He has two children, Charles Mason and Edward Norman.

JOHN H. LANE

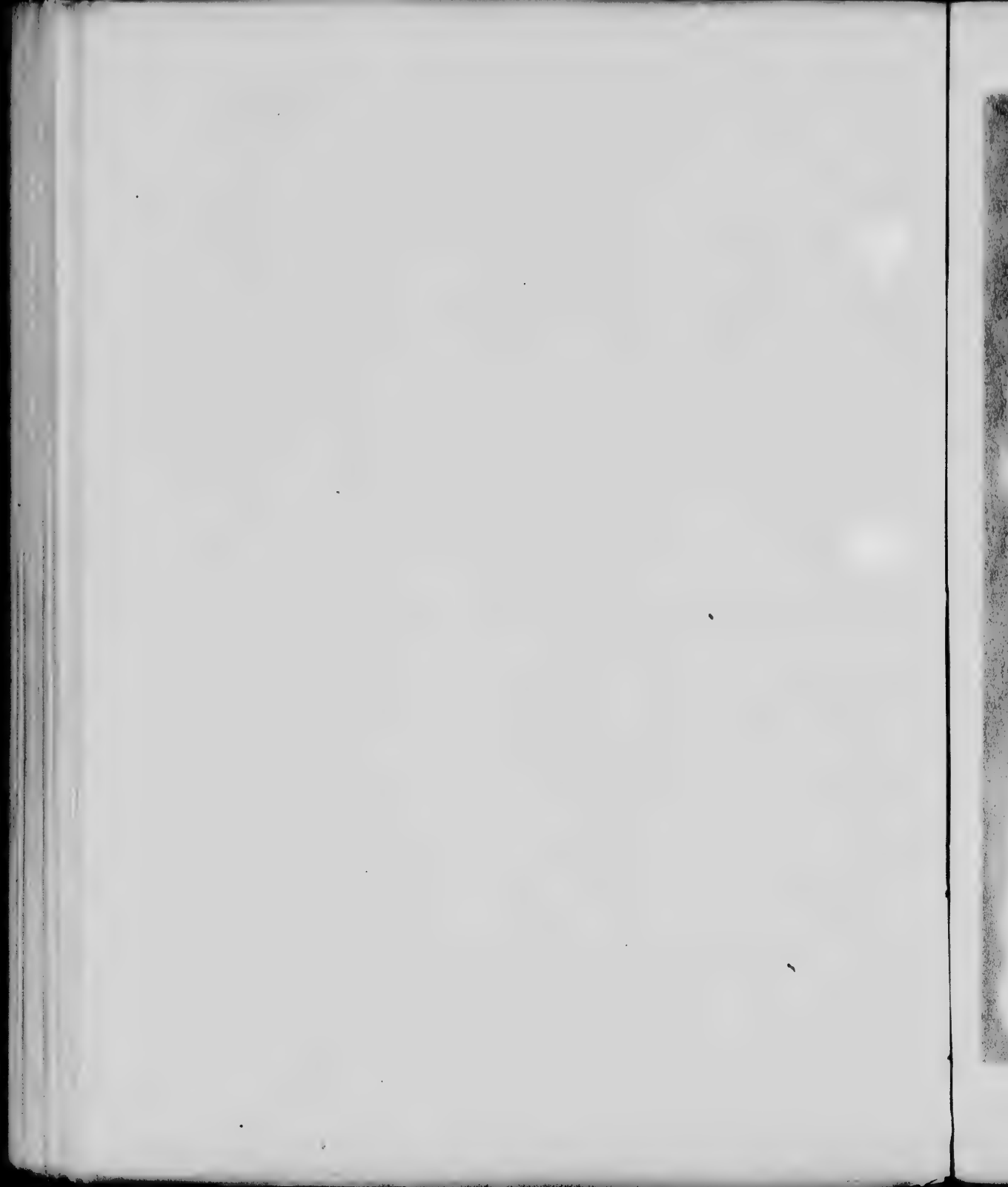
Mr. Lane owns a farm of one hundred acres in the Third Concession of Elizabethtown. He was born in 1812, in the Township of Augusta, being the son of Cornelius Lane, who drew land in Modoc Municipality for military services rendered in the war of 1812. The latter died forty years since, never having removed from Augusta; his wife, Catherine, died in 1860, aged seventy years. James Lane, the father of Cornelius Lane, was of Irish descent and a United Empire Loyalist from the Mohawk Valley; he died in 1817, aged 73 years. His place of residence was one and a-half miles back of the old Blue Church, Augusta. John H. Lane married in 1837, Mary, daughter of the late Abraham Knapp, of Augusta. Mr. Lane has raised a family of eight children. Mr. Knapp was the son of a U. E. Loyalist, Joseph Knapp, who originally emigrated from England to the United States, removing to Canada at the close of the revolution. The following are the names of the children of John H. Lane:—Hiram B., born 1840, resides in Oregon; Abraham, born in 1843; Minerva, born in 1845, married Truman Hayes; Rufus, born in 1847; Mary M., born in 1850, married James Munroe; Rachel C., born in 1853. Mr. Lane has devoted his energies to farming, residing for many years in Augusta and removing to his present location in 1864. Mr. Lane spent two years and a-half of his life in the Australian gold mines—from 1853 to 1855. James Lane, grandfather of John H., had five children, all of whom settled in the United Counties; they were: James, Henry, John, Rebecca and Polly.

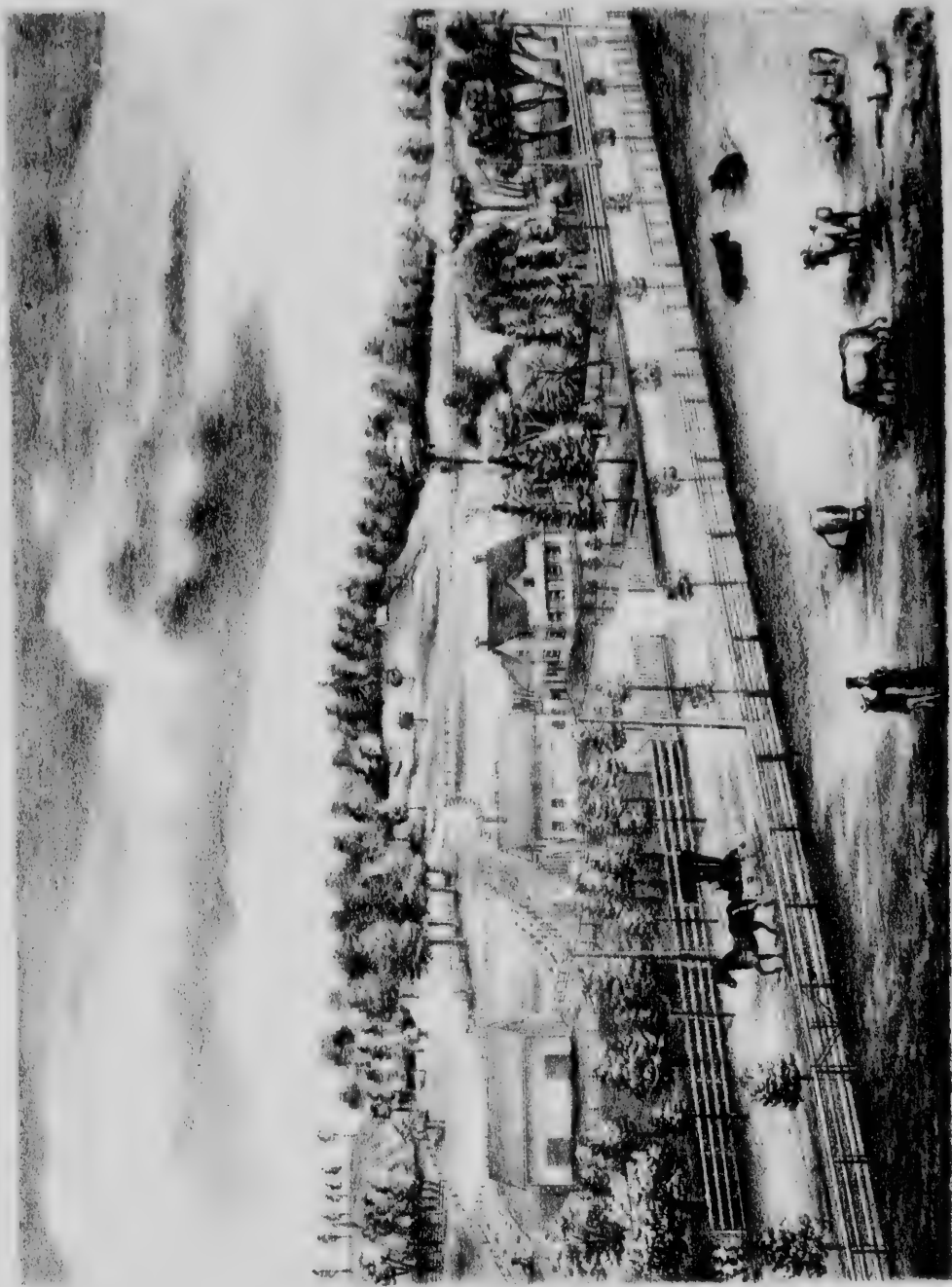
THE COLE AND CLOW FAMILIES.

In the year following that in which England formally acknowledged the independence of the United States, Adam Cole, a United Empire Loyalist who had seen service under the British flag, embarked with his wife, Thankful, and all his worldly goods, for Canada. Mr. Cole was accompanied by his wife's brothers, Jonathan and Abel Fulford. Coming up the St. Lawrence, they landed at the spot now known as Buell's Bay, at the foot of Home Street, Brockville, and pitched their tents, but not liking the quality of the soil, which was very rocky, they proceeded up the river to a point now known as Cole's Ferry, where Adam

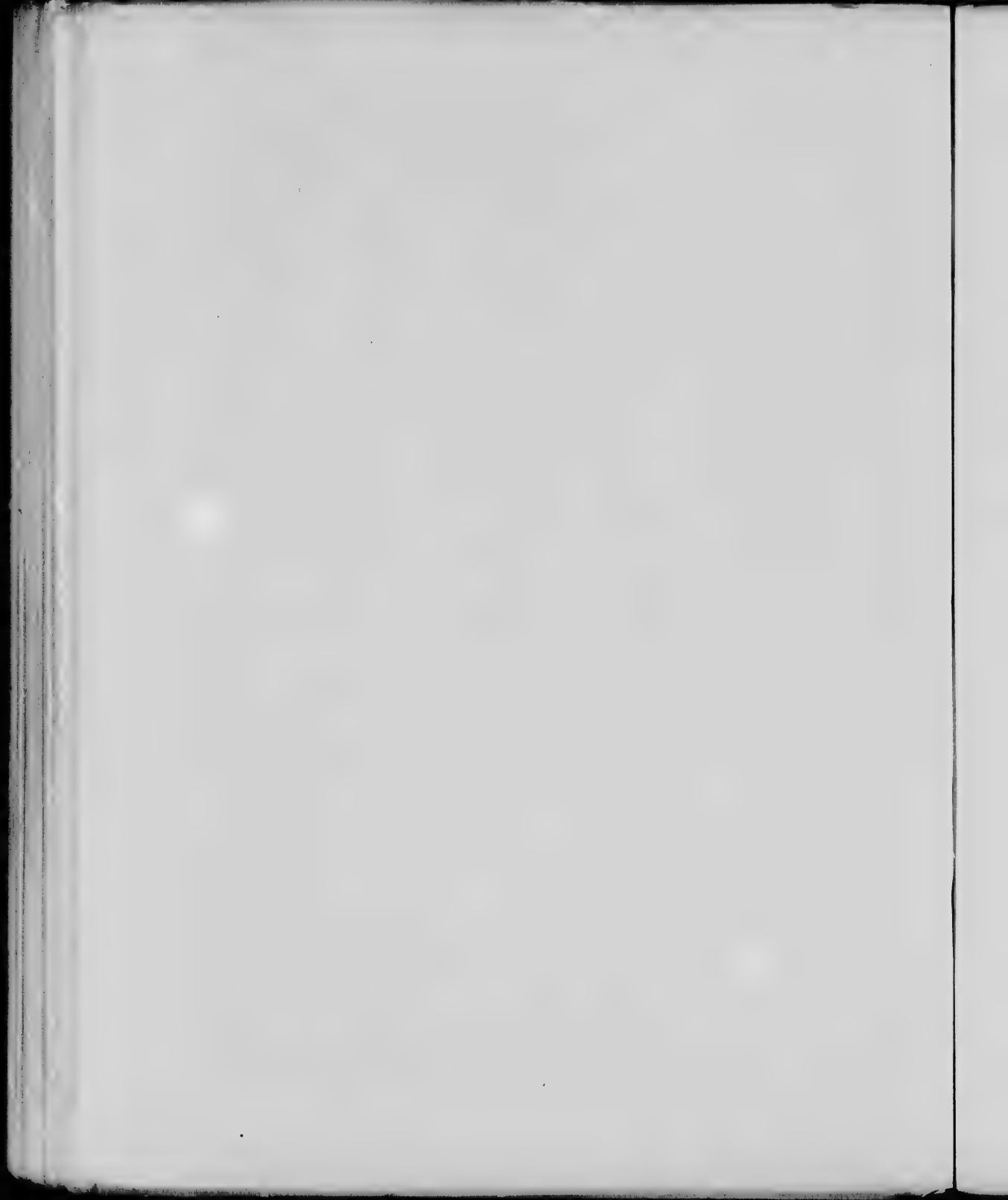


RESIDENCE OF CYRENIUS STOWELL, ADDISON.





RESIDENCE AND FARM OF JOHN LANE ESQ NEAR LYN



Cole felled the first tree cut by a white man in that part of Elizabethtown.

During the season of 1784, the settlement was increased by the arrival of William Clow, another U. E. Loyalist. To the west, the nearest neighbors were settled at Kingston; to the east, at Johnstown, with the exception of Thomas Sherwood, who settled on Lot No. 1, Elizabethtown, the same year. Mr. Cole, a few years after his arrival, erected a saw mill on the subsequent site of Yonge Mills. He also built a frame house a short distance from his original log shanty, keeping tavern in the new building for eighteen years. The tavern was a general headquarters for the soldiers in that section during the War of 1812-15. The building is yet standing, and is at present occupied by Peter McLaren.

Mr. Cole's family, in 1812, consisted of his wife and the following children: Sarah, born January 16th, 1785; Rachael, born September 30th, 1786; Peter, born March 8th, 1788; Lois, born June 8th, 1789; Titus, born August 11th, 1790; John, born November 30th, 1791; Jonathan, born October 28th, 1793; George, born February 11th, 1795; Isaac, born March 10th, 1796; Jacob, born April 10th, 1798; Eleanor, born November 26th, 1799; Irene, born April 3rd, 1801; Adam, born September 26th, 1802; Nancy, born December 29th, 1803; Abel, born December 14th, 1805; Thankful, born March 2nd, 1808. In addition to the above, four children died in infancy, making the number of children born to Mr. Cole twenty. Adam Cole died August 3rd, 1832, aged 72 years. His wife survived him until 1840, dying in the 74th year of her age.

Five of the sons served in the War of 1812, Peter, the oldest, holding the rank of captain, and being present at the capture of Ogdensburg. But one son survives in 1879, viz., Abel Cole, of Brockville, father of W. H. Cole, M. P. P. for Brockville Riding. It is related of Peter Cole, that about the year 1810, he walked from Cole's Ferry to Kingston, where he received the mail from Toronto, and carried it on his back to Montreal, through the woods. At Montreal he received the mail, which had been accumulating one month (weight 60 lbs.), proceeded with his burden to Kingston, and returned to Cole's Ferry, making the round trip, a distance of 430 miles, in fourteen days. The tramp was made in the month of March, when walking was very difficult in the forest. Mr. Cole was paid by the government of the day \$15 for his arduous undertaking.

The family of William Clow, who settled at Cole's Ferry soon after the arrival of Mr. Cole, consisted of the following children: Rebecca, born May 12th,

1785; Sophia, born October 1st, 1786; Peter, born February 12th, 1788; William Jr., born July 24th, 1790; James, born July 21st, 1792; John, born May 25th, 1794; Henry, born March 1st, 1796; Ann, born January 11th, 1798; Jane, born August 6th, 1799; Duncan, born December 17th, 1801; Robert, born December 5th, 1803; Sarah, born July 5th, 1806; David, born November 12th, 1808.

When Mr. Clow and his wife landed at Cole's Ferry in 1784, their property consisted of an axe, a log canoe and two iron kettles. In the following spring Mr. Clow tapped some maple trees stored the sap in the canoe and boiled it down in the iron pots. At the expiration of two years, Mr. Clow and Mr. Cole jointly purchased a cow in Montreal. Mr. William Clow, grandson of William Clow, Sr., married the grand daughter of Adam Cole, Sr., and resides in a house standing on the site of the original log cabin built by Adam Cole, Sr.

WILMOT H. COLE, M. P. P.

Mr. Cole is the son of Abel Cole and the grandson of Adam Cole. He was born at Brockville, February 16th, 1834, where he received his education. He married Jane Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Abraham Phillips, of New York. Taking a deep interest in the defence of Canada, he joined the volunteer militia force in 1855, and is now a Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the 41st Battalion, Brockville. For many years a member of Brock Lodge, I. O. O. F., he was in 1875, elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment. In 1874, he was returned by Brockville Riding as a member of the Legislative Assembly for Ontario.

Abel Fulford, Adam Cole's father-in-law, was proceeding to join Burgoyne's army, when the intelligence reached him that Burgoyne had been compelled to surrender. Mr. Fulford at once departed for Canada, where he was joined by his family. He took up land near Cole's Ferry, the farm being at present occupied by his grandson, Levis. Mr. Fulford's family consisted of Jonathan, Abel, Luke, Isaac, and Titus. A barn is yet standing on the farm of Levis Fulford which is said to have been erected in 1787. It was probably one of the first frame buildings put up in Leeds County. The shingles, which were three feet in length, remained in use until 1876. When the shingles were removed, the following inscription, written in charcoal, was found on the roof boards: "This barn was built in 1787."

THE MCCRADYS.

At the close of the Revolution, David McCrady, with his wife and three sons, built a boat at Schenectady, New York, proceeded up the Mohawk

River, and, after a long and perilous journey, arrived at Oswego. The emigrants sailed down the lake and river, until they reached a place owned by Captain Grant, and now known as St. Lawrence Park. This was in the year 1793. The family finally settled just above the old toll-gate at the west end of Brockville. John McCrady, the father of A. G. McCrady, settled on the main road from Brockville to Lyn, David J. located above Lyn, while Anthony occupied the homestead. John, David, and Anthony served in the War of 1812.

COLEMAN LEWIS.

AND

THE LEWIS FAMILY.

At an early age, Ira Lewis ran away from home, his parents residing in Connecticut. At the time of his departure, the boy was without money, and had no settled idea as to his destination. When he set out on his travels, he found a horse shoe, which he sold for twelve and a half cents. This sum he invested in a boy's lottery, and fortunately drew the highest prize, \$1. With this mine of wealth, he journeyed to Ogdensburg, New York, a distance of 200 miles. After remaining in Ogdensburg a few years, he proceeded to Brockville, and from there to Lyn, where he opened a shoe shop (having learned the trade in Ogdensburg.) While a resident of Lyn, he married Phœbe Coleman. Not being contented with the village, he removed to Brockville, but soon returned again to Lyn, where he resided until 1824. During the year 1824, he purchased land at the point where the present village of Addison is located, removed to that place, and for many years carried on a shoe shop, farm and inn. During the War of 1812, he entered the British service, and subsequently received a pension for his patriotic conduct.

Mr. Lewis' eldest son, Wellington, married Cordelia Wilson. Coleman married Melinda Taplin; he is one of the most successful merchants in the County of Leeds, having conducted the mercantile business at Phillipsville, and also at Addison, where he resides, carrying on a general store and a large farm. Two of his sons are also engaged in commercial pursuits: Levi S., at Newboro', and Charles H., at Brockville. Mr. Lewis' residence is an elegant brick structure, a view of which is given in this work. Sarah Lewis married Mr. Adams, of Oxford. Ira, Jr., married Julia Dwight, a granddaughter of President Dwight of Yale College, Ira being a graduate of that University and a barrister. He practices his profession at Goderich, Ontario. William H. married Angelina Gates; Mary Louisa, married Alfred Nelson, of the Canada

Land Company, Toronto. We learned from Ira Lewis, Sr., that the first house built in Farmersville was a log tavern, which was kept by a man named Dickson.

THE HAYES FAMILY.

Eri Hayes, Sr., was born in Connecticut, December 6th, 1780, his parents being Ashael and Anna Hayes. In 1796, Eri removed to Canada, and in 1805 he settled on Lot No. 32, in the 6th Concession of Elizabethtown; he afterwards purchased thirty-five acres at the place known as Hayes' Corners (Glen Buell.) Mr. Hayes married Anne, daughter of David Derbyshire. In 1807, the parents of Mr. Hayes came to Elizabethtown, locating on Lot No. 33, in the 5th Concession. Eri died in 1839, his wife surviving until 1860. His family consisted of the following children: Eri, Jr., born January 24th, 1808, married Betsey, daughter of Benoni Wiltse; Carmi, born in 1810, married Mary, daughter of Neil Palmer; he died at Grand Rapids in 1876; Daniel, born in 1811, married Deborah, daughter of Daniel Wing; Ira, born in 1815, died in 1844; Chauncy, born in 1816, married a daughter of William Knowles.

Joseph Hayes was born May 10th, 1818; he resides on the homestead. In 1839, he married Thankful, daughter of Gardiner Lee, by whom he has had five children. Mrs. Hayes dying in 1850, Mr. Hayes married for his second wife, Emily, daughter of the late Roswell Rowley, of Elizabethtown. Mr. Hayes' family consisted of the following children: Ervin, who died in Michigan in 1874, leaving a widow and two children; Eri, Jr., born in 1844, married Louisa, daughter of John Cummings, of Elizabethtown; William, born in 1846, resides in Michigan; Charles, born in 1848, married a daughter of James Cummings, of Lansdowne; Emeline, born in 1850, married Solomon Rowley, of Elizabethtown.

Eri Hayes, Sr., had the following daughters: Sarah married Albert Blanchard; Orilla resides in Iowa.

WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, M. P.

William Fitzsimmons was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, and came to Canada when a child, with his parents, in 1823. His father, who served in the 9th Light Dragoons in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular War, was severely wounded in one of the engagements, and retired from the British army, after fourteen years and six months' active service, with an honorable discharge, and a pension which he drew up to the time of his death. Emigrating to Canada in the year above mentioned, he settled in Perth, County of Lanark, where he lived for twenty-seven years. In 1851, he removed to Brockville, living with his son William (the subject

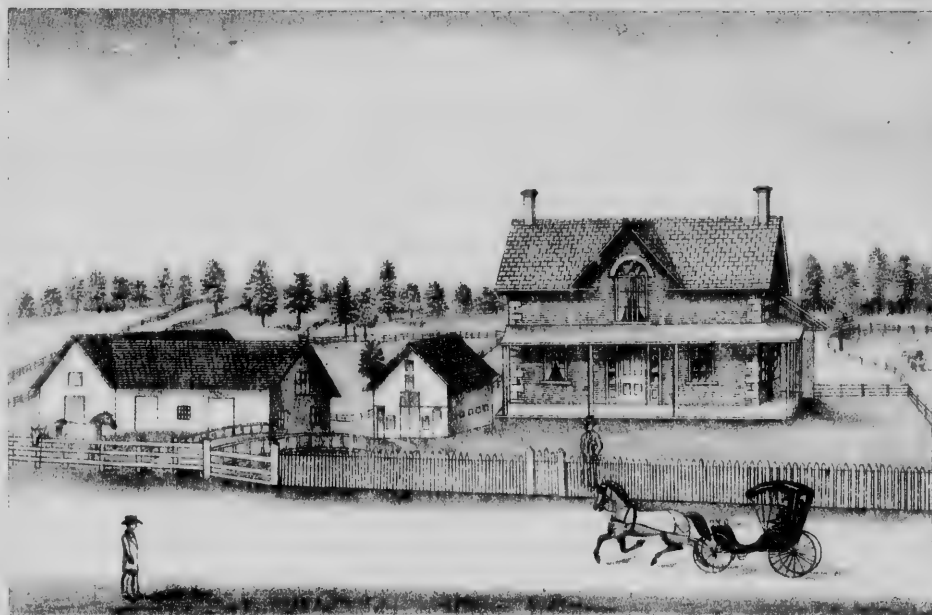
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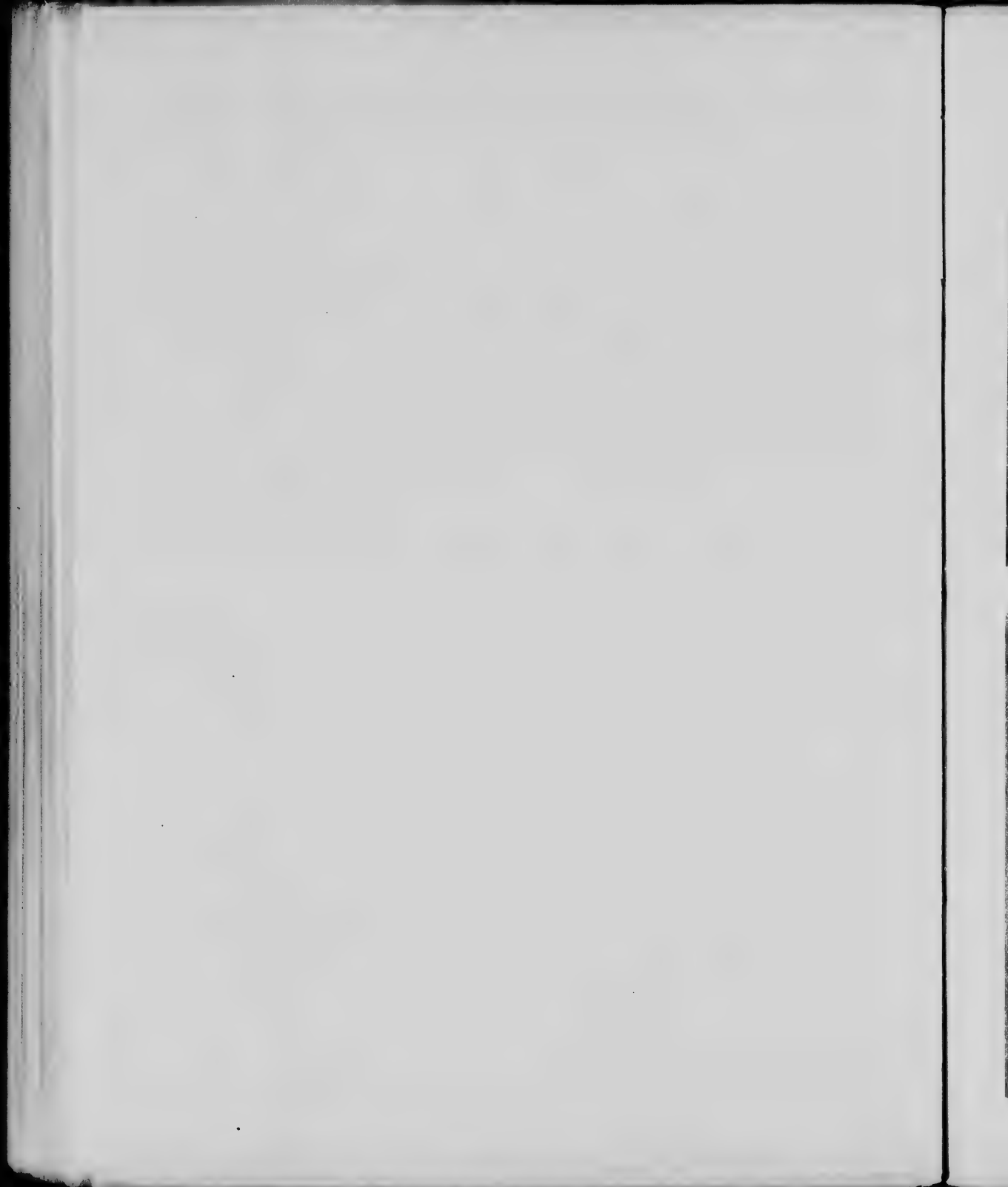
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RESIDENCE OF HENRY PALMER. TOWNSHIP OF BASTARD.



RESIDENCE OF COLEMAN LEWIS. ADDISON.

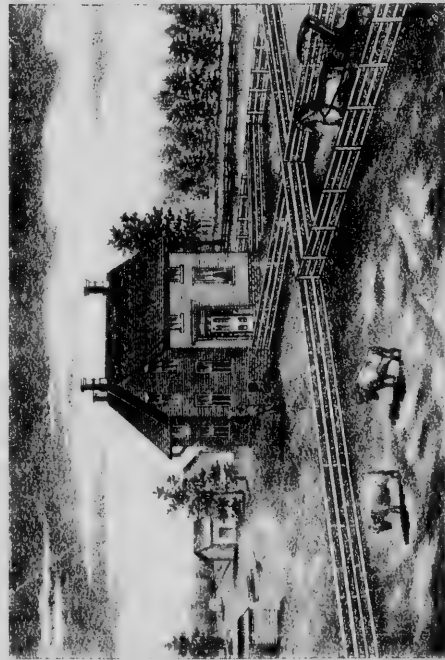




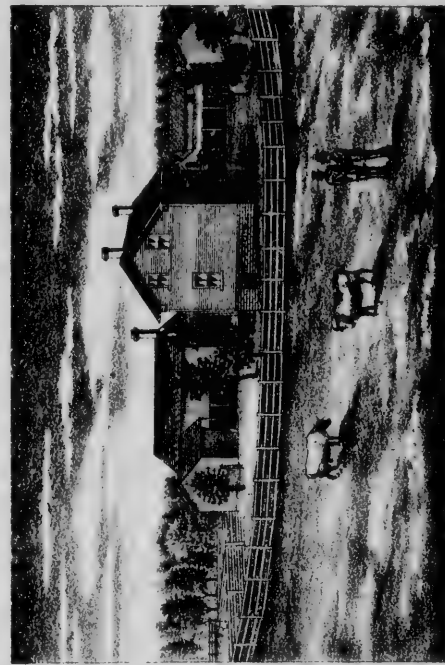
RESIDENCE OF ROBERT EARL, ELIZABETHTOWN.



RESIDENCE OF MOSES WALDRON, BISHOP'S MILLS.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN EARL, ELIZABETHTOWN.



RESIDENCE OF JOS. HAYES, ELIZABETHTOWN.

lost

of this sketch) until his death in 1861, at the advanced age of 95 years.

William Fitzsimmons, at an early age, went to the District Grammar School, studying under Mr. John Stewart (late of Stratford), and Mr. Benjamin Tett, of Newboro, where he remained until he was eleven years of age. He was then removed to a private school taught by the late Judge Wilson, and at the age of twelve left to enter the employment of Mr. Malcolm McPherson, at that time the principal builder and contractor in Perth, remaining with him until he was eighteen, and from whom he received very flattering testimonials. After working in Ogdensburg, Kingston, and other places, he finally settled in Brockville in 1841, where he has carried on business as a builder and contractor successfully up to this time.

He was an active member of the Board of School Trustees for eleven years, during which time he took a deep interest in education. In connection with Mr. David Wylie and the late Dr. Reynolds, these efforts were crowned by the erection of the well appointed Victoria school house, a substantial two-story stone building, taking the place of the old, ill-ventilated, and wretched rooms used for several years previous.

He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of the oldest in the jurisdiction, having become a member of Brock Lodge No. 9 at the time it was established in Brockville, in 1846. He has always taken a lively interest in the order, and has filled almost every position in the lodge and encampment. He has served as representative to the Grand Lodge for several years, and in 1875, received the highest honor that body could confer, by being elected Grand Master. He remains an active member of the fraternity.

Mr. Fitzsimmons has always taken an active part in the prosperity of the town. He was a director and warm supporter for several years of the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was 'president for two years; and an officer of the fire brigade for a long period. For several years he was connected with the volunteer force, having joined the Brockville Rifles when organized by Captain Smythe, in 1855.

Mr. Fitzsimmons has always been a staunch Conservative, and has taken a leading part in politics for the last thirty years. In 1847, he was elected a member of the Town Council, known then as the Board of Police, and of which the Hon. W. B. Richards, now Sir W. B. Richards, ex-Chief Justice, was then a member. Since then he has filled a seat at the Council Board for thirteen years—eight years

as Mayor, and five of which he has been elected by acclamation.

He represented Brockville eight years in the Ontario Legislature, contesting the riding with the Hon. C. F. Fraser in 1867, defeating that gentleman after a spirited contest, and in 1871 was re-elected in a close contest with J. D. Buell, Esq. In 1875, he again ran, but was defeated by Mr. W. H. Cole, the boundaries of the constituency having been altered. In 1878, he became the member of the House of Commons for Brockville Riding, defeating Col. J. D. Buell.

JACOB DOCKSTADER BUELL.

Mr. Buell is the youngest son of the late William Buell, of the 7th Leeds Militia, who held the medal with clasps for the battle of Cryslers' Farm, 1813, and was one of the representatives for the County of Leeds in the Upper Canada Assembly from 1828 to 1836 (having been thrice elected); and grandson of the late William Buell, a United Empire Loyalist and an officer of the King's Rangers, who represented the County of Leeds in the Upper Canada Assembly from 1801 to 1804. Jacob Dockstader was born at Brockville, October 4th, 1827, receiving his education at the Public and Grammar Schools. He first married Susan Chaffey, of Pittsburg, U. S.; she died in December, 1857. In 1861, he married Margaret Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Edmund J. Senkler, M. A., formerly of Docking, Norfolk, England. Mr. Buell was called to the Bar of Upper Canada at Michelmas Term, 1854. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the 42nd Battalion, Brockville, and a Master in Chancery. Taking a deep interest in militia matters, he has held a seat in the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, and has been for many years Mayor of Brockville. In 1871, he contested Brockville Riding for a seat in the Legislative Assembly for Ontario, but was defeated. In 1872, he became the member of the House of Commons for the same constituency, being re-elected in 1874. In 1878, he was again the Liberal candidate, but was defeated by Mr. Fitzsimmons.

THE EARL FAMILY.

Robert Earl was born in 1785, and at an early date came to Augusta, but subsequently removed to Elizabethtown, settling on Lots Nos. 19 and 20, in the 6th Concession, where he died in 1840.

Reuben Earl, Sr., was born in May, 1802, and in 1828, he married a daughter of the late Increase Smith, of Elizabethtown, by whom he had four children, viz.: Milissa, John, Robert, and Reuben, Jr. Mr. Earl was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and held the office for upwards of thirty years, discharging the duties which devolved upon him

with conscientious zeal. He died in January, 1876, sincerely mourned by many friends.

Robert Earl was born in 1837, and is one of the most enterprising farmers in the municipality, taking a deep interest in agricultural matters. Mr. Earl was married in 1856, and has a family of two children.

Reuben Earl, Jr., was born in 1840, and now occupies the homestead.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE STRUTHERS FAMILY.

JAMES STRUTHERS was a Sergeant-Major in the Royal Artillery, and came to Canada at the close of the American Revolution. He removed to Leeds County in the year 1800, together with his brother John, both settling in the Rear of Leeds. Mr. Struthers was for several years in the employ of William Wells, the leading lumber merchant at that time. In 1812, he enlisted in the Marines at Kingston, and being well acquainted with the St. Lawrence, assumed an important command on the gunboat *Spit Fire*, which was on duty between Prescott and Kingston. He was present during the unsuccessful attack upon Ogdensburg, made under a brigade of boats, and also at the capture, when the troops crossed on the ice. Subsequently he was taken prisoner, the gunboat and a brigade of batteaux being captured by the Americans at Simmon's Point, above Brockville. His captors conveyed him to Greenbush, United States, where he languished in prison for nine months, but finally, with several companions, made his escape, and travelled by night through Vermont, finally reaching Lower Canada. His next appointment was that of conductor of batteaux from Montreal to Kingston, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then married, and settled in Lansdowne, where he died at the age of 80. His services were rewarded by a grant of 500 acres of land from the Government under the administration of Governor Simcoe.

A. A. WRIGHT.

Among the successful young men of the County of Leeds, Mr. Wright deserves an honorable place. Born near Farmersville, June 6th, 1840, the subject of this sketch received his rudimentary education at the public and also a select school kept by John B. Holmes. After teaching school for some months,

Mr. Wright entered the Normal School at Toronto in 1864, receiving a first-class certificate; he then became the Head Master of the Gananoque Public School. In 1865, he proceeded to Berthier-en-haut, near Montreal, where he studied the French language; the following year he entered the Military School at Montreal, obtaining a first-class military certificate of the highest grade. The next step taken resulted in securing a first-class Model School certificate for French and English for Lower Canada. In 1866, Mr. Wright became Principal of the Model School at Lachine; while at that place he organized a company of volunteers, receiving the appointment of captain, a position which he held until his removal to Renfrew, Ontario, where he entered into the mercantile business in 1870. In 1871, Mr. Wright married Jane Harvey, of Lachine, and at present resides in Renfrew, where he conducts an extensive business and, has won for himself a handsome competency.

EDWARD S. THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas was born October 7th, 1801, in the Township of Augusta, his father being Samuel P. Thomas, of United Empire Loyalist stock. In early life, Mr. Thomas pursued the calling of a farmer, but subsequently engaged in the mercantile business at Mallorytown, carrying on a general store for upwards of twenty years, from 1832. Discontinuing business, he devoted his entire attention to farming. In October, 1834, he married Miss M. Mallory, daughter of Jeremiah Mallory. She died in March 1862, leaving no issue. Mr. Thomas is one of the wealthiest citizens in the United Counties, and contributed in the most liberal manner towards the erection of the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Mallorytown. In fact, without his generous assistance the projected building could not have been erected. Being adverse to public life, Mr. Thomas has always pursued "the noiseless tenor of his way" as a respected private citizen.

HIRAM NORTON.

This gentleman for many years occupied a very prominent position in the County of Grenville. Originally from Vermont, he arrived in Prescott with an axe on his shoulder, and not a cent in his pocket. He married the daughter of Mr. Morey, of Augusta, and at once opened a carriage shop. In company with Mr. Dickinson, he started a line of stages from Montreal to Toronto. He was elected a member of the Upper Canada Parliament for the County of Grenville. During the Rebellion he removed to Lockport, Illinois, where he acquired a very large fortune.

DOCTOR HENDRY.

The subject of this sketch was born June 13th, 1838, in the Township of Yonge. After receiving an elementary education, Mr. Hendry taught school for some time. He then entered the Grammar School at Farmersville, where he prepared for matriculation at the University of Queen's College, Kingston, special instruction being received from Dr. J. G. Giles. Graduating at that distinguished seat of learning in 1869, Dr. Hendry removed to Zilwaukie, Michigan, where he had previously practiced some months as an undergraduate. The Canadian doctor now holds a leading position in that portion of the State, having been elected President of the Saginaw County Medical Society, Superintendent of Public Schools, and to other important offices of trust and emolument. In 1873, Dr. Hendry married Mary, daughter of the late David Simpson, of Elizabethtown.

WILLIAM RIDDEL.

Mr. Riddell was a native of Jedburgh, Scotland. He emigrated to Canada in 1821, settling on Lot No. 8, in the 1st Concession of South Elmsley, where he resided for many years, being among the early pioneers of that municipality. He died in 1878, in the State of Minnesota.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID WYLIE.

David Wylie, for nearly thirty years editor of the BROCKVILLE RECORDER, now Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster of Militia District No. 4, was born in the Village of Johnstone, Abbey Parish of Paisley, Scotland. His father was a great reader, and this fact gave a cast to the son's mind, for while a mere child he would sit by his father's side and read whatever books were furnished, while he otherwise stocked his mind with the songs and ballads of his own country. At the age of fourteen the subject of this sketch was apprenticed for seven years to Mr. Stephen Young, of Paisley, to learn the printing business. He commenced his apprenticeship in January, 1826. In about three years and six months after, Mr. Young gave up business, when Mr. Wylie's indenture was transferred to the University Printing Office, Glasgow, where he took lessons in Latin and French, and also in stenography. On completion of his apprenticeship, he visited Edinburgh. A short time after, he was engaged on the Greenock *Advertiser*, where he remained between three and four years. It was while in Greenock that he wrote his first local, and also two or three short stories for the columns of the *Advertiser*. John Galt, Esq., the author, was at the time residing as an invalid in Greenock, and Mr. Wylie was greatly pleased to

hear the merits of his stories discussed, and the authorship ascribed to Mr. Galt. Mr. Wylie afterwards removed to a situation on the Glasgow *Guardian*. At the end of eighteen months, he took a situation on the Liverpool *Mail*, where he acted as local reporter and proof reader. He remained on the *Mail* for about eight years, when he went to Manchester, and was engaged on the *Anti Corn Law Circular*, published under the supervision of Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and other eminent gentlemen. The publication of the paper having been removed to London, Mr. Wylie returned to Scotland, and took charge of the *Fife Herald* office, in the town of Cupar. The *Herald* was edited by the late Mr. Russell, of the *Edinburgh Scotsman*. While here, he published the tale of "The Life of a Convict," from notes furnished by the mate of the vessel in which the convict sailed to the United States. He also published several poems in the *Herald*. While there, he received an offer from Mr. J. C. Becket, of Montreal, to come to Canada, and take charge of Mr. Becket's office. This offer he accepted, and arrived in Canada in 1845, when the subject of Responsible Government was being warmly discussed. From early conviction, Mr. Wylie took the side of Responsible Government, and wrote several letters on the subject to the *Fife Herald*. He remained with Mr. Becket till 1849, when he accepted a situation as parliamentary reporter for the Montreal *Herald*. While here, he also wrote various pieces for publication in the daily papers and the *Garland*, a monthly magazine. He continued reporting till the parliament buildings were burned, when he arranged to come to Brockville and take charge of the RECORDER. One bit of work Mr. Wylie feels proud of. After the buildings were burned a "call of the Upper House" was made. The report occupied eighteen columns of the *Herald*, all written by Mr. Wylie with the exception of one speech furnished by a French member. At the close of the session, the House voted Mr. Wylie \$50, as a mark of their appreciation of his services.

Mr. Wylie edited the RECORDER for many years with distinguished ability, making that journal one of the ablest local newspapers in the Province. A staunch Reformer, his influence was always cast in favor of increasing the liberties of the people and curtailing the powers of the Crown, within proper constitutional limits. In the establishment of the EVENING RECORDER, he demonstrated that old age had not weakened his energies and that he was prepared to keep abreast of the times, which demand the very latest news from all quarters of the globe.

Mr. Wylie's earliest recollections are connected with what are now known as the "Radical times"

in Scotland, and the political persecutions of 1820. The spy system introduced by the tyrannical government sent many innocent parties to prison. Richmond, the principal of the spy department, had his emissaries among the people. These wretches deceitfully led men to give expression to their feelings against the government; the names were then forwarded to the officials, and imprisonment or transportation followed. Soldiers marched through the streets, while house to house examinations were made in search for "Radical pikes," and woe to the man in whose house an old rusty sword or bayonet was found. No one dared express an opinion in opposition to the Government, and all known to do so were imprisoned or hunted out of the country. Freedom of speech there was none. Amid such scenes Mr. Wylie's early political principles were laid. He ran in opposition to Dr. Church for North Grenville, but was defeated, the constituency being thoroughly Conservative.

Just after the Confederation of the Provinces was completed, Mr. Wylie published a small volume of poems under the title of "Waifs from the Thousand Islands." These were well received by the press. In 1870, he visited his native country and was engaged by the Provincial Government to bring the subject "Canada as a Field of Immigration" before the people of Scotland. In this he was very successful. He wrote a series of twelve letters, besides other special correspondence, on the subject in the *Glasgow Herald*, a paper enjoying at that time a circulation of 36,000 daily. Mr. Wylie gave four months of his time gratuitously, as he was only remunerated for his actual outlay—his labor being given gratis. In 1875, he desired to withdraw from the responsibility and care attendant on editing and publishing a paper. He, however, had started the *EVENING RECORDER*, and sunk some money in the undertaking. In September of 1875, however, he sold out to Leavitt & Southworth, Mr. Leavitt having taken charge of the editorial department in the month of April preceding, when Mr. Wylie was appointed Paymaster of Militia, District No. 4, having the rank of Major, but was a short time afterward made honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He has always, since being a member of Captain Lyman's Company of Rifles in Montreal, taken a warm interest in the volunteer movement. He passed through the grades of Private, Corporal, Lieutenant, Captain and Major, and now rests as Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster. He has been thirty years a School Trustee, being many years Chairman of the Board. He has also served several years as a member of the Town Council. His whole life has been one of activity and usefulness. He deserved far more acknowledgment than he has received from the Government.

SENATOR BROUSE.

William Henry Brouse, M. A., M. D., was born at Matilda, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in the year 1824. He is the second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Brouse, a descendant of one of the U. E. Loyalist families who first settled in the County of Dundas. Reared upon a farm, when young, he attended the common schools in winter and worked in the fields during seed time and the harvest. His father, realizing the want of a good education himself, determined to give his children the best literary advantages his means would afford, accordingly gave them the privilege of an education at our Canadian Universities. Dr. Brouse was sent to Cobourg, a student at Victoria College. He was very successful and left with the highest honors. His class-mates were the Rev. S. S. Nellis, D. D., now President of the same University, the Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., the celebrated Divine of New York, John George Hodgins, L. L. D., Assistant Superintendent of Education for Ontario, the late Judge Springer, of Hamilton, James L. Biggar, Esq., M. P., East Northumberland, and Hon. William McDougall, M. P. The Degree of M. A. was obtained at Victoria College. His medical studies were pursued in Toronto, under the immediate instruction of the late Hon. Dr. Rolph, after which he proceeded to Montreal and obtained the Degree of M. D. from McGill College, in the spring of 1847. In the same year, he was appointed by the government to take charge of an hospital of emigrants on Point Iroquois, where he attended three hundred sick with typhoid fever, known as the emigrant fever. His former tutor, Dr. Rolph, offered him a partnership to induce him to go to Toronto, and some years afterward, as a further inducement, had him appointed Professor of Surgery in the Toronto School of Medicine—but Dr. Brouse at the time not being robust, at the request of his friends, settled in Prescott, where he has since practiced his profession. He married in 1857, Fanny A. Jones, daughter of the late Alpheus Jones, Esq., Post Master and Collector of Customs for that town. He is surgeon of the 56th Battalion, is a member of the Senate and Board of the University of Victoria, is the Managing Medical Director of the Toronto Life and Tontine Company, was appointed member of the Medical Examining Board for Upper Canada as far back as 1849, has been elected, by the united vote of the physicians, a member of the Medical Council for Ontario, at the elections for 1866, 1869 and 1872, continuously since its first formation, and was elected President of the Council in 1870. Dr. Brouse has represented his town in the County Council, and was the choice of the people for Mayor.

In the year 1858, he was selected to contest the St.



COL. HURD.



MRS. HURD.



SENATOR BROUSE.

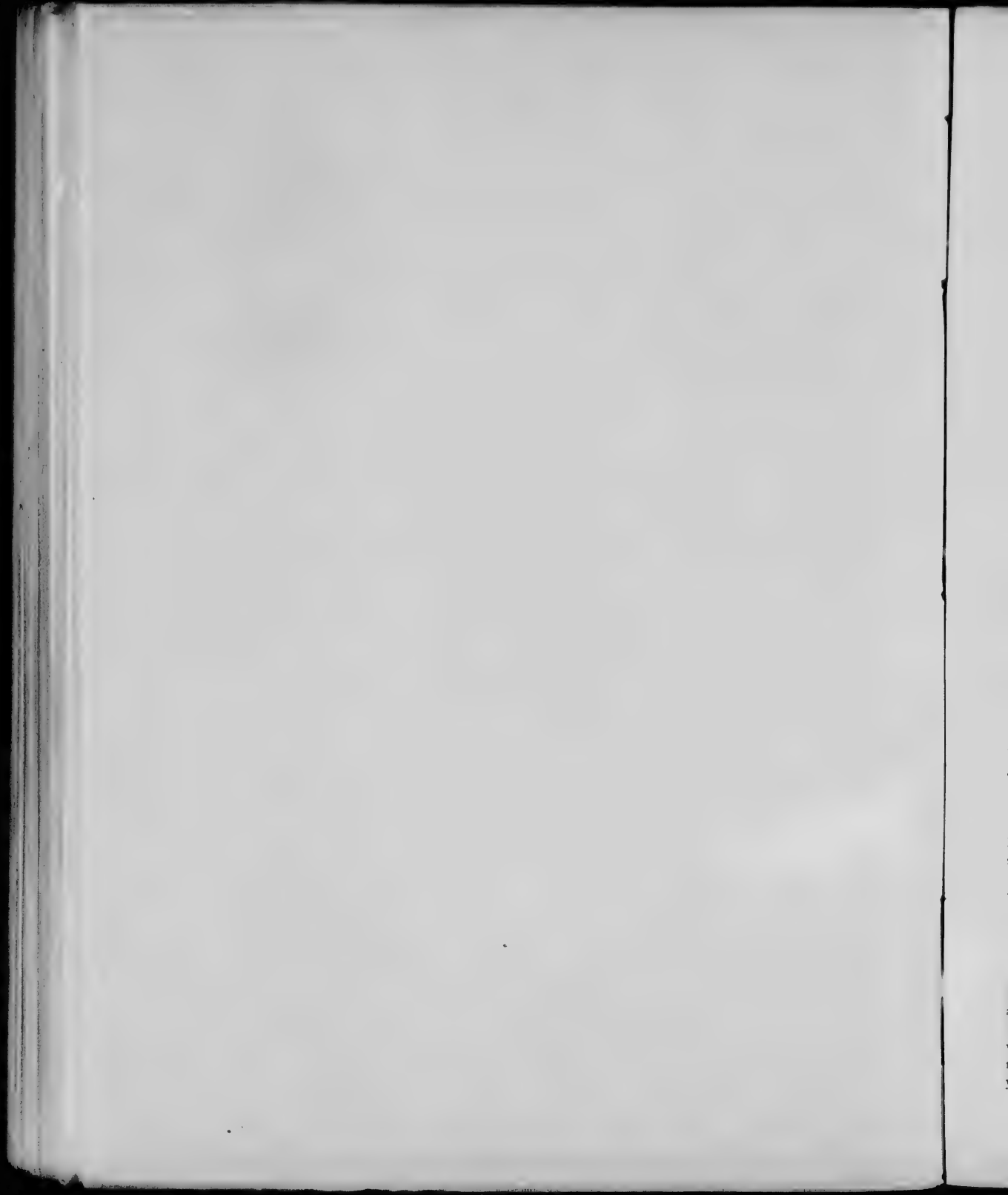


J. R. CHURCH.



J. K. REED.

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Lawrence Division, by a delegation of Reformers, for a seat in the Legislative Council against the late Hon. George Crawford. Many will recollect the fearful struggle that took place. Ten thousand votes were polled and Dr. Brouse was defeated by sixty-one votes. He then left political life and assumed nominally the duties of Post Master of Prescott, while his whole time was devoted to the practice of his profession, until 1872, when his friends prevailed upon him to resign his office and engage in a struggle to redeem South Grenville from Conservative rule. He was successful in defeating Walter Shanly, the former member, by eighty-two votes, and again secured a victory in 1874, over the same opponent by a majority of one hundred and eleven votes. Dr. Brouse is a very moderate Reformer, and refused to sustain his party in all their party votes.

He first brought before the House of Commons for consideration the claims of the veterans of 1812, and through which action \$50,000 have been yearly granted to those loyal men. At a later period, Dr. Brouse submitted a resolution demanding that some recognition should be given the loyal men of 1837 and 1838, who defended our flag and drove the rebels from our soil. That a portion of the wild lands in the great Northwest should be granted them, in extent equal to that granted the immigrant settler, he announced his advocacy in the strongest terms. He has shown, in moving for a committee, with the greatest earnestness that military drill should be taught in our schools, advocating that a large saving can be made in our military expenditure, as well as greater efficiency in drill secured. He is in favor of establishing a Dominion Sanitary Bureau, as a storehouse from which the people may be educated on the great question of public health. He succeeded in two sessions in securing a committee, who reported favorably in both instances, as conducive to the best interests of the community. The great importance of health legislation, through Dr. Brouse's efforts at Ottawa, has inspired legislation on this subject at the last session of the Ontario Legislature.

In 1878, a vacancy occurred in the Senate, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. Brouse.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SPENCERVILLE.

S. C. McLean, M. D., was born in Augusta, in 1846. He entered the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, in 1871, graduating in 1874, and commenced the practice of his profession with Dr. Dunn, of North Augusta. He then removed to Bishop's Mills, where he resided one year, and finally entered upon the duties of his

profession at Spencerville, where he has since resided.

LYN.

James Parker, M. D., son of Andrew Parker, of the Township of Bastard, was born in 1841, in that municipality. He attended Victoria College, and also Trinity College, graduating with the degrees of M. D. and M. B., in 1870, becoming also a L. R. C. P. S., O. He commenced practice in Toledo, removing to Lyn in August, 1878.

PRESCOTT.

Dr. Buckley was born in Prescott, where he received his elementary education, subsequently studying in the Regeopolis College, Kingston, and the Jesuit College, Montreal. He entered McGill College in 1866, and received his diploma in 1870, commencing the practice of his profession in Clay-ton, New York, where he continued till 1873, when he removed to Prescott. He is a member of the Board for the Examination of Pensioners, and in 1876 was elected President of the Medical Association of the Counties.

John Easton, M. D., was born in 1822, in the Township of Yonge. He graduated from McGill College, Montreal, in 1852, since which time he has practiced in Prescott, with the exception of a year spent in British Columbia. He is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners; a Coroner of the Counties; has served as a Town Councillor for many years; and has been a School Trustee for twenty-four years.

W. J. Jones, M. D., was born in the Township of Augusta, in 1831. He entered McGill College in 1852, graduating in 1856. He commenced the practice of medicine in Wardsville, Middlesex, County, the same year, removing to Prescott in 1862. Finding his practice rapidly increasing, he entered into a copartnership with Dr. Chipman, in 1875.

C. J. H. Chipman, M. D., was born at Halifax, N. S., in 1845; graduated at McGill College, Montreal, in Arts in 1866, and in Medicine in 1868. He practiced his profession for two years in Montreal, entered the General Hospital of that city in 1872, removing to Prescott in 1875, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Jones.

CARDINAL.

A. E. McMillan, M. D., was born in Edwardsburg in 1852, graduating from McGill College, Montreal, in 1874. He practiced for a short time in Morrisburg, but in 1875, removed to his native village, where he has since resided.

J. D. R. Williams, M. D., was born in Carleton County, in 1833; studied in Victoria College,

Toronto, graduating in 1854. He commenced practice in the Town of Perth in 1858, removing to Iroquois in 1858. In 1866, he engaged in literary pursuits, and was for upwards of two years upon the editorial staff of the *Toronto Globe*. In 1869, he engaged somewhat in gold mining, practicing his profession, when required, in Marmora, Ont., finally settling in Edwardsburg in 1877.

MERRICKVILLE.

E. J. Kelly, M. D., was born in Merrickville, in 1839; educated at Queen's College, Kingston, graduating in 1862. He commenced practice the same year in Merrickville, removing to Oswego, N. Y., in the fall of 1863, and returning to his native place in 1867.

J. A. Merrick, M. D., born in Merrickville, studied at McGill College, Montreal, and at Bellevue Hospital, New York, graduating in 1870. He commenced practice in North Gower the same year, removing to his native place in 1877.

Wm. Weir, M. D., born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1835, educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and Queen's College, Kingston, graduating from the latter in 1861. He first commenced practice in Toledo, Ont., removing to Easton's Corners in 1862, and to Merrickville in 1865, leaving there for Carleton Place in 1875 and returning to Merrickville in 1878.

The following list contains all the patents of lands granted by the Crown in the Township of South Gower, previous to January 1st, 1803:

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GOWER.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
6	8	Jenny Crawford.....	All	200	Nov. 25th, 1802

SOUTH GOWER (FORMERLY NORTH GOWER.)

SOUTH OF THE RIDEAU.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	32	Jenny Fraser.....	All	1c	May 17th, 1802
2	36 37	Bell Fraser.....	All	11c	June 30th, 1801
	39	Thomas Fraser.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
	40	Thomas Fraser.....	Pt		
3	39 40	Thomas Fraser.....	S E Pt	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
4	42	Thomas Fraser.....	All	400	Sept. 4th, 1800

The following list contains all the patents granted by the Crown for lands in the Town of Johnstown, up to the 31st of December, 1802:—

TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN.

Street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
NORTH SIDE.					
Water St.	3	Duncan Grant.....	All	1	Aug. 10th, 1801
	11	Lewis Grant.....	All	1	Aug. 10th, 1801
	14	Charles Curtis Ferrand	All	98c	May 17th, 1802
	16	Sir John Johnston....	All	1 1/4	Aug. 10th, 1801
			Ingr 16 s 1st st		
SOUTH SIDE.					
1st.	16	Sir John Johnson.....	All	1 1/4	Aug. 10th, 1801
			Including 16, North of Water Street.		
2nd.	10	David Breckenridge...	All	1	June 10th, 1801
NORTH SIDE.					
3rd.	10	Capt. William Fraser...	All	1	May 17th, 1802
	11	Capt. Thomas Fraser...	All	1	May 17th, 1802
SOUTH SIDE.					
4th.	10	Capt. Hugh Munro...	All	1	May 17th, 1802
	11	Major Peter Drummond	All	1	Dec. 1st, 1802
PARK LOTS, (East of the Town.)					
2	7	Duncan Grant.....	All	6	Aug. 10th, 1801
3	6	Lewis Grant.....	All	6 1/4	Aug. 10th, 1801
PARK LOTS, (West of the Town.)					
1	1	Sir John Johnson.....	All	6 1/4	Aug. 10th, 1801
2	1	Sir John Johnson.....	All	6 1/4	Aug. 10th, 1801

REV. D. V. LUCAS, M. A.

Mr. Lucas traces his genealogy back through seven generations. Originally the family resided in England, its members being staunch adherents of the Established Church. At an early date, they removed to Ireland, where the great grandfather and grandfather of Mr. Lucas were born. The following anecdote has been preserved relating to the great, great, great grandfather:—

"Some robbers, prowling through the neighborhood in which he resided, saw a light in his house, only. One climbed upon the shoulders of another, and peeped through the small opening at the top of the shutter and found that the whole family were on their knees at prayer. Getting down, he said, 'Boys, if we were all as well employed as old John Lucas, it would be a great deal better for us.'"

The robber was hanged a short time after for the commission of a crime, and made the above confession from the scaffold.

A branch of the Lucas family removed to New York State, but, at the close the Revolutionary War, preferring British rule to Republicanism, emigrated with other Loyalists to New Brunswick, where Mr. Lucas' father was born.

In 1807, Mr. Lucas' grandfather proceeded to Upper Canada, settling at Wellington Square, County



REV. D.V. LUCAS.



MRS. D.V. LUCAS.



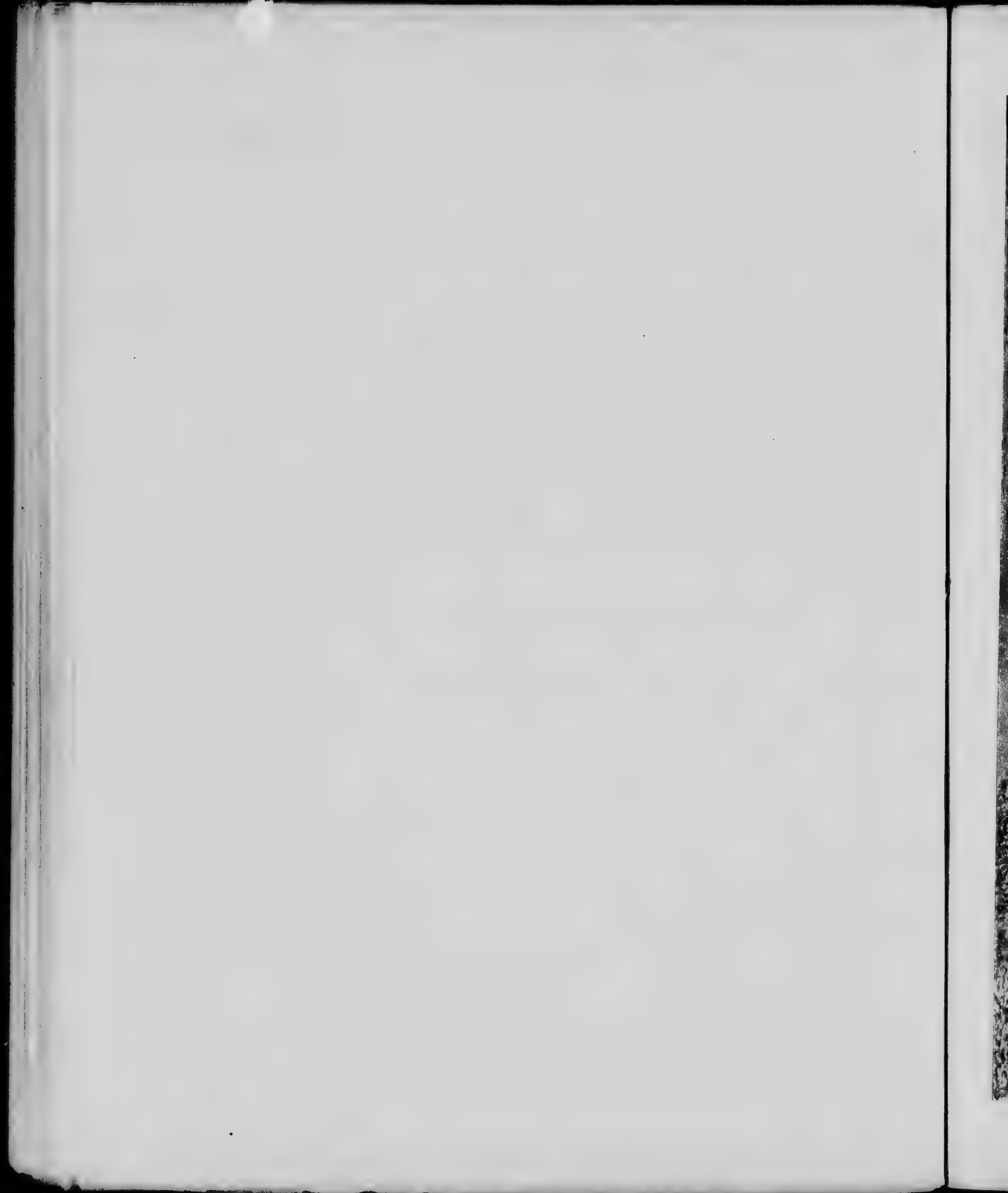
WYATT CHAMBERLAIN



HARMONIUS ALGUIRE

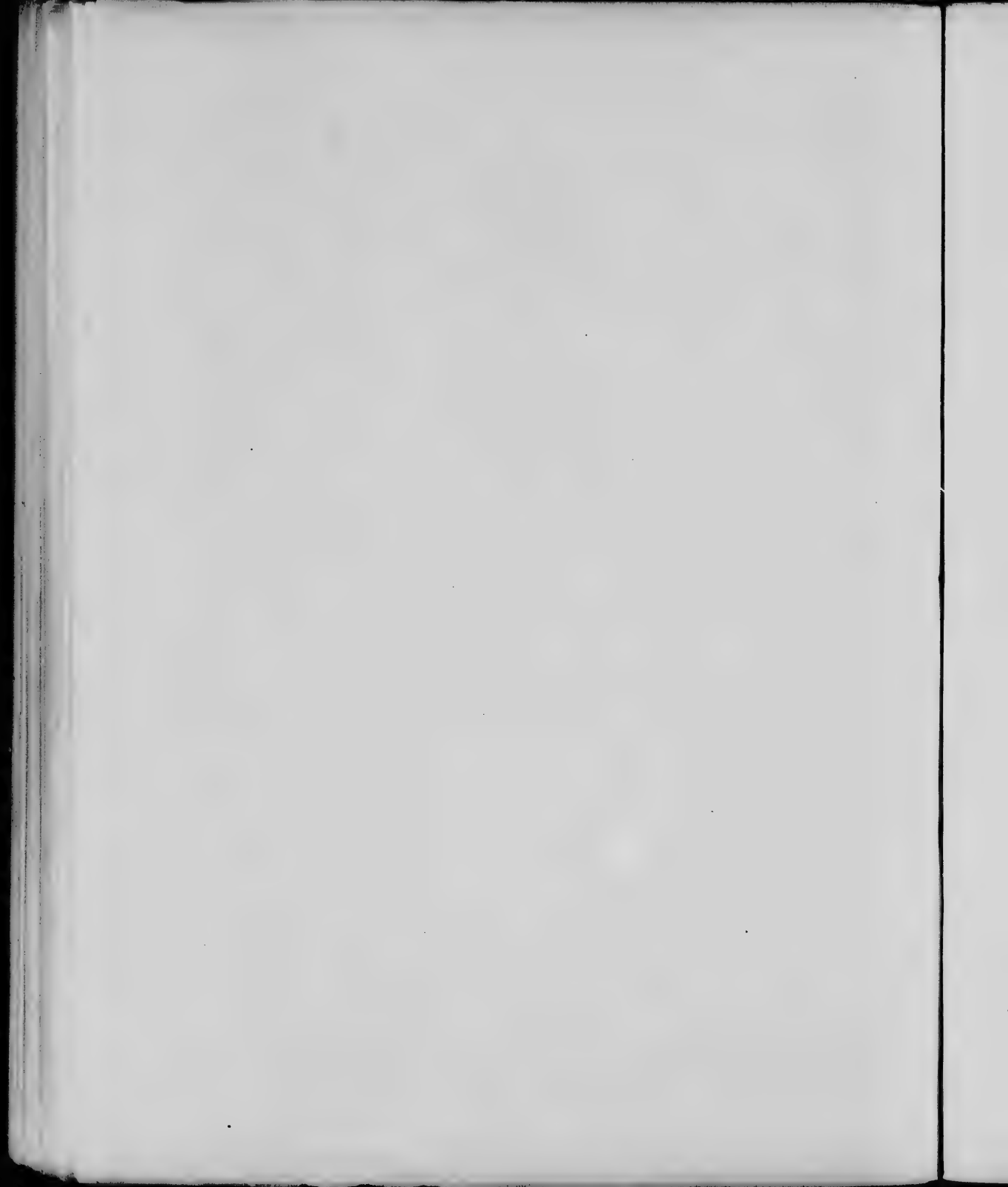


MRS. HARMONIUS ALGUIRE





RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN SEAMAN, TOWNSHIP OF BASTARD.



of Halton, near which village the subject of this sketch was born.

Nearly every male member of the Lucas family, who had arrived at the age of maturity, took up arms in defence of Canada during the war of 1812-15.

In 1837, Mr. Lucas' father supported the government of the day, and was shortly after commissioned as a captain.

Mr. Lucas was reared as a farmer's son, working for many years on his father's farm. Having obtained a fair education at the public schools, he proceeded to Victoria College, where he distinguished himself as a close student. Subsequently he received the degree of Master of Arts from an American University. Entering the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, he commenced public life as the minister in charge of Farmersville, in the County of Leeds. Such was his success that he attracted the attention of the church authorities, and was appointed to a mission at Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, where he remained for two years, meeting with the most gratifying success, which is attested by the flattering testimonials which he received from the citizens of the Pacific coast. Returning to Leeds County, his old friends gave him a hearty welcome. He next received the appointment of Travelling Lecturer for the Stanstead Wesleyan College, and as such fully established his reputation as one of the foremost platform speakers in the lecture field of the Dominion. The lectures have grown out of efforts to advance local interests, coupled with a deep sympathy for the enlightenment of the lower classes, the titles being suggestive of humanity in the broadest sense of the term: "British Columbia and Indian Tribes," "China and the Chinese," "Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery"—all are themes worthy of the orator and philanthropist. Mr. Lucas has won the highest encomiums from the press, the pulpit, and the people, and even from so practical a body as the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons, for the tact, eloquence, pathos, and humor with which he has treated his respective themes. At the present time he has charge of one of the Canada Methodist Churches in the City of Montreal.

MRS. D. V. LUCAS.

Mrs. Lucas was born at L'Original, she being the only daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Reynolds, a successful minister of the Methodist Church. She received the greater portion of her intellectual training at the High School, Farmersville, completing her education at the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton. Few ladies are better qualified

to fill the important position of the wife of a Christian minister. An accomplished lady, she possess a wide circle of friends in the United Counties.

WALTER H. DENAUT.

Joachim Denaut, from Laprarie, Lower Canada, settled at Johnstown, County of Grenville, about the year 1800. The family was originally from France, Bishop Denaut, of Lower Canada, being a brother to the grandfather of Walter.

The subject of this sketch was born at Johnstown, where he principally resided until the age of 16, when he proceeded to Beverly in the capacity of a clerk for Hartwell & Schofield. He next removed to Brockville, where he entered the employment of H. & S. Jones. Entering into partnership with Mr. Hubbel, the firm built the mills at Hubbel's Falls. Mr. Denaut informs us that the first mill was built at Beverly by a man named Mattice. William Jones erected the present mills, which were purchased by Mr. Denaut in 1859. The first actual settlers of Delta were Abel Stevens, Sr., and Mattice.

At the time of Forsyth's raid upon Brockville, during the war of 1812, Mr. Denaut was a little boy, and visiting with his grandfather, Michael Cook, the first gaoler of the Johnstown District. On the night of the attack, he was aroused from his slumbers by the tramp of armed men, who appeared to be highly amused to find themselves confronted by a child in a long night-gown, firmly grasping a wooden gun which stood by his bedside, and with which he had been accustomed to train other British juveniles of the patriotic village of Brockville. Mr. Denaut asserts that every prisoner confined in the gaol was liberated, but that McSween, who was incarcerated upon the charge of murder, refused to stir.

Mr. Denaut married, in 1843, Julia Easton, sister of George Easton, Esq. The children from this union were Roderick, George, Walter, and Julia. His wife dying, he married Harriet Jones, of Connecticut. She also dying, his third wife was Caroline, daughter of Ephraim Dunham, by whom he has had seven children.

Mr. Denaut was a member of the first District Council, and has repeatedly represented the municipality in which he resides in the Counties' Council.

THE SEAMAN FAMILY,

AND
STEPHEN SEAMAN.

Samuel Seaman was born in the State of Vermont, and removed to Canada at an early date. He married Sarah Smith, of Elizabethtown, but a native of Vermont. The young couple located in the Township of Bastard, where they raised the following

family: Martha, Cornelius, Rhoda, Stephen, Polly, Caleb, Albert, and Murray.

Samuel settled on Lot No. 15, in the 9th Concession, where he remained until the declaration of war in 1812, when he volunteered to defend his country, doing duty at Gananoque. He died in March, 1813, his wife surviving until July 7th, 1834.

Stephen Seaman was born in Bastard, July 24th, 1804. He married Manada McCollum, in January, 1826, she dying without issue. He next married Catherine, relict of the late George Percival, by whom he has had two children.

Mr. Seaman is an excellent example of the success which attends the intelligent Canadian farmer. He has, by agricultural pursuits alone, acquired a handsome fortune. Being adverse to public life, he invariably declines all offers that would tend to remove him from the quiet of the home circle. Always a liberal supporter of churches and schools, his influence is of that character which reflects credit not only upon himself, but also upon the community in which he resides.

HENRY LAISHLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born at Andover, Hampshire, England. In 1837, his father removed to the United States, the son remaining there until 1843, when he removed to Canada, teaching school for several years in the vicinity of Farmersville. He next opened a general store at Elgin, where he has since resided. Mr. Laishley has occupied the position of Superintendent of Public Schools, and also a seat in the Municipal Council.

GEORGE PURVIS.

Mr. Purvis was one of the early pioneers of Leeds who served his country in 1812. He died October 1st, 1878, leaving a numerous posterity, including ten children, twenty-nine grandchildren, and twenty-two great-grandchildren. The deceased will long be remembered as an honest and highly respected citizen.

ADAM SHOOK.

Adam Shook was born of German parents, at Levington-Manon, State of New York, February 29th, 1775. While he was a child, his parents removed to Saratoga. Mr. Shook married Patty Soper, who was born July 14th, 1784. About the year 1801, Mr. and Mrs. Shook became members of the Baptist Church, through the missionary labors of Elder Pillsberry, of Boston. In March, 1796, Mr. Shook removed to Canada, settling on Lot No. 5, in the 7th Concession of Bastard, his clearing being at that time the furthest removed from the St. Lawrence, in that portion of Leeds County. He

married in 1801, and in 1812 took up arms in defence of his country, serving at Gananoque.

The Shook family originally consisted of six brothers and three sisters, one of the brothers, Philip, coming to Canada with Adam. Two of the Shook brothers married two sisters, daughters of Solomon Soper, of Kitley. Their remains all lie in the little cemetery opposite the residence of the late Abner Chapin, the brothers being interred side by side and feet to feet, and the sisters in the same position. The monument is of Vermont marble, taken from the farm upon which the sisters were born in that State.

During the absence of her husband in the war of 1812, a wolf came to the vicinity of the house, as if aware that no danger could be apprehended. Patty Shook was in possession, at the time, of a musket, but did not understand loading it. The difficulty was overcome by a visit from her brother, who charged the old "Queen Ann" with a ball and several buck shot. The next day the wolf again appeared, when the wife of the Canadian pioneer shouldered her musket, and stole cautiously in the direction of her unwelcome visitor. When sufficiently near for practical purposes, she levelled the gun across a stump, and aimed with such precision that the wolf fell dead, shot through the heart.

It is related that for some time after Mr. Shook settled in Bastard, the black flies and mosquitoes were so numerous that the settlers, when planting and hoeing Indian corn, were compelled to drag after them a small trough, in which a smouldering fire was kept burning.

Adam Shook died November 23rd, 1847, his wife surviving until February 18th, 1874. The homestead remains in the possession of descendants of the family.

THE READ FAMILY.

Moses Read resided on the Connecticut River at the time of the Revolutionary War. In 1784, he removed to the Township of Augusta, taking up Lot No. 36, in the 3rd Concession. During the following year his family arrived in Canada. His family consisted of three sons—Obadiah, Moses, Jr., and Benjamin, and also three daughters. Obadiah, at the time of the removal to Canada, was the father of two children. His journey to Canada, *via* Lake Champlain, was one of long suffering and many trials. Previous to the departure of Moses, Sr., he was arrested by the Continental authorities, and only escaped being hanged for treason, by proving that he had during the war been an enlisted soldier in the British army. Obadiah was also persecuted and heavily fined, because he refused to serve in the Rebel army.

Moses Read, Jr., was born July 11th, 1800, and resides on the farm which his father drew as a United Empire Loyalist, it being the farm adjoining the one drawn by his grandfather. He was the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom survive. Samuel resides with his father; Isaac lives in Connecticut; Weston resides at Detroit; Moses resides at Seaforth, Ontario. The daughters are Mrs. George D. Ross, of Chatham; Mrs. William H. Ross, of Brockville; Mrs. Hiram Carpenter, of Augusta; Mrs. James Cooper, of Augusta; Mrs. William Smith, of Elizabethtown; Mrs. William Logan, of Lucan, Ontario; and Frances Louise, unmarried.

When the Reads first settled in Augusta, they were compelled to go to Kingston to have their milling done. At the time the first mill was raised at Ogdensburg, the Canadian settlers of Augusta and Elizabethtown went to that place *en masse* to assist.

Among the early settlers of Augusta were Samuel Landon, Daniel Shipman, Joseph Towsley, Adaniram Burritt, Jehial Hurd, and Oliver Everts.

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 14th, 1810. In 1832, he graduated from Trinity College, and emigrated to Canada during the following year. He settled near Kemptville, where he was married January 18th, 1836. He removed to Delta in 1853, and to Westport in 1867, where he continued to reside until his death, September 11th, 1878.

In 1855, Mr. Wright published a volume of poems entitled "Wayside Pencilings," and in 1864, another volume, "Lays of a Pilgrim." He was for many years an extensive contributor to the local press, particularly the Brockville Recorder, also furnishing occasional poems for magazines and American publications. His poems are characterized by a vein of sadness, pointing to a half forgotten, yet well remembered, past. Under more favorable auspices and with leisure for literary pursuits, the "Pilgrim Poet" would undoubtedly have stamped his name permanently upon the literature of Canada. Many of his minor poems possess a depth and pathos which were buds of the fairest promise, but, alas! destined to perish amid the multitudinous cares of a life spent far removed from libraries and those influences so indispensable for the highest development of the poetic faculty.

The following poem is from his pen:—

"WE ARE GROWING OLD."

"Fair youth is gone—the days are past,
With all their blithesome hours,
When not a cloud our path o'ercast,
So amply strewn with flowers;

As time moves on its steady race
More solemn scenes unfold—
The bended form and sober face
Show we are growing old!

"The snowy sails that trimm'd our bark
And bore us gaily on
Are worn to tatters, soiled, and dark—
All but the main-sheet gone!
Of all our cables, tried and true,
But one is left to hold
Our drifting vessel still in view,
As we are growing old.

"The visions of our early age,
Where Hope's gay pinions shone,
Like sunbeams, o'er our pilgrimage,
Hath left us, one by one!
The cheerful voices all are mute,
The loving hearts lie cold,
And scarce we trust the feeble foot,
As we are growing old.]

"Yet not without a lamp are we,
To cheer life's dark'ning day,
Though time and churlish death agree
We must not longer stay:
We shall but close our eyes in this
Poor world, where all grows cold,
To wake in brighter scenes—'tis bliss
That we are growing old!

"Youth's cherished friendships, frail and sweet,
With manhood's closer ties,
Maturely joined by age, shall meet
Where friendship never dies!
How precious, then, the trusting faith
That can such scenes unfold—
All broken links unite in death—
Rejoice, we're growing old!"

OGLE R. GOWAN.

Mr. Gowan was born in the County of Wexford, Ireland, his father being Captain Gowan, of Mount Nebo, Wexford. At an early age he entered upon politics, becoming editor of the Dublin *Advocate*. In 1809, he emigrated to Canada, settling in the County of Leeds, where he was instrumental in establishing the Orange Order. He was chosen the first Master of Orange Lodge No. 1, Brockville, and is generally regarded as the father of Orangeism in Upper Canada.

Naturally a politician of the extreme school, he won for himself many warm friends, and equally as many bitter opponents. Previous to and during the exciting times of 1837, his crusade against all who were opposed to him politically was characterized by a spirit nearly approaching the vindictive. He regarded Reformers as rebels, and as such treated them. In this connection it should not be forgotten that William Lyon Mackenzie's mad attempt at rebellion met with no support east of Toronto, and

that the persecution of William B. Richards, William B. Wells, Walter McCrea, and other Reformers of this section, was totally uncalled for.

Mr. Gowan was one of the originators of the first volunteer force formed in Upper Canada, it being known as the "Brockville Invincibles." For several years he figured prominently in the Militia. Sir Francis Bond Head made him Captain of the 2nd Leeds Militia, under the orders of the Hon. Charles Jones. Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton gave him command of a company of the Queen's Own Rifles. His Excellency, Sir George Arthur appointed him to a command in the 9th Provisional Battalion of Militia. At the Battle of the Windmill he was slightly wounded, and was noticed in the general orders giving an account of the battle. On the decease of the Hon. Charles Jones, he became the commander of the 2nd Leeds Militia.

As a politician he represented the County of Leeds in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Provincial Parliaments, and also in the Second Parliament of Upper Canada. The election riots which broke out at Beverly, and disgraced the Province, have been generally ascribed to Mr. Gowan's determination to rule the county at any cost. One fact connected with his public career, not generally known, deserves more than a passing comment. In a letter, written in 1830, he favored the preservation of harmony between the executive and representative branches of the government, thus becoming an advocate of Responsible Government. This letter, which is still extant, was published by Sir Francis Hincks, and largely circulated. Mr. Gowan was appointed agent for Crown Lands in the District of Johnstown, and afterwards Supervisor of Tolls on the Public Works west of Lachine. His parliamentary career closed in 1861, when he became Post Office Inspector of the Money Order Department for Upper Canada, a position which he filled for many years. At the time of his death he held the position of Issuer and Inspector of Licences for the City of Toronto. For many years his influence in political circles was great, his position as Grand Master of the Orangemen giving his opinions weight. An excellent public speaker and debater, he handled political opponents with a severity at many times uncalled for, and provoked a bitterness in the discussion of public affairs which even the lapse of fifty years has not been able to efface.

MAJOR J. M. WALSH.

Major Walsh, of the Northwest Mounted Police, was born at Prescott, County of Grenville, in 1842. In 1866, when the Fenian Raid aroused the patriotism of so many Canadians, Mr. Walsh joined the volun-

teers, he having previously graduated at the Military School at Kingston. His promotion was rapid, he being created ensign and subsequently acting-adjutant, next becoming Captain of the Lisgar Rifles. Entering the Cavalry School, he won well merited praise from the officer commanding, Colonel Jenyas, who declared him to be the best drilled Canadian who had graduated from the school. In 1872, he organized a troop of cavalry, which remained under his command until the following year, when he proceeded to the Northwest with the first detachment of Mounted Police, his position being that of Subordinate Inspector. During the following year he returned to Ontario on business connected with his military duties, and was promoted to the rank of Superintendent and Inspector. In May, 1874, he departed for the "Great Lone Land," with his second detachment, and marched from Dufferin to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 1,400 miles, establishing the post now so well known as Fort Walsh. He has taken a leading part in negotiating treaties with the Indians, and has upon several occasions of great danger acted with a promptitude and decision, which marks him as an officer of the class especially fitted to deal with the treacherous savages. On the arrival of Sitting Bull on Canadian territory, the situation became one of great peril, requiring caution, boldness and tact. Major Walsh so conducted matters that he became known over the continent as "Sitting Bull's Boss." During his sojourn among the aborigines, the Major has acquired the Sioux and Blackfoot languages. By the Peigans he is known as "White Chief of the Assiniboines," and by the Blackfeet as "The one who ties," having upon one occasion shackled four of their chiefs.

In 1870, the Major married a daughter of Mr. John Mowat, of Brockville, where his family at present resides.

W. R. BIGG.

Mr. W. R. Bigg was born in London, England, in 1821, and followed the mercantile profession till 1843, emigrating to Canada in 1842. From 1843 to the present time he has been actively engaged in the cause of education, having filled the positions of Principal of the Central School, St. Thomas (Elgin); Mathematical and Science Master of the Galt Grammar School; Principal of the Brockville Central School, and Headmaster of the United High and Public Schools of Brockville, which latter position he held till his appointment of Public School Inspector for the First Division of Leeds, in 1871. In the same year he was also chosen as Public School Inspector for Brockville, and a similar honor was conferred on him by the Roman Catholic School

Board of the town in appointing him as their Inspector.

During the period of Mr. Bigg's engagement at Galt, five of his pupils graduated with first class honors in mathematics in Toronto University, and one of the number (Wright) succeeded in obtaining a scholarship every year of his course, and finishing with the gold medal for mathematics in his B. A. year.

Among those in Brockville instructed by Mr. Bigg may be mentioned the names of the late Daniel Wade, Barrister; Mr. Edmund Reynolds, Barrister; the Inspectors of the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies, Messrs. John Lanskill and Thos. Elwood; Dr. Jackson, Mr. George Lafayette, Messrs. R. M. and H. T. Fitzsimmons, merchants; and Messrs. Bogue and Smart, Briggs, McCullough, *et al.*

MEDICAL MEN.

LANSDOWNE.

R. B. Aylsworth, M. D., was born in Addington in 1842. He attended Queen's College, Kingston, and also Victoria College, graduating from the latter in 1867, with the degree of M. D. In the same year he commenced the practice of his profession at Lansdowne, where he has since resided.

P. P. Percy, M. D., was born at Napanee, Ontario. He studied medicine with Dr. Moore, of Picton, and graduated at McGill College, Montreal, in 1848. He commenced the practice of his profession at Brighton, where he remained until 1853, when ill health compelled his retirement from active service. In 1863, he resumed practice at Delta, from which place he removed to Lansdowne in 1865, where he has since resided.

MALLORYTOWN.

J. W. Lane, M. D., was born in North Williamsburg in 1847. He obtained his medical training at Queen's College, Kingston, graduating at Toronto as a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875. During the year of his graduation he commenced practice at Mallorytown, where his skill soon won for him a lucrative practice.

THE WOOD FAMILY.

Frederick Wood emigrated from Scotland a short time before the breaking out of the American Revolution, and settled in the vicinity of New Albany, U. S. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters. Joseph, one of the sons, received an excellent education, and afterwards became a surveyor. During the Revolution Joseph was an officer in the army; when the struggle closed, he removed to Augusta and settled there. During

the War of 1812, all the male members of the family fought under the British flag. When the war was over they all went west, with the exception of Alfred, Solomon, and Anthony.

Alfred settled on Lot 26, in the 5th Concession of Augusta; Solomon settled on Lot 25; Anthony settled on Lot 24.

Solomon married Anna Lakins, and raised a large family. The sons were: Amasa, Joseph, Solomon, Jr., William, John L., and Charles; the daughters were: Sarah, Mary, Marinda, and Vashitia. Amasa married Luretta Nettleton; Joseph married Permelia, daughter of the late Rev. Ezra Healey; Solomon married Roxy Ann Kilborn; William married Catherine Rose; John L. married Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the late James Howard; Charles married Sarah Burlingham. Sarah married William Van Camp; Mary married John Godred; Marinda married Samuel Francis.

Alfred married Miss Neachey, and had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom Anthony married Polly Earl; Charles married Anna Andrees; William married Catherine Wright; Polly married Aaron Derrick; Charlotte married Joseph Gibson.

Anthony Wood, son of Joseph, married Laura Bennett, by whom he had the following sons: Arnold, Eben, Philo, and Philander; and also four daughters.

Amasa, son of Joseph, removed from Augusta after the War of 1812, and settled at Fingal. Two of his sons, Amasa and Philo, are leading citizens of that section.

John L., son of Solomon Wood, settled on Lot 23, in the 2nd Concession of Augusta, where he now resides. He has six sons and two daughters.

The following extract is taken from a Prescott paper, and is well entitled

"THE LONG AGO."

"It is not often that an 'Old Mortality' finds scope for investigation and reflection among the graveyards along the banks of the St. Lawrence, as few of them are of such antiquity as to invite the labors of the searcher after old world lore. Occasionally, however, accident reveals that which starts a train of thought, and reminds us that even in this young country time rolls ceaselessly on, and soon we may have people endeavoring to find out names and dates from such sources as the headstone in cemeteries which loving hands are now erecting.

"It seems that Prescott in its earlier days, whether subject to more than unusual mortality or not, had more than one burying ground. Indeed, every denomination seems to have had its own cemetery. With the establishment of the Sandy Hill Cemetery

—the late Edward Jessup's generous gift to the town,—and, still later, the R. C. Cemetery, these various cities of the dead have been abolished, and interments are now entirely made in them or in the Blue Church Cemetery (the distance from town of which doubtless prevents its being more generally used, as it is by far the prettiest spot of all.) As the town grew in population, it was only right that the various burying grounds located in its midst should be removed, and we understand that it was in the terrible cholera times of 1831 and 1832 that the Sandy Hill Cemetery came into general use.

"Lately, while passing the men at work on the new fence around the Presbyterian Church, our attention was directed to a headstone which had long ago been laid on its face, and which has been often trodden on by careless feet, as it lay half buried, whose owners never thought of its true purpose there. A glance at the inscription, which was in perfect preservation, revealed the following :

SACRED
To the Memory
of
CYNTHIA FLINT,
WIFE OF JOHN HOLDEN,
Who departed this life
JULY 26TH, 1828,
Aged
17 YEARS 11 MONTHS AND 15 DAYS.

"There are not half a dozen people in Prescott to-day who will remember this young wife, who died before she had reached her eighteenth birthday, but there are many who will remember Mr. Holden, as the successful merchant and man of sterling integrity. Mr. Holden ran for the old Parliament of Canada in the Reform interest, but was defeated by Dr. Jessup, Collector of Customs. Mr. Holden's relict (his second wife) survives in the person of the present Mrs. S. B. Merrill. Mr. Holden amassed considerable wealth, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. She, in whose memory this stone had been erected, was a sister of the Hon. Billa Flint, of Belleville, so well known as the persevering friend of Prohibition. Our esteemed friend, Mr. Joseph Raycroft, of Augusta, informs us that hers was the first funeral which he ever attended in this country. Several members of Mr. Holden's own family survive, but all are very much younger than he would have been. Among them we might mention Mrs. George E. Johnston Mrs. M. Robinson, of Augusta, and Mrs. Colonel Wylie, of Brockville.

"Another stone of similar character and design was also turned up, but the date is some three years later. The inscription bears the name of 'John Fielde, died January 2nd, 1831, aged 18 years and 9 months.'

"We have been informed that many of the bodies

interred in the Presbyterian Burying Ground were removed to Sandy Hill, but it is a rather remarkable coincidence that the only two stones remaining should have marked the last resting place of two who had been called away in the flush of youth. Neither of them are in the way of the improvements which are being made, and, as they have been replaced in their recumbent position, inscription downwards, they will likely long mark the spot where two of Prescott's earliest residents mouldered into dust before they had reached half of life's prime."

THE GRENVILLE BBWERY,

AND

JOHN MCCARTHY.

This brewery is located on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, about one mile west of Prescott; it was established in 1869, by John McCarthy and James Quinn, the latter ceasing to be a partner, October 1st, 1877.

The main building is substantially built of stone, is three stories in height and has a capacity of 50x36 feet, independent of the granary; the malt house is a stone building 30x90 feet; the engine house is 36x20 feet, and contains a superior steam engine of twenty-five horse power. A barn for hay and stock has been built with an area of 136x35 feet, with a stable on the south side running the entire length. The store house for malt and hops is 36x100 feet and two story's in height. Mr. McCarthy's residence is also substantial and commodious, the entire premises presenting an air of neatness which reflects the greatest credit upon the proprietor. The brewery cellars have capacity for 2,000 barrels of ale; they are lined with white brick and provided with cement floors. The ale manufactured is XX and XXX, containing about four per cent. of spirit. Skill, combined with care, has given the ale manufactured at the Grenville Brewery more than a provincial reputation, it ranking deservedly among the best manufactured in the Dominion. The brewing is from hops and malt *alone*, and upon no consideration would Mr. McCarthy permit any adulteration. He jealously guards the reputation of his products, and therefore meets with a ready sale for all that he can manufacture.

THE MCCARTHY FAMILY.

David McCarthy emigrated from the South of Ireland, and settled in Dundee, Province of Quebec, in 1827, where he still resides. The following children of David are living, viz: John, David, Jr., Hannah, Patrick and Mary. David, Jr., resides in California, where he owns an extensive ranche, and engages in stock raising.

Hannah married Michael Bannon, of Dundee.

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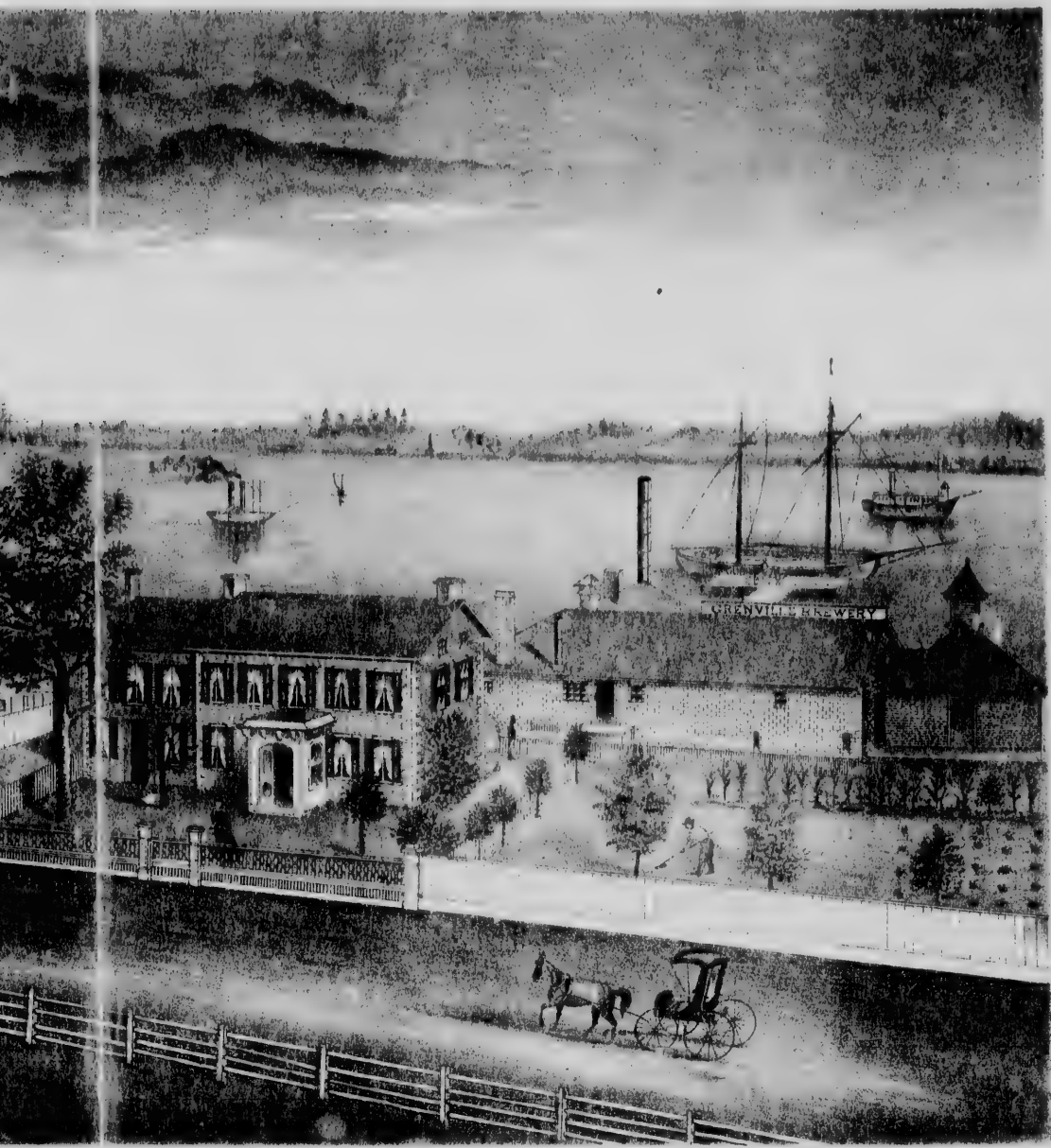
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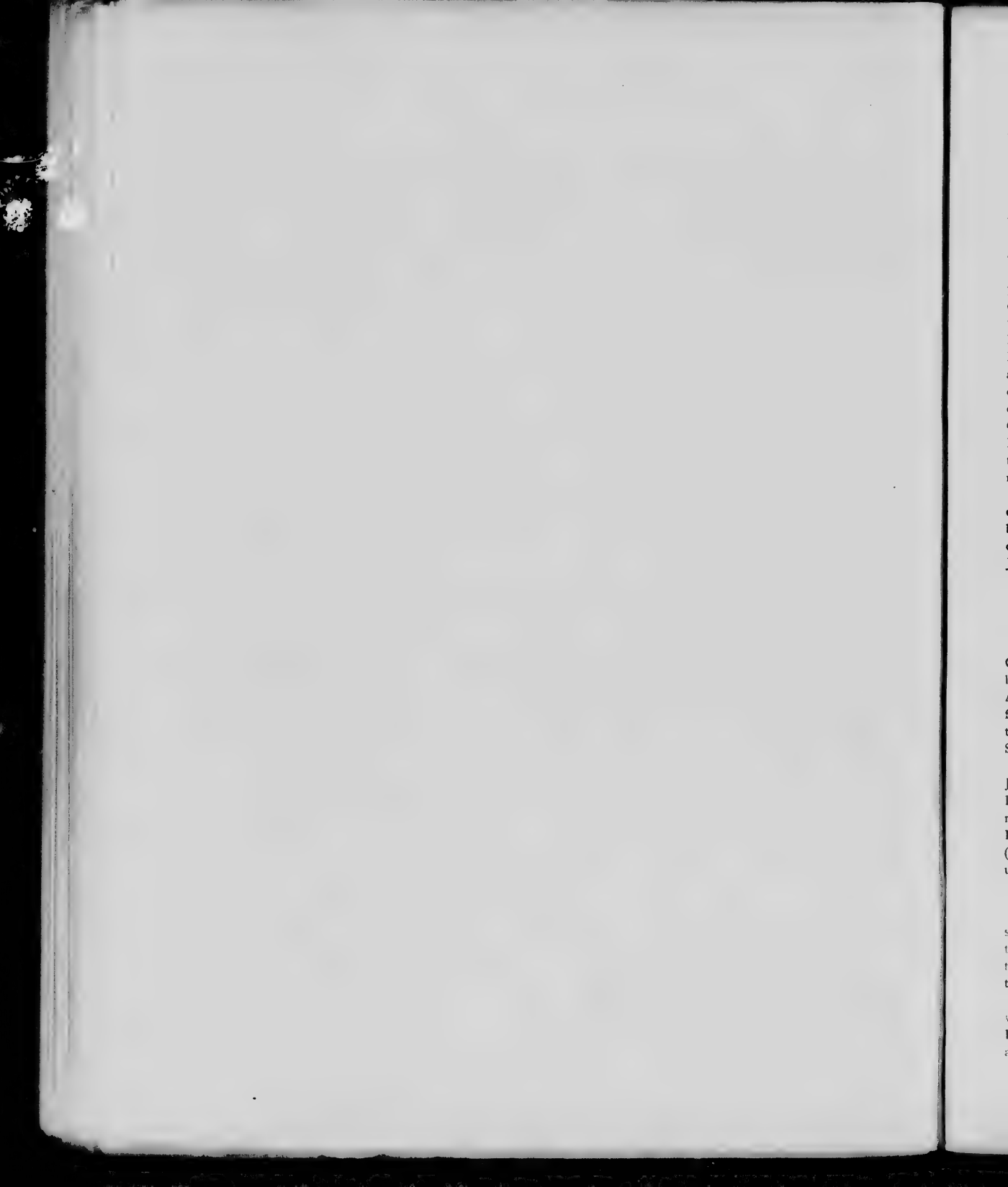
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RESIDENCE & BREWERY OF JOHN MC...



ERY OF JOHN M^CCARTHY, PRESCOTT.



Patrick resides in Prescott.

Mary married James Courtney, of Fort Covington.

John McCarthy was born December 4th, 1827, at receiving his education at that place. At Dundee, the age of 20, he removed to Prescott, and learned the distilling business with Charles A. Payne, remaining with his employer for fourteen years. Mr. John Creighton next secured his services as manager of a distillery; this arrangement was terminated at the end of the year, Mr. McCarthy next becoming a partner with Charles N. Russell. They rented the distillery at Maitland and carried on the business for three years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. McCarthy continuing the business for two years. He then removed to his present place of residence and entered into partnership with Mr. Payne in the distilling business, converting the old brewery into a distillery and continuing the business for four years. On May 6th, 1869, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. McCarthy buying the property, which, in addition to the brewery, consists of 209 acres of fine land, now in the highest state of cultivation.

In September, 1852, Mr. McCarthy married Catherine, daughter of Jeremiah Mahoney, of Edwardsburg. His wife has borne him the following children: David, Ellen, Margaret, Harriet, Sarah, John, William, Edward, Charles and Charlotte.

THE COAD FAMILY,

AND

JOSEPH COAD.

Joseph Coad, Sr., came to Canada from the County of Wicklow, Ireland, about the year 1822, locating on lot 17, in the 5th concession of Kitley. At the time of his arrival his family consisted of four members. Mr. Coad and his children, with the exception of George, proceeded to the United States a few years after the Rebellion.

George Coad retained the homestead; he married Jane Johnston, and raised the following family: Robert, who married Sarah Johnston; Abraham, married Frances Connor; Mary Jane, married J. W. Lockwood; Isabella, married John Stratton; Joseph (see personal sketch), also James, Ella, and George, unmarried.

JOSEPH COAD.

Mr. Coad was born April 13th, 1842, in the Township of Kitley. He received a good education at the Public School, and for some years engaged as a teacher. Subsequently he entered into the mercantile business with his brother at Toledo.

In 1874, he purchased the general store in Frankville, at that time conducted by Messrs. C. and R. Richards, and since that date has carried on a large and constantly increasing business. Mr. Coad served

for several years as Secretary of the Agricultural Society of North Leeds and Grenville. He has been twice elected a member of the Municipal Council, and is especially well qualified to discharge public business. In 1873, Mr. Coad married Maggie, daughter of Thomas Connor. The Dominion Telegraph Office and the Post Office at Frankville are under Mr. Coad's supervision.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

AUGUSTA.

THIS important municipality, situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, was one of the first settled in the United Counties, the first settlers coming up the river in the brigade of boats in the spring of 1784. The Sherwoods, Jones, and Dunhams were pioneers who soon transformed the forest into prosperous and fertile lands, making the settlement one of the most prosperous on the frontier.

For several years the settlers of Augusta were without a house in which to hold divine worship. Timothy Hodge built a large dwelling in which the Methodists held services. When the weather was warm, the congregation generally assembled at the barn of Joseph Scott. In 1816, preparations were made for building a church, it being completed in that and the following year. The site of the church was secured from Polly Dake, the original Trustees being Samuel Heck, John Lawrence, Philomon Pennock, Timothy Hodge, and Joseph Towsley. The witnesses to the deed were Emanuel Dake, James Holden, and Jonathan Woodcock. The first minister was the Rev. M. Puffer, the second being Emanuel Heck.

Eben Sherwood moved into the municipality with his family, on an ox sleigh. He had two sons, Orin and Lorenzo.

Lyman Stone settled at the place now known as Stone's Corners, which received its name from him. His son Erastus resides on the homestead.

Joseph Barton was an early settler; his son Amos is a citizen of the municipality.

Joseph Black settled on Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession, where he remained until the time of his death. The homestead is held by his son Elisha, who married Miss McLean, the daughter of a well known resident.

The only member of the McCrea family who remained in Augusta was James, the brothers removing to the River and the vicinity of Easton's Corners. Mr. McCrea reached the ripe old age of 92 years, dying in February, 1879. His son, James L., resides on the homestead.

Calvin and Samuel Throop came to Canada a short time previous to the declaration of war in 1812. Calvin settled on Lot No. 20, in the 6th Concession of Augusta. His sons were Samuel, Calvin, Jr., and Joseph. Calvin, Jr., married Miss Bishop, and removed to Illinois. Samuel married Marilla, daughter of the late William Earl. Samuel has three sons: Sawyer, who married Miss Larry; Rufus, married Miss Briggs; and Jesse, who married Miss Burks, sister of Richard Burks.

John Rose emigrated from Scotland when a boy, and settled in the United States. He removed to Canada previous to the year 1800. Being a U. E. Loyalist, he drew, as a reward for his services, 200 acres of land in the 5th Concession of Matilda. He married Miss Munroe, sister of John and William Munroe, and was blessed with a family of eleven children. Mr. Rose was intimately connected with the early citizens of Grenville, in consequence of his staunch defence of Methodism at a date when to be a Methodist was to be debarred from all chance of preferment. Upon one occasion he was selected by the Methodists of the Johnstown District to proceed to Toronto and lay a petition before the Executive Council, asking that the right to perform the marriage ceremony be conferred upon Methodist ministers. The trip was made on horseback, but the delegate met with a curt refusal.

Timothy Hodge came to Canada at a very early date. His son, Timothy, Jr., is yet a resident of Augusta, and in the 92nd year of his age. The family consisted of the following children: Timothy, Jr., Milesy, Seneca, Henry, William, Anna, Cynthia, Polly, Harriet, Catherine, and Piney. Timothy married Miss Glassford; Seneca married Jane Jackson; Henry married Sally Whitney. The family originally settled on Lot No. 5, in the 3rd Concession, moving into the woods with a yoke of oxen borrowed from Mr. Moshier. The homestead is now held by Timothy's grandson, William.

John Lawrence settled on Lot No. 18, in the 3rd Concession, about the year 1800. His children were John, Rebecca, and Betsey.

Dr. Adonijah Bass resided at Bunker Hill, where the celebrated battle was fought. His family, consisting of two sons and one daughter, witnessed the engagement. They were all staunch Loyalists, and determined to remove to Canada. Dr. Bass dying, one son, Joseph, made his way to Augusta, and having examined the country, returned to his native place, and with his mother and the rest of the family, started for Canada. They had disposed of their farm for stock, which was driven the entire distance by the boys. They settled on the 4th

5th Concessions. A grandson, James Bass, occupies the homestead. John Bass married Hannah Lakins; Joseph Bass married Sally Lakins. Joseph was for many years a settler on Windmill Point. The family of John consisted of Moses, Joseph, Samuel, Jonathan, David, James, William, Justus, Elizabeth, Lydia, Polly, and Hannah. Joseph, Sr., had one son and two daughters. Adonijah married Jane Nettelton. During the first years that the Bass family were in Canada, the boys proceeded on foot each winter to Bunker Hill, and returned with stock taken in exchange for property which they had sold.

Daniel Young was one of the first settlers in the Township, locating on Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession. His children were: Hiram, Ephraim, John, Daniel, William, Joseph, Polly, Sally, Margaret, and Patty.

James Pearson came to Canada about the year 1808, and located on the point about one mile below the present Village of Maitland. He afterwards removed to the Rideau. His son Albert settled on Lot 27. He left two sons, Albert, Jr., and Henry.

Andrew Perrin settled on Lot No. 14, in the 3rd Concession. His children were Oren, Eben, Mark, William, Andrew, Patty, and Polly.

William Martin settled on Lot No. 12, in the 4th Concession. Mr. Martin came to Canada at the close of the Revolutionary War. In making the journey to Canada through the woods, he and his companions lost their way, and wandered for nearly three weeks in the forest. Provisions becoming scarce, they were compelled to kill a cow which they were driving. Not having any salt, they found it difficult to eat the meat, but the hide was eagerly devoured and relished. James, son of William, shortly after their settlement in Augusta, built a jumper, on which he placed a fat pig and twenty pounds of butter, and with this produce proceeded all the way to Montreal, that being the nearest market.

William Bishop came to Canada in 1792. His son James settled on Lot No. 23, in the 5th Concession, where his grandson, William B., now resides.

Abraham Cummings was an early settler, locating on Lot No. 17, in the 7th Concession. His grandson, Aaron, now resides on the homestead.

Richard Baxter, an early settler, had four sons, David, Hiram, Joel, and John. Mr. Baxter settled on Lot No. 36, in the 6th Concession, having removed his family from the State of Vermont on an ox sleigh. The homestead is held by a descendant, William Baxter.

Among the prominent citizens of the Township were the Holdens (see the Holden Family), James Holden, the original pioneer, having seven sons. John, a son, located in Prescott. He was one of the first Councillors, and held many important positions. He married a daughter of the late Billa Flint. Erastus settled in Belleville. He married Margaret Hall. Dr. Rufus Holden married Mary Clement in 1830. He also settled in Belleville, and for many years served as a minister of the Gospel. Hiram married, in 1834, a daughter of Thomas Buck; he settled in Shannonville. David married, in 1835, Jane, a daughter of the Rev. William McFadden. James, in 1836, married Chloe, daughter of Anthony Wood. Hester, in 1834, married Merrick Sawyer, and settled in Belleville. Mary married Erastus Couch; Anna married John McMullan; Eliza married Matthew Robinson, who retains the old homestead; Saphronia married Colonel Wylie; Lois married George E. Johnston, a well known merchant, of Prescott.

William Scott and his two brothers came to Augusta at a very early date. William settled on Lots 7 and 8, in the 3rd Concession. He had two sons, Joseph and Francis. Joseph is now living on the homestead, aged 85 years. He has twelve children, and one hundred grand and great-grandchildren. Mr. Scott built a grist and saw mill on his farm. The mills were among the first erected in the Township. The barn in which the Methodists first held services in Augusta is yet standing in a good state of preservation. Mr. Scott can visit all his descendants in a two hours' walk. His children are: William, Eben, Francis, David, Joseph, Phœbe, Polly, Sally, Margaret, and Hannah.

William Scott experienced many trials and privations in getting to Canada. The party, consisting of himself, two brothers, and Joseph Knapp, were lost in the woods, and running out of provisions, they were compelled to kill their dogs, which were eaten. Becoming so weak that they were unable to walk, they crawled for three days on their hands and knees. Knapp being completely exhausted, laid down to die, but his companions kept on, and finally reached the settlement. Men went to the rescue of Knapp, and they were compelled to tie a blanket on two poles, and carry him to the nearest house.

Robert Earl came to Canada about the year 1802, bringing with him seven sons who had arrived at man's estate. The sons were: William, Robert, Henry, Simon, Ephraim, Elisha, and Milbert. They were all staunch U. E. Loyalists, and served through the War of 1812. Ephraim is still living, at the advanced age of 91, his wife being 82. Mrs. Earl

was Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Wickwire. Ephraim has the following family: Luther, Joseph, Wilbert, Isaac, Andres, Nelson, Sally, Melissa, Mary Ann, and Clarissa.

James Wickwire settled in Augusta in 1803. His sons were: James, Philo, Derrick, John, Daniel, and William.

Elisha Crippen settled on Lot No. 23, in the 5th Concession, in 1807. He had three sons—Ethan, John, and Elisha.

Duncan McLean (residing now in Elizabethtown), a U. E. Loyalist, came to Augusta in 1804. He located on Lot No. 28, in the 4th Concession. The homestead is owned by his grandson, a son of the late Robert McLean.

The Smades family, consisting of four brothers, came to Canada in 1798, all being U. E. Loyalists. They settled on Lot No. 16, in the 1st Concession. Samuel married a daughter of the late Levius Sherwood, and raised the following family: Elijah, James, Frederick, Sherwood, John, and Cyrus. The homestead is retained by a descendant of the family.

John Lakins settled originally in the vicinity of the present Village of Merrickville. For two years he was compelled to carry his flour on his back from the St. Lawrence to his inland home. One of his sons, Zephaniah, lost his life while defending his country in 1812. Several of his daughters married residents of Augusta.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, AUGUSTA, 1813.

Samuel Heck, Town Clerk.

James Keeler and S. Glassford, Assessors.

Samuel Brown, Collector.

Elijah Bottum and Oliver Everts, Town and Church Wardens.

The following list contains all the patents of lands granted by the Crown in the Township of Augusta previous to January 1st, 1803:—

TOWNSHIP OF AUGUSTA.

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	1	Major Edward Jessup	All	600	May 27th, 1797
3	4	Lewis Mosheir.....	E 1-2	100	July 16th, 1797
4	4	Susannah Jessup.....	W 1-2	112	Sept. 4th, 1800
5	5	Sergt. Joseph Knapp.	W side	106	July 15th, 1797
5	5	Corp. Nicholas Mosheir	E 1-2	110	May 27th, 1797
6	6	Rice Honeywell.....	W 1-2	115	June 10th, 1801
6	6	William Martin.....	E side	107	May 17th, 1802
7	7	Samuel Sherwood.....	All	222	Aug. 8th, 1799
8	8	Samuel Sherwood.....	All	300	June 30th, 1801
9	9	Rice Honeywell.....	E 1-2	101	May 17th, 1802
10	10	Thomas Brown <i>et al.</i> ..	All	200	Mar. 10th, 1797
11	11	Caleb Clawson.....	E 1-2	102	Dec. 1st, 1797

TOWNSHIP OF AUGUSTA.

(Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	16	Diana Smades.....	E 1-2 and Pt W 1-2	186	May 17th, 1802
	19	Ephraim Jones.....	All	396	Aug. 24th, 1796
	20	Ephraim Jones.....	E 1-2	130	Sept. 4th, 1800
	21	John Snyder.....	W 1-2	128	June 10th, 1801
	22	Solomon Jones.....	All	113	Aug. 8th, 1799
	23	Benoni Wilsea.....	W 1-2	113	May 17th, 1802
	24	William Wells.....	E 1-2	114	June 30th, 1801
	25	Henry Cross.....	W 1-2	104	April 14th, 1798
	26	Elijah Bottum.....	All	104	May 17th, 1802
	27	Corp. Abijah Hawley..	W 1-2	130	Feb. 10th, 1797
	27	Elijah Bottum.....	E 1-2	130	May 17th, 1802
	32	David Brakenridge....	E 1-2	114	May 17th, 1802
	33	Asa Landon.....	S Side	109	Dec. 1st, 1797
	33	Caleb Clawson.....	E 1-2	108	May 17th, 1802
	36	Daniel Dunham.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	36	Lt. Alexander Campbell	W 1-2	100	Aug. 24th, 1796
	37	Lt. Alexander Campbell	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
2	1	Major Edward Jessup..	All	600	May 27th, 1797
	4	Thomas Barton.....	E 1-2	100	Mar. 12th, 1797
	5	Nathaniel Corbin.....	Pt	100	July 15th, 1797
	5	Corp. Nicholas Mosheir	E 1-2	100	May 27th, 1797
	6	John Loup.....	E 1-2	100	Sept. 1st, 1797
	6	Hezekiah Mosheir....	W 1-2	100	July 10th, 1801
	7	John Banker.....	E 1-2	100	Sept. 1st, 1797
	7	Daniel Spicer.....	W 1-2	100	Aug. 10th, 1801
	8	Levi P. Sherwood.....	All	400	June 30th, 1801
	13	James Campbell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	14	Oliver Everts.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	15	Roswell Everts.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	15	Oliver Everts.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	16	Andrew Adams.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	18	Little Glassford.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	19	Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
	20	Bartholomew Carley..	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	21	Ephraim Jones.....	W 1-2	100	Aug. 24th, 1796
	22	Solomon Jones.....	Pt	100	Aug. 8th, 1799
	23	Benoni Wilsea.....	W 1-2	113	May 17th, 1802
	24	Samuel Emberly.....	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
	26	Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	27	Thomas Day.....	W 1-2	100	Sept. 1st, 1797
	27	Elijah Bottum.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	29	James Chambers.....	E 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
	32	Philomene Pennock....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	36	Daniel Dunham.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	36	Lt. Alexander Campbell	S Pt	100	Aug. 24th, 1796
	37	Lt. Alexander Campbell	W 1-2	100	Aug. 24th, 1796
	3	Samuel Weatherhead..	E 1-2	100	Sept. 1st, 1800
	10	Eliza Baker.....	E 1-2	100	June 10th, 1801
	11	Silas Hamlin.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	13	John Heck.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	14	Samuel Heck.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	15	Oliver Everts.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	16	Philip Dulmage.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	17	John Lawrence.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	22	Archibald McInoye....	W 1-2	100	Sept. 1st, 1800
	25	James Keeler.....	All	100	July 10th, 1801
	33	Caleb Clawson.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	35	Giles Stamp.....	W 1-2	100	Dec. 1st, 1797
	30	Moses Reid.....	E 1-2	100	June 30th, 1801
	37	Caleb Clawson.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	4	Thomas Day.....	W 1-2	100	Sept. 1st, 1797
	3	David Fell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	7	Sergt. Joseph Knapp..	E 1-2 Ing. 7 in 6 & pt 5 in 1	400	July 15th, 1797
	8	Rice Honeywell.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	10	Joseph Bass.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	11	Joseph Bass.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	12	Roswell Nettleton....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	12	Roswell Nettleton....	E 1-2	100	Mar. 23th, 1800
	14	Samuel Sherwood.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	15	Oliver Everts.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	17	John Lawrence.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	24	Elizabeth Duck.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	25	Levi P. Sherwood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	26	Levi P. Sherwood.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802

TOWNSHIP OF AUGUSTA.

(Continued.)

Con.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
4	32	David Bissell.....	W 1-2	100	June 10th, 1801
	34	Joseph White, Jr.....	W 1-2	100	Mar. 6th, 1798
	35	Joseph White.....	All	200	Mar. 6th, 1798
	36	Obadiah Reid.....	E 1-2	100	June 17th, 1802
	37	David Beverly.....	All	100	June 30th, 1801
5	1	Ephraim Wheeler.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	4	Ephraim Wheeler.....	All	200	April 5th, 1797
	5	Lytle Glassford.....	All	200	July 16th, 1797
	6	Daniel Jones.....	W 1-2	100	Sept. 1st, 1797
	7	Daniel Nettleton.....	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
	9	Daniel Jones.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	10	Joseph Bass.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	12	James Chambers.....	All	200	Dec. 1st, 1797
	13	Thomas Barton.....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
	14	John Lawrence.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	16	Ephraim Jones.....	All	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
	17	Solomon Jones, Esq..	S E 1-4	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
	17	Justus Sherwood, Esq..	N E 1-4	200	Aug. 24th, 1796
	17	Ephraim Jones, Esq..	W 1-2	100	Aug. 24th, 1796
	19	Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	Sept. 4th, 1800
	20	Rice Honeywell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	21	Dan. Troop, Sr.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	23	David Bissell.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	24	Dr. James Walker.....	All	200	July 15th, 1797
	26	Abraham Smeddis.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	28	Wm. Hewitt.....	E 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	29	Wm. Glassford.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	33	Caleb Clawson.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	34	David Bissell.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
6	1-2	Dr. James Walker.....	All	400	July 15th, 1797
	3	Moses Holibert.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	5	Rice Honeywell.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	7	Sergt. Joseph Knapp..	All, Ing. } E 3/4 7 in 4 & pt 5 in 1	400	July 15th, 1797
	10	Samuel Landon.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
	15	John Heck.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	16	John Heck.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	22	Benoni Wilsea.....	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	24	Henry Rash, et al.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	26	Henry Cross.....	All	200	April 14th, 1798
	27	Rosseter Hoyle.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	32	Levi P. Sherwood.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	33	Henry Cross.....	All	200	April 14th, 1798
	35	Asa Landon et al.....	All	200	June 12th, 1798
	1	Robert Neilson.....	All	200	May 27th, 1797
7	4	Nathan Brown.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	8	James Chambers.....	All	200	Dec. 1st, 1797
	10	Lytle Glassford.....	All	200	July 16th, 1797
	12	Wm. Root.....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
	16	Thomas Brown.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	21	Daniel Nettleton.....	All	200	Dec. 2nd, 1802
	26	Rosseter Hoyle.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	28	Benoni Wilsea.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	33	Thomas Barton.....	All	200	Mar. 12th, 1797
	35	Alexander Campbell..	W 1-2	100	May 17th, 1802
	36	Lt. Alexander Campbell	All	100	Aug. 24th, 1796
8	37	John Lawrence.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	4	Samuel Landon.....	All	200	Mar. 26th, 1798
	6	Abraham Smeddis.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	7	Benoni Wilsea.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	10	Ephraim Wheeler.....	All	200	April 5th, 1797
	12	Moses Holibert.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	13	John Lawrence.....	All	200	July 10th, 1801
	18	Asa Landon.....	All	200	Dec. 1st, 1797
	23	Henry Cross.....	All	200	April 14th, 1798
	26	Asel Hurd.....	All	200	Dec. 31st, 1802
	28	Bartholomew Carley..	All	200	Aug. 10th, 1801
	30	John Lawrence.....	All	200	June 30th, 1801
	32	The Widow Brown....	All	200	July 16th, 1797
	33	David Bissell.....	All	200	June 10th, 1801
	36	Rosseter Hoyle.....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
	37	Edward Jessup, Jr....	All	200	May 17th, 1802
9	2	Israel Thompkins.....	All	200	July 15th, 1797
	3	Elijah Bottum.....	All	200	May 20th, 1802
	4	John Smith.....	All	200	Sept. 1st, 1797
	7	Dr. James Walker.....	All	200	July 15th, 1797

None in 10th and 11th Concessions.

REMINISCENCES OF 1837-38.

The following anecdotes were furnished by a newspaper correspondent :—

Cornwall was the centre of the forces in the Eastern District, and although all were willing to be soldiers, few knew how, and many a laugh the "knowing ones" had at the expense of the "green." There were two independent companies raised in Cornwall by volunteers, and as the works on the canal then in progress were suspended, most of the laborers volunteered : so we had a motley crew in said companies, from the negro who came by the "underground railway," to the Frenchman who fought under Bonaparte, was taken prisoner by Wellington, joined the British, and afterwards fought against Bonaparte. There were also deserters from the United States army and navy. The barrack scenes sometimes were often such as Burns says "to name would be unlawful." But I may mention one :—

Two old toppers being "half seas over" one night when the company was on picket, fell asleep on bunks on opposite sides of the room. One who was ready for a lark took pipe clay and made both faces white as chalk, and then woke them. They soon observed each other, the one pointing at the other, not knowing his own was as bad, and a more laughable scene I never saw than the comic stare of each white face at the other, causing roars of laughter through the room.

One of the "green ones" was placed on sentry, with orders how to act when the "field officer of the day" came. On the approach of any person the sentry will port arms, and call out in a sharp tone, "Who comes there?" If it is the field officer of the day, he will answer, "Rounds;" the sentry will demand, "What rounds?" and after the reply, "Grand rounds," when there is no countersign, he will say, "Pass, grand rounds, all's well." After getting all the instructions, say Pat : "Shure every won cud do that." It was not long before Pat heard some one coming. "Who come there?" says he. "Rounds," was the answer. "Och, then, fire away rounds, for, by japers, I've as many rounds as yees, an' I knows where to get more."

On another occasion, when the officer came to the sentry, he was not challenged. So he walked up to the sentry, and took his musket from him, and said, "You're a nice soldier to allow me to take your arms from you!" "Shure now, Colonel, an' don't I know you, an' would I be afther refusing to give it to a gentleman like yerself?"

We had an extra character, Hiram Barnhart, who is still living in Roxborough, I think. Hiram was on guard in front of the guard house. His duty

was when he saw the field officer of the day coming, to call, "Guard turn out." Colonel V. had a very large hog, which ran at large, and was the wonder of every one for his size. Hiram calls at the top of his voice, so that all in the street for some distance could hear him : "Guard turn out." Out came the guard, formed into line, and with the officer were ready to "present arms," but could see no one to salute. "Where is the officer of the day?" demanded the officer on duty. "There he is," said Hiram, pointing to the hog as he was marching past them. Of course Hiram was punished, but he did not care, as he was well repaid by the laugh he heard on all sides at the time ; and before night there were few in town who did not hear of it.

We used to drill in a large field below the town, and after a heavy fall of snow, it was no easy work tramping three or four hours through the snow, and Hiram would get rid of it in some shape if possible. One morning, the company was being inspected at the barracks before going to parade. We used flint guns then, and the pan had to be open for inspection. When the captain came to Hiram, his pan was shut. "Why don't you open your pan?" said the officer. "O, that's my tobacco box!" said H., as he opened it, and showed a large quid of tobacco. It is needless to say that Hiram was walked off to the guard house, where he could sit by the stove instead of tramping snow. I could give many more stories about Hiram, but this will suffice.

All the regiments in town went to the field for general parade every forenoon ; but one Colonel, more anxious than the rest to have his men perfect in their drill, took his regiment down in the afternoon. After a few weeks, the men showed by their actions they did not like it, and would not obey the word of command, and the longer the worse, until one day the Colonel got out of patience with them, and called out : "You act like a parcel of ignorant Irishmen." As there were a good many from the "Emerald Isle" in the regiment, the others took advantage of it, and began twitting them ; and, as there was some Dutch blood in the Colonel, the Irish jumped out of the ranks, and hallooed, "Fetch on your Dutch ! Fetch on your Dutch !" The Colonel soon saw his mistake, and with the Major and Adjutant, who were both Irish, had all he could do to restore order, saying to them, "Is not my wife Irish?" and, "Have I not at all times been a friend to the Irish?" etc. The afternoon drill was continued for a short time, then dropped to two or three times a week, and at length it was stopped altogether.

Thus I might go on enumerating incidents of this kind for a week, but will finish with one more that

has just come to my recollection. There was a great deal of drinking going on, and the hard cases would be hard up before "pay day." One D——, said he would go out and run his face for a quart. All said he could not get credit for a quart in town. "I'll make a bet that I'll get it," said he. So the bet was taken, and away he went with a half gallon jug, and when he went to the pump, he half filled it with water. He went into the first store, asked for a quart of rum, and when it was put into the jug, he said: "I'll pay you on pay day." "No you won't," says the shop-keeper. "O, you may as well let me have it," said D——, "I got a quart from So and So, and you might trust me for one." "No, I can't do it." So out came the quart, leaving what was in the jug half rum. The same game was played in two or three other places, until D—— came to the barrack with the needful, and gained his bet, which was paid in more rum.

THE BELLAMY FAMILY.

Samuel J. Bellamy came from Vergennes, Vermont, in 1819, and shortly after purchased 400 acres of land in Augusta, from a man named Dunham. The property contained a mill privilege on the south branch of the Rideau, and the site of the present village of North Augusta. Mr. Bellamy at once proceeded to erect a grist mill, it being the first mill of that description built in the Township. In his enterprise he was assisted by his brothers, Edward, Hiram, and Chauncey. At that time, there was but one house within the limits of the present village, and the saw mill purchased from Dunham. The mill stones were taken from a quarry near Brockville, and were with great difficulty removed to the mill site. In 1824, they commenced custom grinding, and also cloth dressing works. Samuel Bellamy, in the same year, bought a mill site in the Township of Ramsey, and in company with Edward Bellamy, erected a saw and grist mill on the new property. In 1835, Chauncey Bellamy removed to the Township of Yonge, and built mills at a place now known as Dickens. Hiram Bellamy died in 1842, leaving to his son his interest in the property.

Samuel J. Bellamy was one of the first members of the Counties' Council. He was also a Justice of the Peace. In 1821, he married Anna, daughter of John Blanchard, of Elizabethtown, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, viz.: John Blanchard, Archibald Wait, Luther Hall, Abigail, Nancy Ann, and Mary Ann. Abigail married John M. Haskin, of Almonte; Nancy married William Walker; and Mary Ann married James B. Dowling. John B. married Margaret Gemmill, in 1847, by whom he

has had one son, Samuel J., Surveyor of the Port of Prescott. Margaret, his wife, died in 1856, and, in 1860, he married Diantha V. Kellog.

Archibald Wait Bellamy married Anastitia Bartlett, and in 1863 purchased the Yonge Mills, to which place he removed, continuing the business until his death in 1866.

Luther Hall Bellamy married Marion A. Merrick in 1860, and settled in North Augusta.

Anna, wife of Samuel J. Bellamy, Sr., died in 1834; he married again in 1837.

The Bellamy brothers, shortly after the erection of the mill, established a distillery, pot and pearl ash works and also the first store opened at North Augusta. In 1839, a post office was opened at the mills, Samuel J. being appointed the first post master.

John B. Bellamy occupies an extensive farm near the village, and in 1875 erected the residence shown in the accompanying illustration.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

William Chapman, a native of Wexford, Ireland, came to Canada in 1813, settling in Elizabethtown on Lot No. 4, in the 7th Concession, where he died. He had one son, Benjamin, who remained on the homestead. Benjamin raised a family of nine children, viz.: William, Edward, Thomas, John, Benjamin, Albert, Nelson; Jane married Walter Percival; Ann married William Dent.

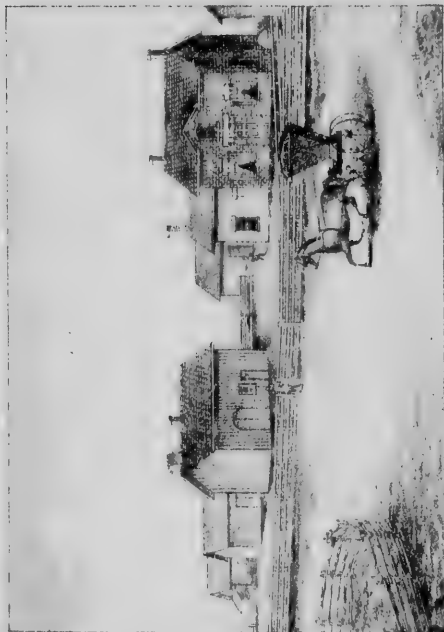
John Chapman was born in Elizabethtown. He taught school successfully for several years and entered upon the mercantile business at North Augusta in the spring of 1863. He has long been a member of the Municipal Council, for four years being elected Deputy Reeve, holding important positions on the Committees of the Counties' Council. In 1868, he married Florence Amelia, daughter of Isaiah Wright, of Algonquin. Mr. Chapman is agent for the Montreal Telegraph Company, Post Master, a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Queen's Bench; he also conducts a large conveyancing business. (See view of residence.)

GEORGE HOUGH.

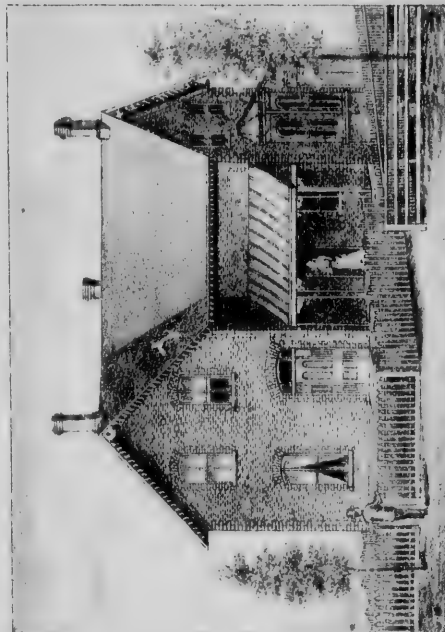
Mr. Hough resides on Lot No. 31, of the 9th Concession of Augusta. He was born in England, in 1811, his father emigrating to Canada in 1819, removing to Augusta in 1823, where he purchased 300 acres of land.

In 1840, George married Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Wallace, the latter being also an English emigrant. Mrs. Hough has borne her husband two children.

John Hough died in 1848, in the 70th year of his age, his wife dying the previous year. John Hough



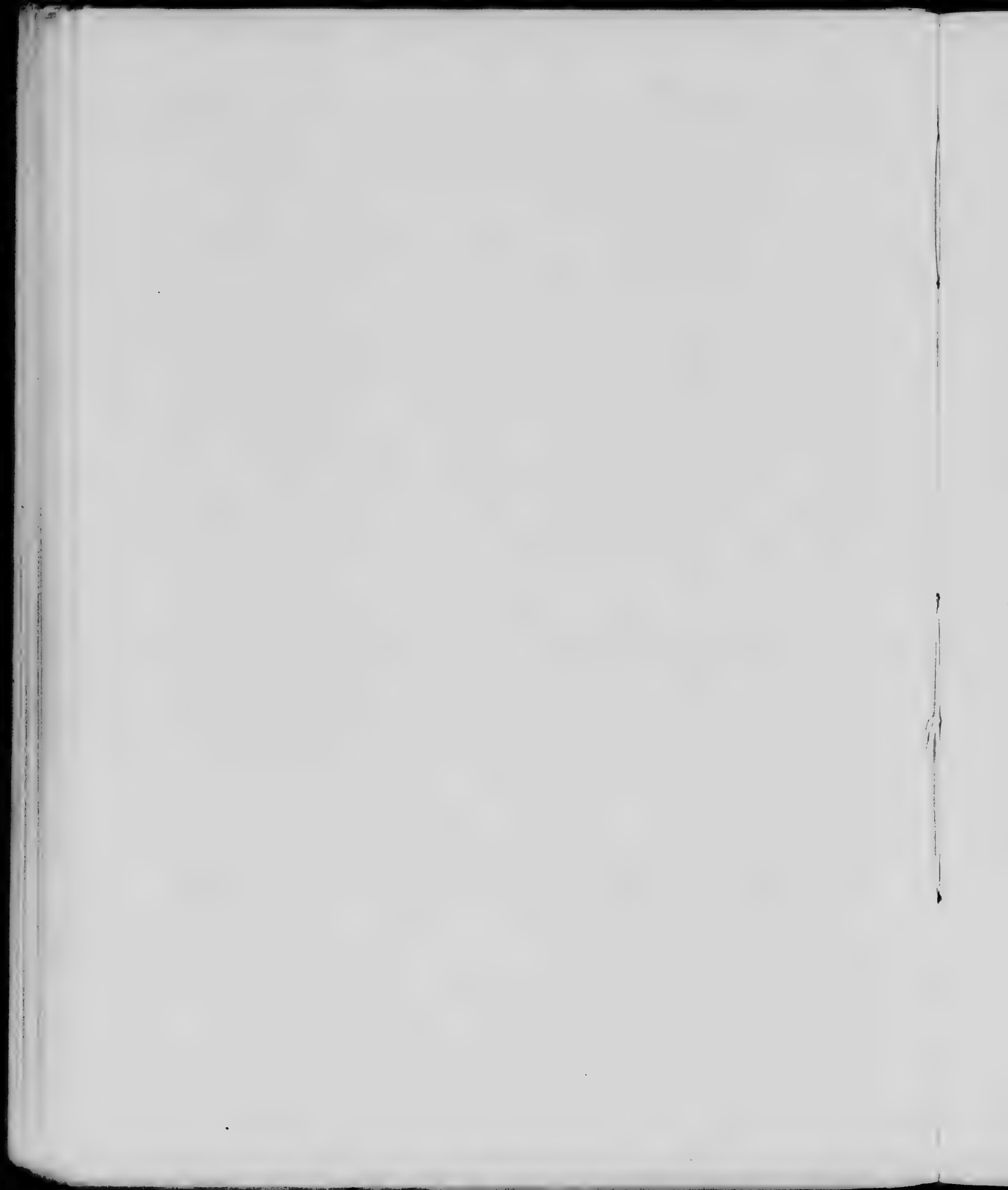
RESIDENCE OF THROOP, Augusta.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN CHAPMAN, North Augusta.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES MILLER

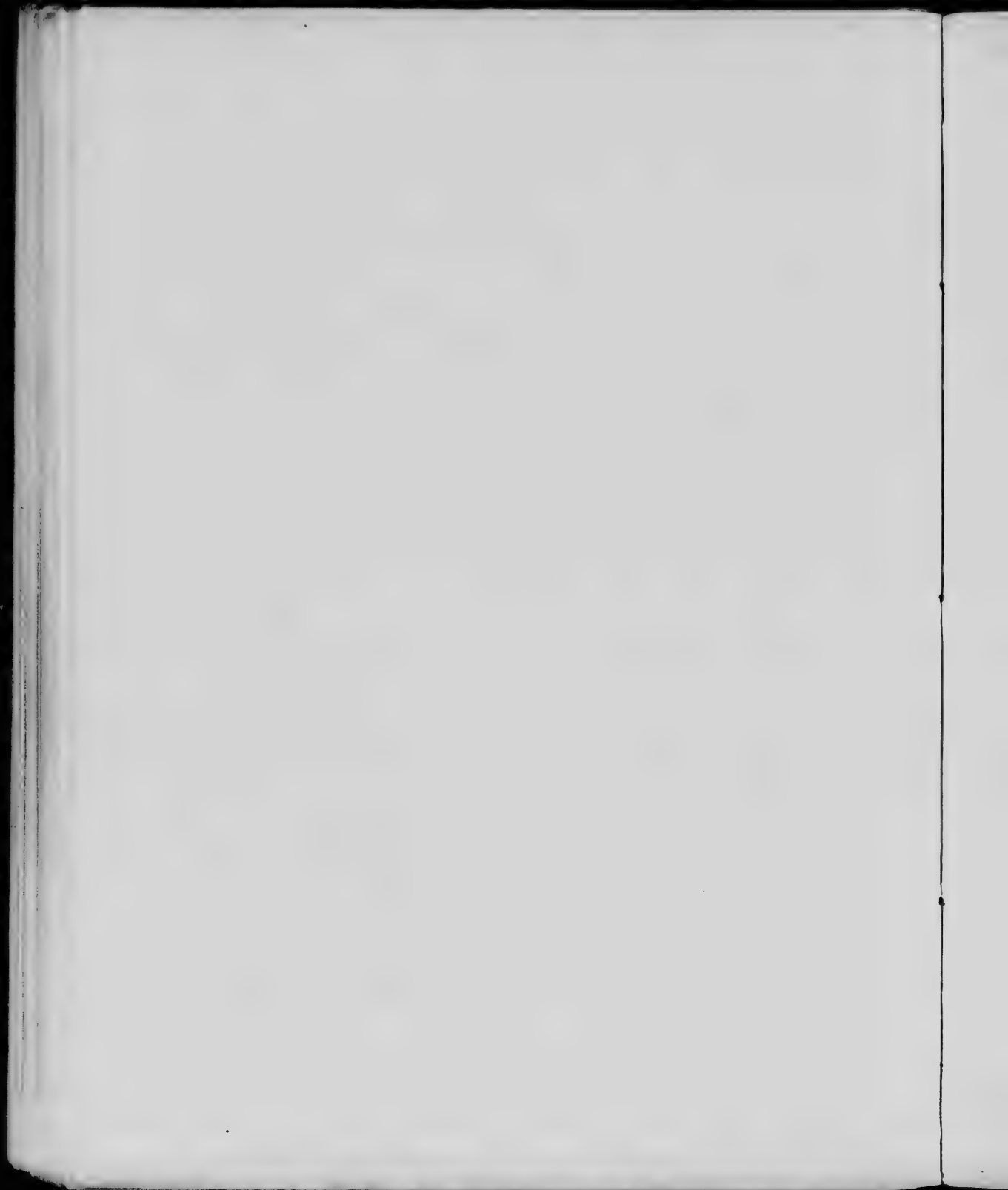




RESIDENCE OF EDWARD S. THOMAS, MALLORYTOWN.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. BELLAMY, NORTH AUGUSTA.





JOHN BUCKLEY.



H. D. JESSUP.



JOHN DUMBRILLE



HIRAM McCREA.



N. H. BEECHER.

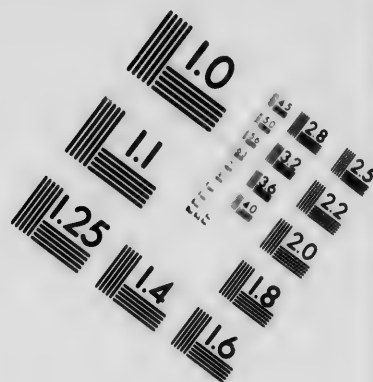
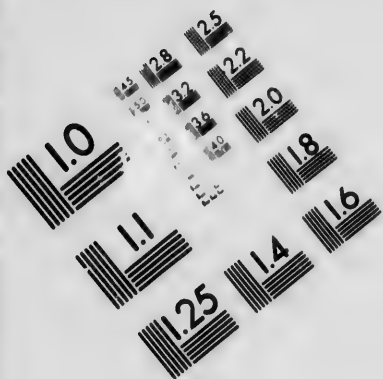
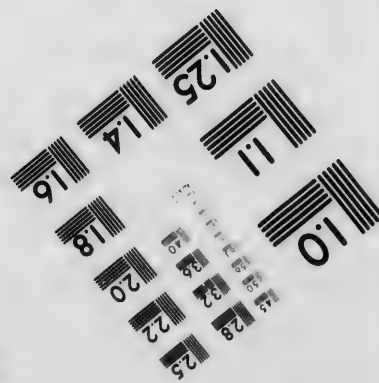
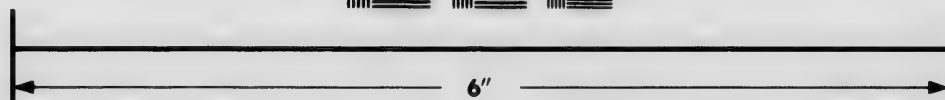
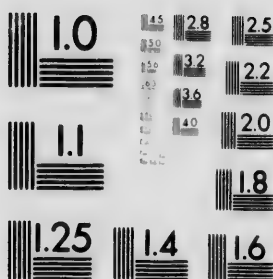
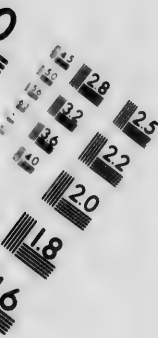


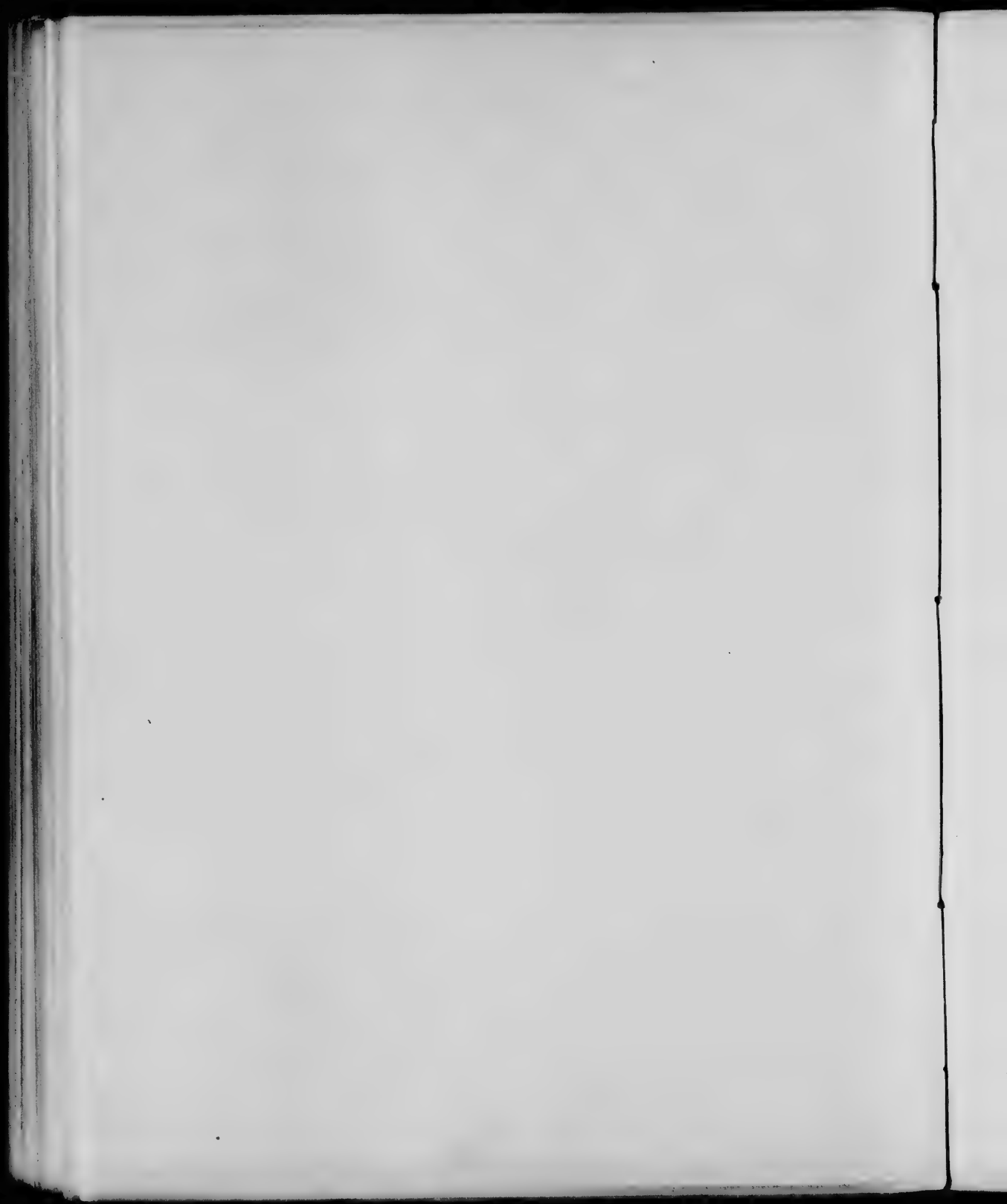
IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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raised a family of ten children, John W. and Thomas settling in Elizabethtown, Samuel and George locating in Augusta. The other members of the family removed from the United Counties. When John Hough settled at North Augusta but one acre of land had been cleared in that locality; a saw-mill had been erected by one Dunham, it being the property afterwards purchased by the Bellamy brothers.

In 1871, Mr. George Hough erected his present residence (shown in illustration.) Mr. Hough's family: Alfred, who resides in Prescott; Martha Ann, wife of F. B. Johnston, of Augusta; John, George, Joseph, Laura Ellen, Sarah E., Minnie J., Ida E., and Christie V.

JOHN DUMBRILLE.

Mr. Dumbrille was born in the County of Sussex, England, in the year 1821, being a descendant of an Huguenot family that settled in England about two centuries since. On his arrival in Canada in 1852, Mr. Dumbrille was appointed agent for the Grand Trunk Railway at Maitland, a position which he held for about six years. He also engaged in the mercantile business in the village, and purchased a farm, which he subsequently disposed of, owing to rapidly increasing business. Taking a deep interest in the defence of the country, he received a commission as ensign in the 2nd Grenville Battalion in 1858, and in 1861 was promoted to lieutenant, the commission of which he still holds. A Liberal Conservative in politics, his education and business habits fitted him for the discharge of public business, and in 1874 he was elected Reeve of Augusta, retaining the position to the present time.

In 1876, he was chosen Warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and as presiding officer discharged the duties which devolved upon him with zeal, impartiality, and ability.

At the general election of 1878, Mr. Dumbrille was chosen by the Liberal Conservatives of South Grenville to contest the constituency for the House of Commons. After one of the most exciting and hotly contested elections ever held in Central Canada, he was defeated by only twenty-five votes.

At the present time he is postmaster of Maitland, agent for the Montreal Telegraph Company, licensed druggist, a Justice of the Peace, and a Commissioner for taking affidavits, at the same time conducting an extensive mercantile business. For many years Mr. Dumbrille has been a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

THE VANORNAM FAMILY.

Richard Vanornam came to Canada in 1790, from Vermont, and erected a tannery and hotel where the

present village of Maitland stands, carrying on business during the War of 1812-15. Richard's father served under D'Eskau in the Indian war. Two of his sons were captains of American privateers; one was killed by Algerine pirates, and the other died in Bologne prison, in France. The remaining children were Gideon, James, Lyman, William G., Minerva, Sally, and Ann. Gideon married Catherine, sister of David D. Jones; Lyman resides at Ashtabula, Ohio; William married Maria Phillips. William's sons were Howard, who died in Peru; W. S., died in Chicago, and Alpheus, who lives near Maitland. A daughter, Ann, married J. S. Jones, of Maitland. Margaret married John Brady, of Long Point.

CHAPTER XL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JOHNS FAMILY.

Among the early settlers of Elizabethtown was Reuben Miller Johns, who settled in the 5th Concession. Mr. Johns was accompanied by his brother Eldad, who afterwards removed to Western Canada. Reuben M. Johns had three children, Dorcas, Alden, and Mirza.

Alden married four times, his first wife being Eliza A. Keeler, of Lansdowne. The issue by this marriage was Laura, who married George H. Snell; Charles J., of Brockville, and Eliza Ann. Alden's second wife was Minerva Burritt, of Augusta; issue: Mary L., who married Thomas Mehan. Alden's third wife was Amarilla Keeler, sister of his first wife; no issue. On the death of his third wife, he married Catherine, relict of Joseph McLaughlin. Mrs. Johns survived her husband, and is now the wife of Eri Hayes.

Mirza Johns married Miss Elizabeth Manhard; children: Alonzo, who married Sarah Forrester; Eunice, who married Samuel Walker; and Unitta, unmarried.

THE HUTTON FAMILY.

AND

GEORGE HUTTON.

William Hutton was one of the early pioneers of the Rideau, settling on a broken front a short distance north of Easton's Corners. Mr. Hutton was for many years a steward of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and was widely known as a liberal supporter of missionary and other enterprises of a kindred nature. Mr. Hutton raised the following family: John; Joseph, who married a sister of Adam Foster for his first, and Lydia Ferguson for his second wife; Lydia, married the Rev. Mr. Spencer; Jane,

Henry, George; Thomas, married Miss Logan, of Brockville; and Russell B.

George Hutton married Miss Hall, of Elizabethtown. Mr. Hutton occupies the homestead, and is one of the leading and prosperous farmers of the Township of Wolford.

THE MCCREA FAMILY,

IN MONTAGUE.

This family of United Empire Loyalists was originally from Stillwater, New York, but removed to Canada at a very early date. Samuel McCrea was accompanied by his sons, the family receiving a large grant of land from the government. The McCreas first located in Augusta, where James remained until his death.

Samuel, John, Edward, and Thomas settled in Montague, while Alexander, after a short residence at Burritt's⁷ Rapids, removed to the vicinity of Easton's Corners.

John occupied Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession of Montague. He was born in 1777, and married Phoebe Edmunds. His son, John, Jr., married Louisa Spencer, and resides on a part of the original homestead. John, Sr., cut the first road leading from Montague to Perth, and for many years he was employed by the Scotch settlers to convey them to the banks of the Tay. At that time the only store in Merrickville was kept by John L. Reed, who supplied the new comers, not only of Montague, but also of Perth. Mr. McCrea at one time carried on his back, from Brockville to Montague, the following articles: The flour from one bushel of wheat, one broad axe, one set of drag teeth, and one log chain. Upon one occasion he was compelled to proceed to Montreal to secure a supply of salt. On his way home, his horses fell through the ice. Mr. McCrea swam around the team, and finally got them out. Proceeding to the shore, he was fortunate enough to find a brand of fire, left by some parties who had camped by the roadside: the result was that the hardy pioneer was saved from perishing.

Mr. Edward McCrea, who resides on a part of the original grant, is a gentleman possessing an elegant residence. He is an active Justice of the Peace, and one of the most influential and prosperous farmers of Montague.

Sylvester McCrea, son of Thomas, resides on Lot No. 3, in the 1st Concession of Montague, his father having occupied the lot now held by the son. Thomas McCrea married Sarah Lake, and after her demise, Sophia Holmes, the sister of Richard Holmes, of Kitley. His children by his first wife were Samuel; and Elizabeth, who married R. Burrows; by his second wife: Thomas, Sophia,

Ninian; Caroline, who married William Cowan County Treasurer of Ottawa; Adeline, married Alfred Derrick; Sarah; Jennett, married Burrett Thomas; and Sylvester.

Sylvester was born December 14th, 1826, and married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Knapp.

Thomas McCrea, Sr., was appointed a captain of the 3rd Regiment of Grenville Militia, in 1840, by Sir George Arthur. At a period subsequent to this he was an ensign of a flank company of the 2nd Regiment of Grenville.

Ninian McCrea, son of Thomas, was born January 28th, 1822. He married Polly, daughter of Israel Knapp, of Lake Loyada, in the Township of Yonge. Ninian resides on Lot No. 2, of the 1st Concession of Montague.

DANIEL H. BURRITT.

Mr. Burritt was born June 29th, 1804, on Lot No. 25, in the 1st Concession of Marlborough, and resides upon the homestead. In 1832, he married Esther Young, daughter of Adaniram Young, of Marlborough. Mr. Young was one of the British soldiers who engaged in the battle at Queenston Heights. Mr. Burritt has raised the following family: Amelia; Lucius, married Jennett Laird; Edwin, who married Melinda Black; also William Henry, who lives with his father. Mr. Burritt is one of the oldest surviving pioneers of the Rideau.

JAMES THOMPSON.

James Thompson was born January 1st, 1798, in the County of Stirling, Scotland. In 1801, his father and family emigrated to Canada, settling first in Lower Canada, but removing to the District of Johnstown in 1807. They found a permanent home in Escott, in which municipality Mr. Thompson continued to reside up to the date of his death, February 7th, 1879. At the age of fifteen, Mr. Thompson joined the militia, and served during the War of 1812, being present at the capture of Ogdensburg. The ability of Mr. Thompson was repeatedly recognized by the electors, who made him a representative in the old District Council, and subsequently in the Counties' Council. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 1, I. O. G. T.

MERRICKVILLE.

This Lodge was organized October 28th, 1853, the charter members being Stephen H. Merrick and wife, Robert Riddell and wife, John Cranston, Alex. McGee, Thomas J. Graffe, Richard Hanna, John Mills, J. C. Lonsdale and wife, Ransom Stone and

wife, Miss B. Riddell, C. Leggo, Jr., Lydia A. Leggo, H. N. Church, D. Wickwire, Benjamin Mills, John Kelly, John McGee, M. Keenan, Thomas Johnston, and P. Deming. The Lodge is one of the oldest in Central Canada.

CHAPTER XLI.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF GRENVILLE—ORIGIN OF PRESCOTT.

THE JESSUP FAMILY.

"*Ecclesiar! Regi*," and "*Legi Fidelis*," is the motto upon the crest of the Jessup family, a family whose history is intimately blended with the first settlement upon the northern bank of the St. Lawrence; whose patriotism and loyalty to the British Crown has few parallels, and whose devotion to the old flag has never been surpassed.

Edward Jessup, major commandant of a Colonial corps, which was known as the "Loyal American Regiment," was born in the Parish of Stamford, in the County of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, in the year 1735. He was the son of Joseph Jessup, who died in Montreal in 1779, and grandson of Edward Jessup, who emigrated from England at the close of the Eighteenth Century, and settled in the Colony of New York. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Major Jessup and his family resided at the City of Albany, New York, where he was extensively engaged in business, and in the possession of a tract of 500,000 acres of land, it being a grant from the Crown, a full description of which is found in the Documentary History of New York, under the title of "Jessup's Patent." A staunch Loyalist, Major Jessup promptly sacrificed his fortune by taking up arms for the King, and entering upon the struggle for the maintenance of British supremacy in the revolting colonies. With his corps, he joined the army under Burgoyne, who was then marching upon Ticonderoga (1777), and continued in the service until the close of hostilities. Dr. Jessup, of Prescott, is the possessor of a document signed by General Burgoyne, in which he bears testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the services rendered by Major Jessup during the campaign.

After the defeat of Burgoyne, the major proceeded to Canada with his corps, which then became known as "Jessup's Rangers." They were first stationed at Isle aux Noix, and subsequently at St. Dennis, St. Charles, River du Chine, Vercheres, and Sorel. When peace was declared in 1783, large tracts of land were granted by the Crown to the officers and men, who, accompanied by their families, in the

spring of 1784, proceeded up the St. Lawrence in a brigade of boats, thus commencing the settlement of Leeds and Grenville, Addington, and the Bay of Quinte.

After completing the location of his men, Major Jessup proceeded to England, where he remained for several years. When he returned to Canada with his family, he settled in the Township of Augusta, County of Grenville, selecting Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in the 1st Concession, they having been granted to him by the Crown.

In the year 1810, the major had a town plot surveyed, on the front of Lots Nos. 2 and 3, in the 1st Concession, which he named Prescott, in honor of a distinguished British officer of that name.

Immediately after the survey had been completed, Major Jessup built a school house (the building yet stands, and is in a good state of preservation), and also a residence for the teacher. Previous to that date, the present site of Prescott contained only three houses: the residence of Major Jessup, the residence of his son, and a house which he had built for the manager of his farm. The last mentioned house is still standing on Water Street, opposite the market house.

At the close of the war, the major and the officers of the Royal Rangers were placed upon the half-pay list, and thus partially compensated for their service.

Among the marks of royal favor which this distinguished officer and pioneer received, was his appointment by special commission on the 18th of May, 1780, as administrator of the oath of allegiance; by special commission in 1783, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Province of Quebec; in 1788, he became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Militia in Edwardsburg, Augusta, and Elizabethtown. His commission as Major Commandant of the Royal Rangers bears the date November 12th, 1781.

He died at Prescott in February, 1816, at the advanced age of 81 years. His life was spent in the defence of crown and country, in creating a new empire, under the old flag, upon the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, in fostering British institutions, and carving out of the primeval forest homes for future generations, who, inheriting the spirit of the gallant "Ranger,"

"Would scorn to bend a knee."

Edward Jessup, only son of Major Jessup, was born in the City of Albany, Province of New York. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Rangers, commanded by his father, and after the close of the Revolutionary War was placed on the half-pay list.

He visited England with his father, and with him returned to Canada, settling on the present site of Prescott.

He was elected representative for the Eastern District in the Legislative Assembly of the Province. In January, 1800, he was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Hunter, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Johnstown. Lieutenant-Governor Gore, in 1809, issued to him a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Leeds Militia. Mr. Jessup died at Prescott in the year 1815, leaving a wife and seven children.

PRESCOTT.

This important town was founded by Colonel Edward Jessup, the place being laid out in town lots in 1810, the present fort (Wellington) standing upon the homestead of the original pioneer.

The oldest house is owned by the Buckley brothers, it being one of the three buildings first erected by the Colonel. Within its walls the plans were laid for the capture of Ogdensburg, in the War of 1812, and for some time it served as officers' headquarters.

In 1810, William Gilkinson purchased four plots, where the centre of the town now stands. Mr. Gilkinson built a wharf and warehouse, and entered actively upon business as a forwarder.

The place soon assumed an important position, in consequence of its being situated at the head of the rapids, and at the lowest point upon the river to which large boats could be brought with safety.

Among the early forwarders were McMillan, McLean & Co., Averell & Hooker, McPherson & Crane, and Timothy Buckley.

In 1834, the place was incorporated, public affairs being under the control of a Board of Police. The first Board comprised the following gentlemen:—Alex. McMillan, President; Thomas Fraser, John Holden, Moses Murphey, and Timothy Buckley. R. Headlam, Clerk.

The following remarkable memorandum has been preserved among the town records in reference to the first seal:—

MEMO.

"That it seems an undoubted fact that the handle of this corporation Seal, mentioned above, has been formed from a part of a yew tree in which Mary Queen of Scots sat to witness the battle of ———; and which has been imported by Mr. McDougall, an intelligent mechanic, now residing in this place."

In 1847, the Board of Police gave place to the Town Council, the Mayor being then elected by the Council. The first mayor elected by the people was Major B. White, who also occupied the civic chair in 1852-55-59.

The appearance of the town from the river is that of decay and ruin, but behind crumbling walls and

dilapidated warehouses the town hides a smiling face. The principal street boasts a beautiful Town Hall, erected some four years since, at a cost of \$40,000. Near at hand is a commodious market and engine house, fitted with the latest conveniences. Several fine business blocks grace the street, which would be a credit to any city. Many of the private residences are models of taste and architectural beauty.

FORT WELLINGTON.

This fortification was built in 1812, and during the war was strongly garrisoned. It was the objective point in the campaign of 1838, the intention being to seize and retain it as a centre from which the army of invasion was to be dispatched. The original building was of timber, but it was rebuilt in stone in 1837-8. The entrance is by a massive gateway, on the north side. On the south there is an earth-covered stone sally-port. The fort proper is surrounded by an earthwork, the sides of the parapet being protected by cedar posts, sharpened at the projecting point. Four pieces of cannon formerly furnished the principal defence, one being planted at each corner of the enclosure. The lower part of the fort is furnished with vaulted chambers for storing arms and ammunition.

The entire structure appears to have been built in imitation of the original French outposts, when the enemy consisted of savages. With modern appliances of warfare, it would not be tenable for troops within the range of a single mortar.

THE WINDMILL.

This structure, situated on Windmill Point, a short distance below the town, and known to all readers of Canadian history in consequence of the important part it played in the battle fought between the invaders and the loyal Canadians in the year 1838, was erected by a West India merchant named Hughes, in 1822. Several buildings of a similar character were at an early date built upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, but were soon superseded by mills driven by water power. In 1873, it was converted into a light house.

Among the first municipal officers of Prescott were the following: James Newman, Asahel Gerald, Jr., Michael Hartnett, and John Hallam, Bailiffs; Alex. McMillan, Collector; Patrick Welsh, Poundkeeper. In 1835, R. Headlam held the offices of Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, and Collector, Thomas Fraser being at that time President of the Board of Police.

The first Town Council:—

B. White, Mayor.

James Sweeney, William Dunn, Joseph Cowan, Alex. Smith, and Alex. McMillan, Councillors.

The population of the town at the time of its incorporation was about 2,500.

MAYORS OF PRESCOTT.

B. White, Mayor in.....	1851.
B. White.....	1852.
B. White.....	1855.
J. H. Jessup.....	1856.
J. H. Jessup.....	1857.
Matthew Gray.....	1858.
B. White.....	1859.
J. H. Jessup.....	1860.
J. H. Jessup.....	1861.
W. H. Brouse.....	1862.
Stephen B. Merrill.....	1863.
W. Ellis.....	1864.
J. H. Jessup.....	1865.
McNeil Clark.....	1866.
McNeil Clark.....	1867.
James Irwine.....	1868.
James Irwine.....	1869.
James Irwine.....	1870.
James Irwine.....	1871.
William Patrick.....	1872.
James Irwine.....	1873.
James Irwine.....	1874.
William Dunn.....	1875.
John Buckley.....	1876.
John Buckley.....	1877.
John Buckley.....	1878.
John Buckley.....	1879.

B. WHITE.

The present Town Clerk, Major White, was born in Ireland in 1819, and emigrated to the Township of Williamsburg in 1841, removing to Prescott in 1845. At home, Mr. White was a schoolmate of the Hon. T. W. Anglin, late Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. White married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Timothy Buckley. Joining the volunteers in 1857, he was called out for frontier duty in 1862, acting as Major of the Provisional Battalion in 1866. In 1872 he was created a Lieutenant-Colonel.

SOLOMON SNYDER.

William Snyder was a native of Johnstown, in the State of New York; his wife was Ruth Crandall. During the Revolution, he joined the army of Burgoyne, but before the close of the war removed to Canada. Mrs. Snyder, on receiving intimation that the Indians had been commissioned by the Continental authorities to slaughter all the Loyalists, determined to join her husband in the Province of Quebec. With her family, consisting of William, aged 16, three young daughters, and two infants, she set out on her perilous journey, proceeding on foot through the woods. The infants died on the way, and were buried in a shallow grave; but ere the heart-broken mother had proceeded half a mile, she heard the wolves fighting over the remains of

the dear departed. William Snyder, Jr., settled in Matilda, where he died. He received a commission as lieutenant in the British army, but owing to a severe accident, did not enter upon active duty.

His son, Solomon, was born on the homestead in Matilda in 1785. Solomon married Isabella Monroe, daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, and in the War of 1812 received a lieutenant's commission. He was principally employed in the Secret Service during the campaign, but at the capture of Ogdensburg he commanded a company. At the close of the war he was appointed Consul at St. Augustine, Florida, where he died in 1825. Of his family, Ruth C. married Asahel Gerald, of Prescott.

ASAHIEL GERALD.

Asahel Gerald, the pioneer of the Gerald family in America, came to Massachusetts during the Revolution, from the north of Ireland. Removing to Canada, he settled in Osnabruck. Of his descendants, none are now left in Central Canada except the children of the late Asahel Gerald, of Prescott. The relict of the late Asahel Gerald is a descendant of one of the pilgrims who came to America in the *Mayflower*. Mrs. Gerald retains a sampler which was worked during that memorable voyage, and also several other curious and interesting relics.

JUSTICE SHERWOOD MERWIN.

Mr. Merwin was born in the United States in 1784, and came with the Sherwoods to Elizabethtown. In 1812 he was a prominent business man in Prescott. He died in 1863.

BENJAMIN FRENCH.

Benjamin French, son of a U. E. Loyalist who settled in Cornwall, was born in 1818. When a young man he engaged extensively in railway contracting in the United States. In 1854 he returned to Canada, and in 1856 was appointed Superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, a position which he held for ten years.

In educational advantages, Prescott is second to no town in Canada. The High School building, erected in 1867, at a cost of \$9,000, is well supplied with all the latest improvements. The Public School is graded into eight departments, the average attendance being 300.

The Separate School is one of the largest in Ontario. The new school house was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$10,000. It is a model of neatness and convenience, reflecting the greatest credit upon the Roman Catholics of the town. The Rev. Father O'Donnell is deserving of especial praise for his indefatigable efforts in promoting the educational advancement of his parishoners.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOHN'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

This church was erected in 1862, at a cost of \$21,000. The auditorium is capable of seating a congregation of 500. Two memorial windows, one in memory of Mrs. William Ellis and the other in memory of Henry Simms, are very beautiful in design.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dr. Boyd, D. D., of Ballymera, Ireland, was the founder not only of the Presbyterian Church in Prescott, but also of churches of the same denomination in various parts of the counties. Dr. Boyd came to Prescott in 1819, was ordained in 1821, and at once took charge of the mission. The site of the church was a gift from Mrs. Susannah Jessup. The first church was a wooden building, dedicated January 13th, 1822, by the Rev. William Bell, of Perth. Upon that occasion the Sacrament was administered by the Rev. Messrs. Bell, Boyd, and Smart. It was replaced in 1850 by the present structure. In 1863, Dr. Boyd resigned his charge, after an uninterrupted service of forty-three years. The worthy pastor died February 29th, 1872, at the advanced age of 81 years. On the death of Mrs. Boyd, she bequeathed her residence to serve as a manse. Dr. Boyd was succeeded by William Ferrie, M. A., who resigned in 1867. The Rev. J. Burton next received a call; he resigned in 1870, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Hastie, who resigned in 1876. The present pastor is the Rev. Archibald Henderson. The church was greatly improved in 1878.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH (METHODIST.)

The corner-stone of this elegant church was laid by Bishop Carman, June 14th, 1876; the church was dedicated March 8th, 1877. Its erection demonstrates that the society is in a flourishing condition in Prescott.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.

The original church was built about the year 1821, and stood upon the opposite side of the street from the present structure; it remained in use until 1856. The present church is an ornament to Prescott, and cost about \$12,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. Father O'Mara was the first resident priest, locating in Prescott about 1828. Father O'Mara was succeeded by Fathers Foley and Campion. In 1837 there were two resident priests, Father Clark and Vicar-General McDonald, succeeded by Fathers Roche and O'Donnell. The building of the church was commenced in about 1816 or 1817, and completed in 1830 or 1831. In 1841, Father Clark extended the building, making it of the present dimensions.

Jones Dowsley emigrated from Ireland, and settled in the Township of Kitley in 1820. Of his children, James settled in Edwardsburg, Thomas settled in Ottawa; John P., Robert, William, and Samuel settled in Prescott; Richard settled in Brockville, and James settled in Gananoque. Of James' family Andrew is a missionary in India.

HON. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.

This distinguished Canadian is the son of the late W. J. Scott, M. D., a descendant of an influential family in the County of Clare, Ireland. Dr. Scott served on the Medical Staff of the British army during the Peninsular War, afterwards removing to Canada, where he became Registrar for the County of Grenville. He married Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Captain Allan McDonell, of Matilda, formerly an officer in the "King's Royal Yorkers."

Richard William Scott was born at Prescott, February 24th, 1825, and educated at Upper Canada College. He married Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Heron, Esq., of Ottawa. Studying law with the late Marcus Burritt, of Prescott, and Crooks and Smith, of Toronto, he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Easter Term, 1848, and created a Q. C. in 1867. In 1852, he became Mayor of Ottawa, and was elected Speaker of the Ontario Assembly December 7th, 1871, but resigned upon being appointed a member of the Executive Council and the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, on the 21st of the same month. He retained this position until November 7th, 1873, when he became a member of the Queen's Privy Council. On the 9th of January, 1874, he accepted the office of Secretary of State for Canada, being also *ex officio* Registrar-General and a member of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, and also the Liberal leader, with the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, in the Senate. During the absence of Mr. Cartwright in England, in 1874-5, he acted as Minister of Finance, and as Minister of Inland Revenue during the illness of Mr. Geoffrion, in 1875-6; also as Minister of Justice during the absence of Mr. Blake in England, in 1876. Mr. Scott represented Ottawa in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 to 1863, when he was defeated; and the same seat in the Ontario Assembly from 1867 until November, 1873, when he resigned.

His principal legislative achievement is the Separate School Law for Ontario, which he carried in 1863, as a private member, a measure which removed a vexed question from the political arena.

He was called to the Senate March 13th, 1874, and ceased to be a Cabinet Minister on the resignation of the Mackenzie Government in 1878.

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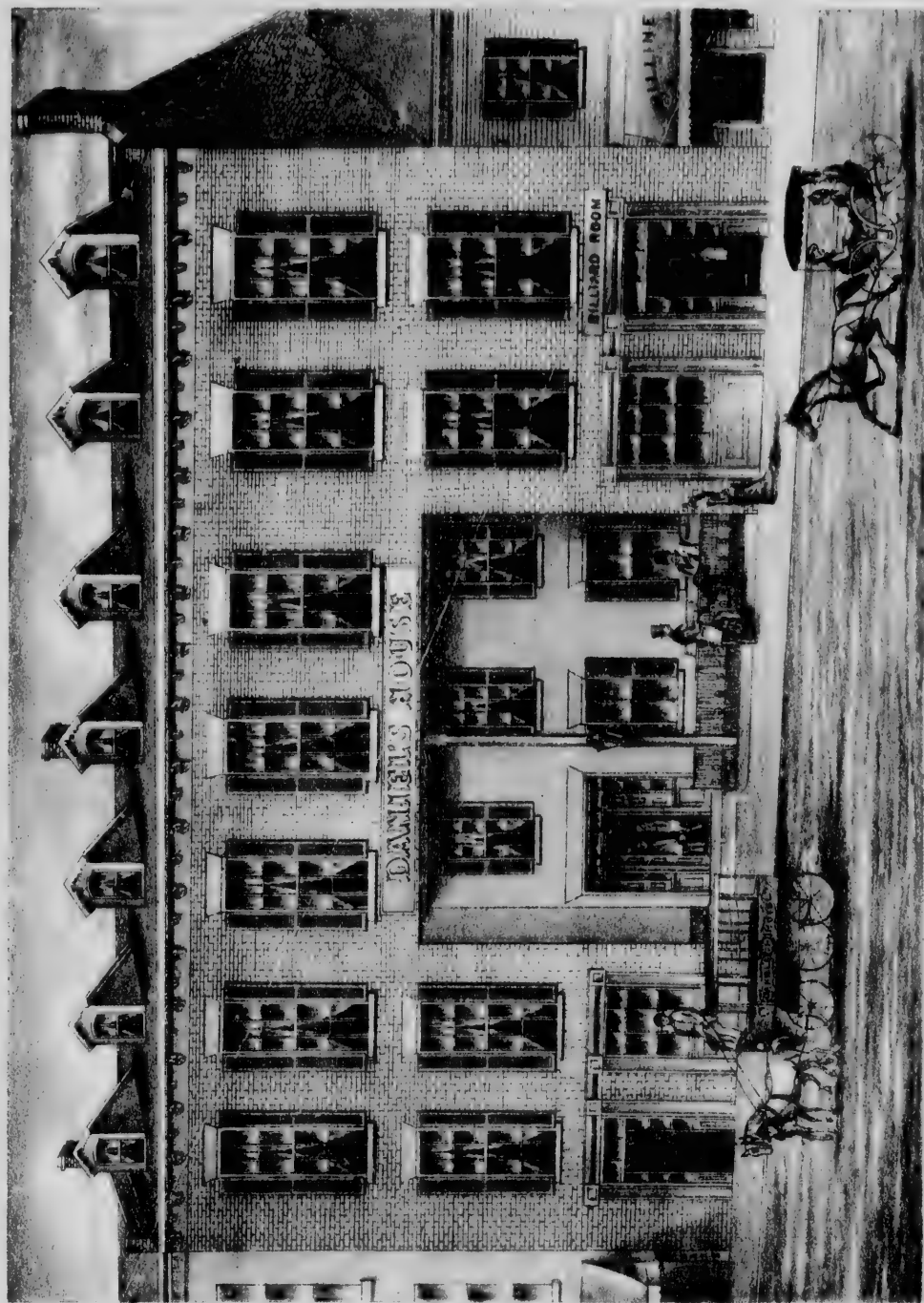
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DANIELS HOTEL. PRESCOTT. L. H. DANIELS, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL'S HOTEL, PRESCOTT.

Prominent among the leading hotels of Central Canada is that kept by Mr L. H. Daniels, of Prescott. Many years of experience, coupled with an aptitude for the business and an honest pride in not being eclipsed by competitors, has conspired to make Daniel's Hotel a favorite with the general public. Situated very conveniently to the ferry, and but a short distance from the railway depot, it affords every convenience to travellers. It has long been a favorite resort for American tourists, who are among the best judges as to the merits of an hotel, and thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which all guests are invariably treated by Mr. Daniels and his assistants.

During the past year the hotel has been remodelled and changes highly advantageous brought about. The dining hall, sitting room, billiard parlors, office and sample room, upon the first flat, are elegant and commodious. In every department the maxim that "Order is heaven's first law," is acted upon, the result being a model hostelry. Mr. Freeman I. Daniels is the gentlemanly manager, and with the commercial public numbers a host of friends.

THE PRESCOTT "TELEGRAPH."

On the 31st day of December, 1831, Mr. Miles, of Kingston, arrived in Prescott, bringing with him the plant for a printing office, with which he commenced the publication of the *Grenville Gazette*. The paper struggled bravely for existence, but in consequence of the difficulties encountered, Mr. Miles became discouraged, and disposed of the office to D. McLeod, who, however, did not long continue the publication, the *Gazette* passing into the hands of William B. Wells (now County Judge at Chatham). Mr. Wells at that time being the representative of the county in Parliament. Mr. Wells changed the name of the paper to that of the *Vanguard*, which continued, like its predecessor, a staunch advocate of Reform principles. Finding the publication unprofitable, Mr. Wells sold the plant to a man named Wilson, who changed the politics of the paper, making it a Conservative journal. Wilson disposed of his interest to the late Robert Headlam, who continued its publication for about two years, when it passed out of existence.

In 1847, a man named Harris started a journal called the *Packet*, but after a few issues became discouraged, and removed to Bytown (Ottawa).

In September, 1847, Mr. S. B. Merrill arrived in Prescott, from Kingston, bringing with him the materials for a printing office. On the 5th of October following, the first number of the *Prescott Telegraph* was issued in the interests of the Reform

party. At that time Prescott contained only 1,700 inhabitants, and few business men who would furnish advertisements—the mainstay of all newspapers. Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, the *Telegraph* was soon placed upon a sound financial basis, and rapidly won its way as a powerful advocate of Liberal principles. Mr. Merrill was a trenchant and caustic writer, an able politician, and an excellent judge of the weak points in the armor of political opponents. His friends were warm in his praise, but those who suffered from his keen criticisms were doubly anxious to rid Prescott of his presence, and at one time threatened to destroy the office, being exceedingly exasperated in consequence of the course pursued by the *Telegraph* at the time when the Parliament Buildings were destroyed. In time this bitterness of feeling passed away, the rancour of party hatred giving place to a christian spirit of mutual forbearance.

In 1861, Mr. Merrill handed over the *Telegraph* to his sons, but continued the editorial management until 1863, when he was appointed Collector of Inland Revenue for Prescott Division, a position to which he was well entitled, from long and faithful service to the Reform party.

In consequence of Mr. Merrill's retirement, the *Telegraph* became the property of Mr. P. Byrne, who formed a partnership with Mr. J. W. Anderson.—Subsequently, Mr. Byrne was appointed Emigration Agent for the Province of Ontario, Mr. Anderson purchasing Mr. Byrne's interest. After conducting the *Telegraph* for some time, Mr. Anderson sold out to Mr. Isaac Watson. The latter being a parliamentary reporter, devoted but slight attention to the paper, which began to exhibit signs of decay.

In March, 1877, Mr. John A. McKenzie, an experienced journalist and printer, assumed the management, and in June, 1878, he became proprietor. From that date up to the present time, the *Telegraph* has been constantly improved, and edited with ability, gaining in circulation and influence. Under Mr. McKenzie, it bids fair to become one of the leading local papers in Ontario.

Its rivals have one by one disappeared in Prescott, among the slain being the *Old Messenger*, the *Tribune*, and the *Plaindealer*, the latter having passed into the hands of three different parties in a short space of time.

THE BUCKLEY FAMILY,

AND

JOHN BUCKLEY

In the year 1829, the late Timothy Buckley and his wife emigrated to Canada from the City of Cork, Ireland, and settled in Prescott, where he carried on

the mercantile and forwarding business with eminent success. Mr. Buckley was at an early date a leading citizen of Prescott, taking a deep interest in the prosperity of his adopted home, and he contributed in no small degree to its growth and prosperity. He died in 1867, at the advanced age of 84 years; Julia, his wife, died at the age of 73 years, in 1877.

Mr. Buckley's family consisted of the following children: Mary Ann, who married Declan Foley, a highly successful merchant of Westport; Ellen, who married James Morgan, merchant at Sorel; Deborah, who married Thomas Dowdall, merchant, Clayton, New York; Elizabeth, who married Major B. White, Town Clerk of Prescott; James, a merchant at Prescott; William P., a doctor engaged in the practice of his profession in Prescott; and John.

JOHN BUCKLEY.

John Buckley is one of the representative citizens of Prescott, having for many years taken a leading part in public affairs in the Town of Prescott, as well as in the County of Grenville. During the past four years, he has been elected mayor, discharging the duties of the office with zeal and efficiency. A prominent Liberal, he has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for parliamentary honors. From education and early training, he is especially fitted for the discharge of public business in Parliament, a position which his numerous friends confidently expect him to accept. (See portrait.)

JUDGE JARVIS.

George Stephen Jarvis was born at Frederickton, New Brunswick, on the 21st of April, 1797. His father, Stephen Jarvis, had served in the British army during the Revolutionary War, at the close of which he removed to New Brunswick. On the declaration of war in 1812, Mr. Jarvis was detailed for duty in Upper Canada, where he resided until the time of his death, in 1840.

The subject of this sketch commenced his military career at the early age of nine years, by enlisting as a drummer boy in the militia regiment commanded by his father. He speedily passed through the non-commissioned grades, and became attached to the King's 49th Regiment as a cadet. In this capacity he served at the battle of Queenston Heights, where he was taken a prisoner. Being discharged, he rejoined his old regiment, and in several subsequent engagements he displayed in the highest degree the soldierly qualities of courage and prudence. During less than two years of active service, and before he had attained the age of eighteen, he had participated in seven general engagements, and was twice taken prisoner.

In 1817, Mr. Jarvis commenced the study of law, being in the following year attached to the firm of Mr. Jonas Jones, Brockville, becoming a partner in 1820. In January, 1823, he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada, his name appearing as the sixty-ninth on the roll. Of all his cotemporaries, Mr. Norton Buell is the only survivor. In 1834, he was named a Benchler; in 1835, County Judge of Prescott and Russell; in 1837, of Leeds and Grenville; and in 1842, of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

WILLIAM PATRICK.

The subject of this sketch was born in Toronto (then muddy Little York) in 1810, where he attended the school of the late Bishop Strachan. His father, the late A. Patrick, held an appointment in the Commissary Department during the War of 1812-15, at the close of which he entered upon commercial pursuits.

From 1836 to 1838, William Patrick kept a small store in Kemptville, County of Grenville; in the latter year he removed to Prescott, and rented the store occupied up to that time by Hiram Norton, M. P. P., who removed to Illinois. The opening was an excellent one, which was improved by Mr. Patrick, who conducted a large trade for nearly thirty years.

The circumstances which first brought him into political life were remarkable. The Parliament Buildings in Montreal having been destroyed by a mob of indignant Conservatives, and the Governor-General pelted, an intense feeling swept over Upper Canada, and most of the counties sent deputations to Montreal, to present Lord Elgin with an address, assuring him of the sympathy of the people. The deputation from Grenville consisted of the Besses, Wells', Churches, McCreas, Hulberts, Spencers, Akins, Adams, Smiths, Maleys, Hutchinsons, McCargars, etc.—all eager to present themselves at the Government House, and do honor to the representative of the Crown.

Mr. Patrick was selected to read the address to His Excellency, and after having done so, made a short speech, which was of such a telling effect that the delegates unanimously resolved to bring him forward as the Liberal candidate at the next election.

At the time the convention was held (1851), he was absent in England, yet received the nomination, which he accepted, and carried the election over his opponent, Dr. Jessup. In 1854, the House was dissolved. In this contest, Mr. Patrick's opponent was Archibald McMillan, of Prescott, a formidable antagonist, but he also was defeated. In 1857, another contest had to be faced. The Conservative candidate was Augustus Keefer, a barrister, and brother

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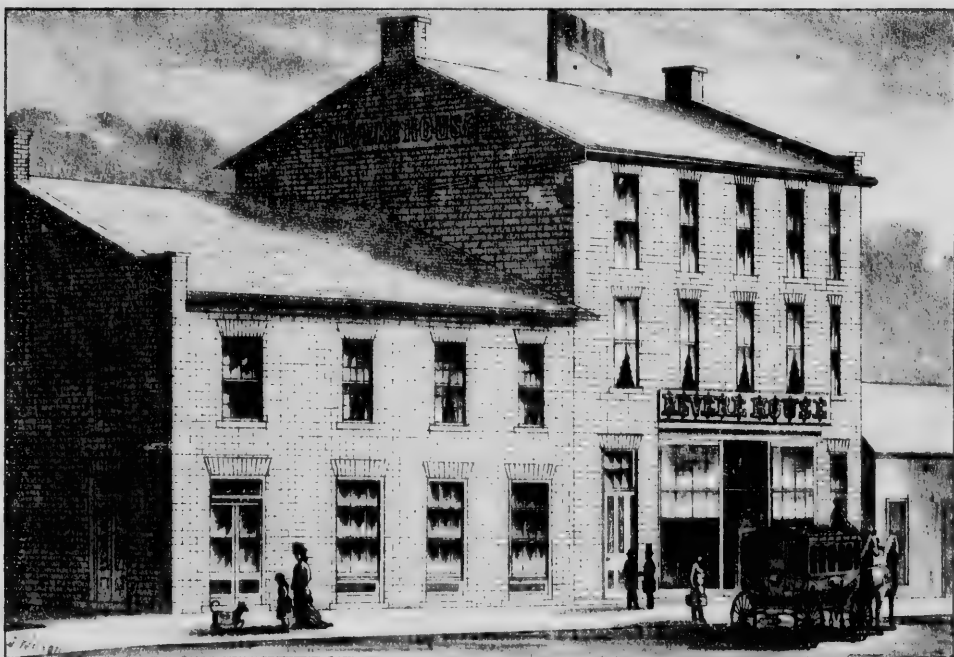
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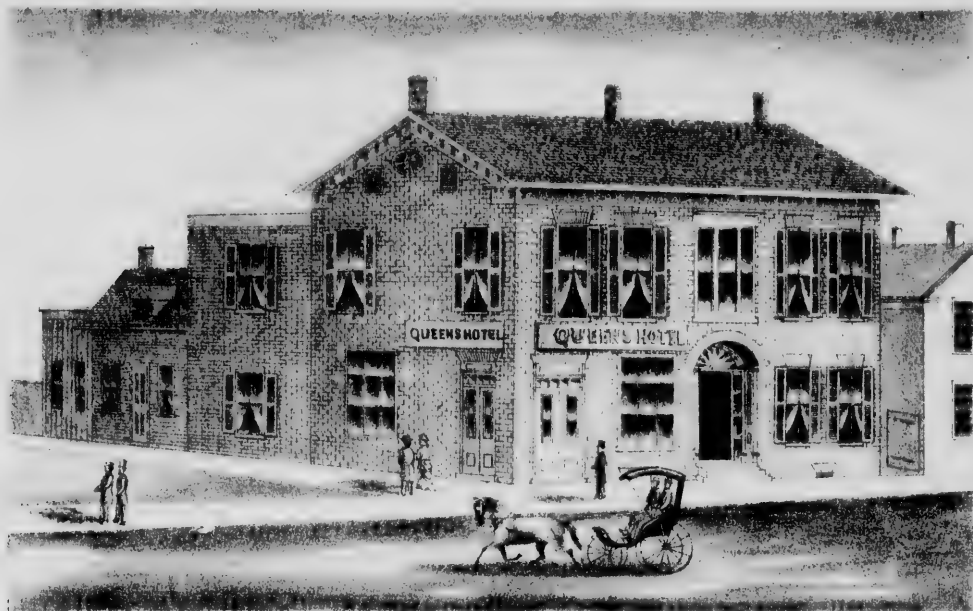
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RESIDENCE OF NELSON SHIPMAN, ELIZABETHTOWN.



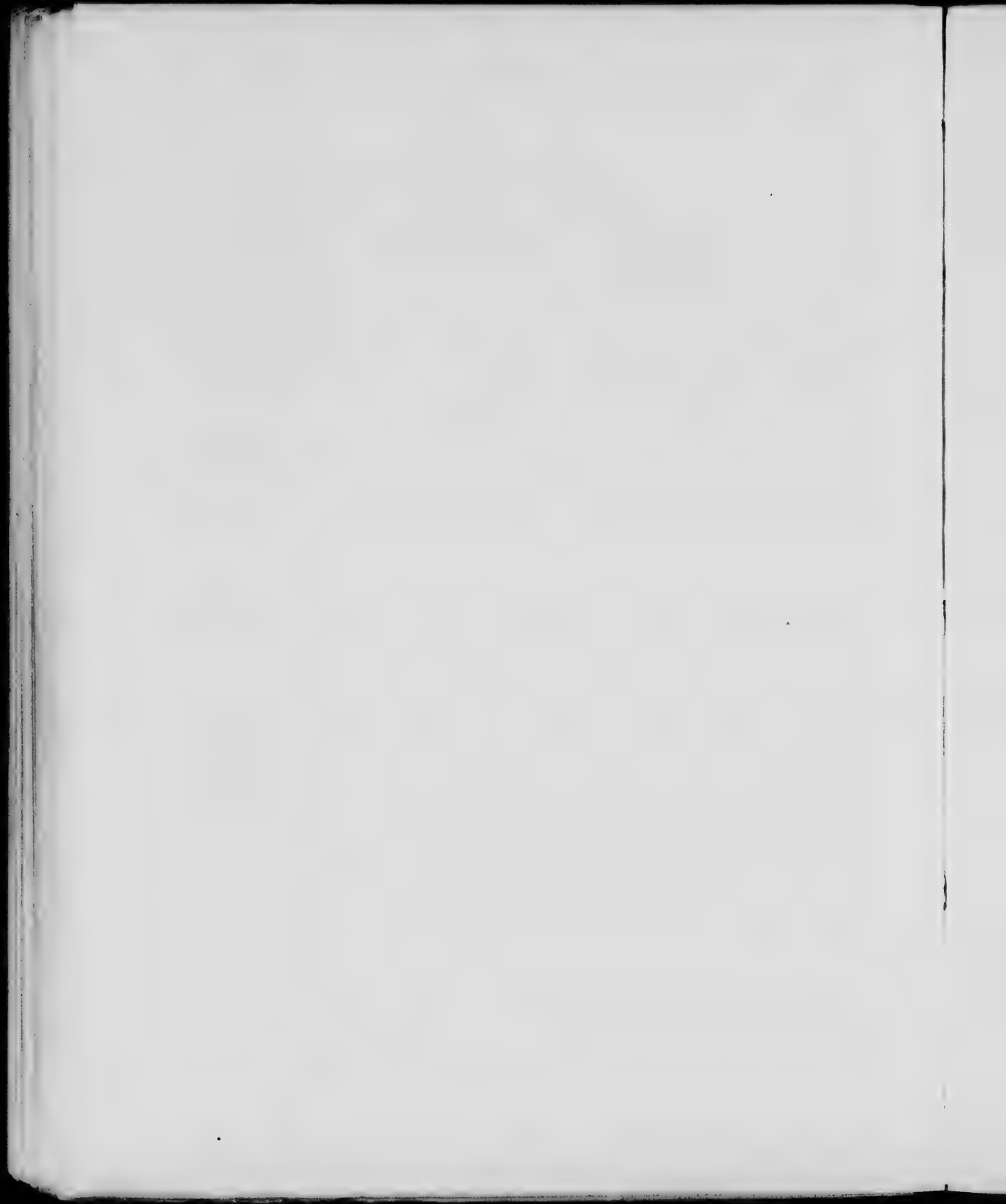
REVERE HOUSE, PRESCOTT. J. S. HUNTINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

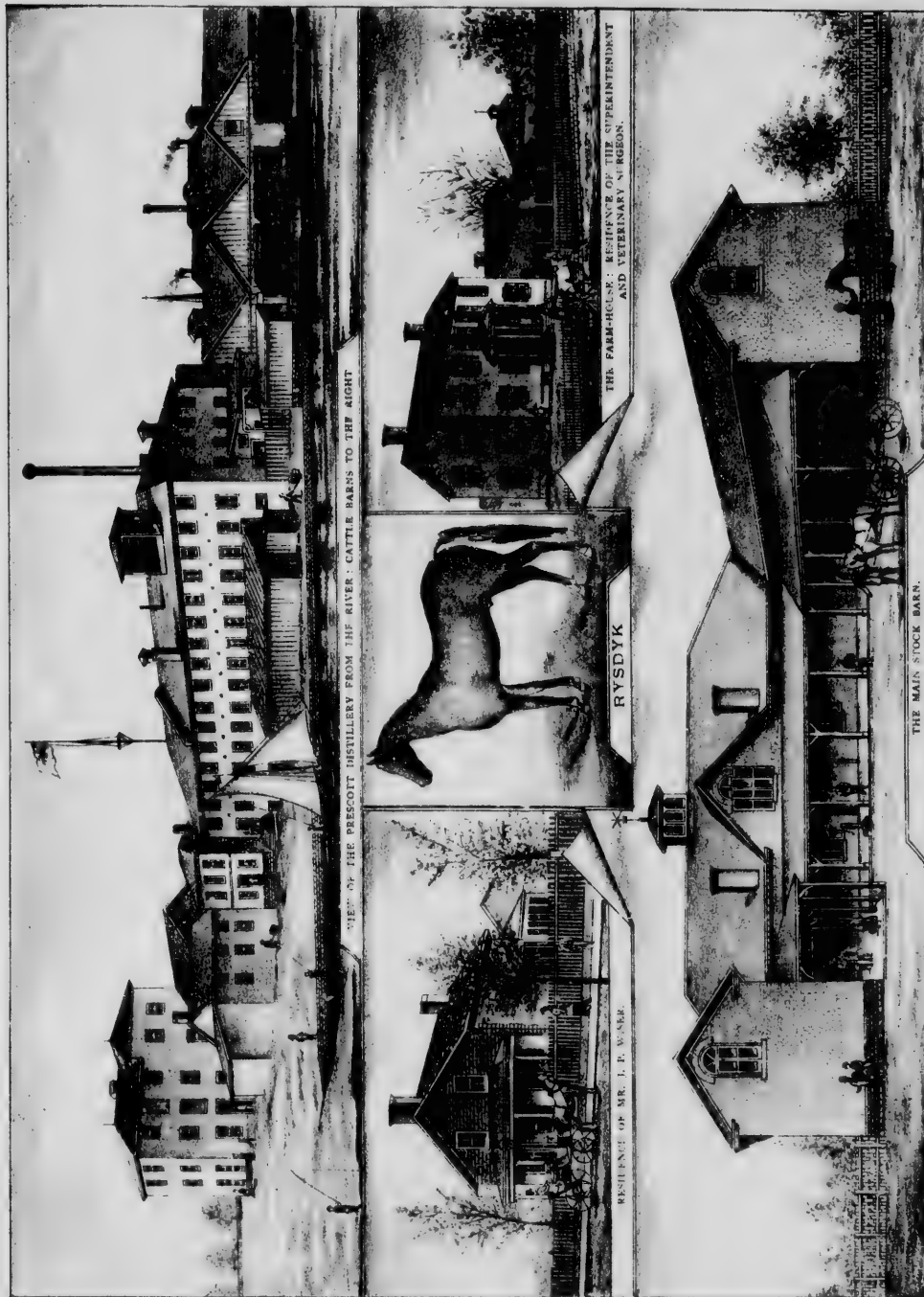


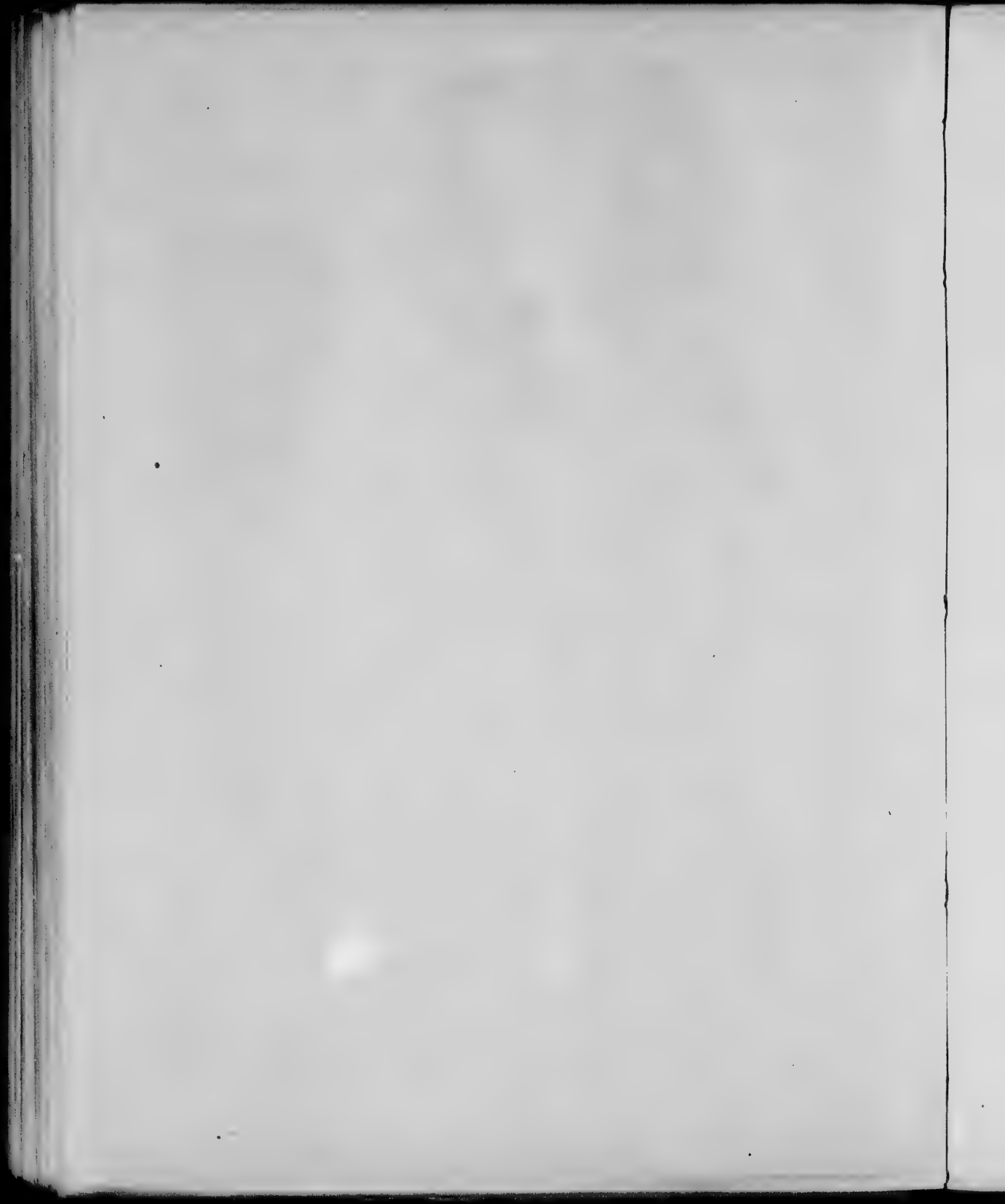
QUEEN'S HOTEL, PRESCOTT. WM. G. BRUNNING PROP.



TABERNACLE AT ST. LAWRENCE CENTRAL CAMP GROUND.







of our townsman, Samuel Keefer, C. E. The Roman Catholics also nominated Peter Moran, Esq., making the battle a triangular one; but Mr. Patrick proved the victor for the third time. In 1861, Mr. Patrick again contested the constituency with Dr. Jessup, defeating him.

In Parliament his sound practical views made him a prominent and influential member of the House, always in the confidence of his party, and highly respected by gentlemen of every shade of politics.

In 1873, Mr. Patrick was appointed Sheriff for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, a position which he still retains.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

PRESCOTT.

M. E. O'BRIEN was born July 10th, 1849, at Perth, receiving his primary education at the Separate School in that town. In 1868, he graduated at Regiopolis College, Kingston, and commenced the study of law in the following year, with the Hon. Alexander Morris and W. H. Radenhurst, Esq. Mr. O'Brien concluded his law studies in Toronto with the well known legal firm of Patterson, Harrison, and Bain, being called to the Bar at Michlmas Term, 1874. He commenced the practice of his profession at Perth, but removed to Prescott in 1875, where he succeeded Fraser and Mooney.

F. J. FRENCH was born at Burrirt's Rapids, January 18th, 1847, being the son of the late John Strachan French, merchant, of that place. After attending the Ottawa Grammar School, he studied law with Judge Lyon, of Ottawa, and D. B. Read, of Toronto. In May, 1868, he was admitted as an attorney, and in May, 1870, was called to the Bar as barrister. Mr. French practiced his profession for two years in Merrickville, removing to Prescott, where he has since continued to reside.

E. L. CHAMBERLAIN, B. A., was born at Toledo, November 24th, 1850, receiving his primary education at Farmersville. He graduated as a Bachelor of Arts at Albert University, in 1873; was Mathematical Master of the Ingersoll High School and Head Master of the High Schools at Morrisburg and Gananoque. He studied law with Fraser and Richards, Brockville, and Hon. Stephen Richards, Toronto; was called to the Bar in August, 1878, and opened an office in Prescott, in October of the same year.

REVERE HOUSE, PRESCOTT.

J. S. HUNTINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

This large and commodious hotel occupies the site of the old Johnston House, the pioneer hotel

of Prescott. It is conveniently situated on Main Street, near the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Depot. The building is three stories high, built substantially of stone, and in every department fitted with modern conveniences, including a billiard hall. The house possesses accommodation for fifty guests, including sample rooms for commercial travellers. The proprietor, Mr. Huntington, keeps an omnibus, which conveys all passengers to and from trains free of charge, and no pains are spared to make the guests comfortable.

John S. Huntington, the proprietor, was born in Kemptville in 1845, his father being Erastus Huntington, a descendant of an United Empire Loyalist. In 1866, Mr. Huntington married a daughter of the late William Levis, of Prescott, who has borne him four children. In early life he was engaged in railway business, and for thirteen years was passenger conductor upon the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railroad. He is the owner of valuable real estate in and around Prescott; and under his management, the "Revere" has done a large and flourishing business.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

WILLIAM BRUNNING, PROPRIETOR.

This hotel is situated at the west end of the town, and under the management of the present proprietor has commanded an extensive patronage, particularly from the farmers who visit the town, who find in it the home-like comforts which they so thoroughly enjoy and appreciate. The charges are moderate, and the *menu* of the Queen's such as to elicit praise from the guests. No pains are spared by the courteous proprietor to entertain in an hospitable manner all visitors, and send them on their journey well pleased.

PRESCOTT DISTILLERY,

AND

RYSDYK STOCK FARM.

J. P. Wiser, M. P., is the proprietor of two very extensive establishments in Prescott, which demonstrate his enterprise as a business man, his tact and administrative ability.

THE RYSDYK STOCK FARM.

This farm is beautifully located upon the bank of the St. Lawrence, a short distance west of the town, and consists of 600 acres of excellent land, extending back to the 2nd Concession of Augusta. The buildings, shown in the accompanying illustrations, are among the finest in Central Canada. The stock barn is 100x42 feet, with wings 50x18 feet, and cost, when completed, about \$10,000. Every device and

accommodation for the comfort of stock have been secured, and 100 head of cattle are cared for with the expenditure of less trouble than a herd of one-quarter of that number under the antiquated system unfortunately in vogue with so many of our farmers. A fine half-mile track has been built upon the premises, for training the fast stock, which is under the care of an experienced superintendent.

Mr. Wiser, with a laudable desire to improve the horses of Canada, has expended very large sums in obtaining some of the finest blooded monarchs of the turf upon this continent. In 1874, "Rysdyk" was purchased from Mr. Pond, of Hartford, Connecticut, for \$10,000. He was foaled in 1866, and bred by Mr. A. Welsh, of Philadelphia. With the trotting action of "Hambletonian," and the endurance of "Lexington," he has few equals upon the continent. The stud also boasts "Phil Sheridan," who has produced "Commonwealth"—record, 2.22; "Adelaide"—record, 2.21½; "Hiram Woodruff"—record, 2.25; and "Tom Malloy"—record, 2.27. "Chestnut Hill," by "Rysdyk," has shown a 2.30 gait. "William B. Smith" has also a promising reputation. "Deceit" has shown 2.25; "Barbara Patchin," 2.38; "Rocket," 2.20; "Orient," 2.24; and "North America," 2.36.

THE DISTILLERY.

In 1857, Mr. Wiser became a partner with the founders of the distillery, Messrs. Egert and Averill, and in 1863, assumed the ownership. In 1864, a fire swept away the establishment, but it was immediately rebuilt upon an enlarged scale. The storage capacity is 100,000 bushels; the number of men employed, about 60; the average daily payment to the Government as excise duty, \$2,000; while the total outlay per annum, is \$1,000,000.

Close to the distillery, immense barns have been erected, in which 1,000 cattle are fattened for the English market, principally upon the mash which remains from the grain after the process of distillation has been completed. Every convenience for ministering to the comfort and wants of this great herd have been provided.

PERSONAL.

At the general election held in 1878, Mr. Wiser was chosen as the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons, for South Grenville. The contest was a spirited one, but terminated in his election. Preeminently a business man, and not a politician, he will carefully guard the best interests of the country, in the prosperity of which he is so deeply interested.

NEWSPAPERS IN PRESCOTT.

In 1855, Mr. Charles J. Hynes established the Conservative *Messenger*, and Prescott for the first time possessed two rival journals; it was clear from the first that the struggle for existence would be a keen one, and upon the withdrawal of Mr. Hynes to the United States the *Messenger* ceased. The *Tribune* was next established by Mr. Beemer, its publication continuing for about two years. Shortly after, a man named Cliffe founded the *Plaindealer*; its career under his management was no credit to Canadian journalism. The plant next became the property of a Joint Stock Company, under the management of Mr. Thomas A. Anderson. In 1878, the *Plaindealer* expired, but shortly after the *Messenger* was revived by its original publisher, Mr. Hynes, who continues its publication.

CHAPTER XLII.

GANANOQUE INDUSTRIES.

GANANOQUE has with justice been called the Birmingham of Eastern Ontario, the Gananoque River furnishing an almost unlimited water power which has been utilized by the construction of an hydraulic canal, thus passing from one factory to another as the motive power in setting in motion the wheels of industry. The Village is charmingly situated upon the bank of the St. Lawrence and contains a population of 3,000.

Among the manufacturing establishments are the following:—St. Lawrence Woolen Mills, E. Cook, proprietor; Fluted Trolling Spoon Factory, E. Skinner, proprietor; Agricultural Implement Works, George Gillies, proprietor; Rubber Factory, J. Hoover, proprietor; Wood Turning and Fanning Mill Factory, O. V. Goulette, proprietor; Flour Mill, W. Brough, proprietor; Flour Mill, P. O'Brien, proprietor; Fork and Shovel Factory, D. Ford Jones & Co., proprietors; Nail and Hinge Factory Cowan & Britton, proprietors; Agricultural Implement Works, R. P. Colton, proprietor; Axle and Fifth Wheel Factory, Byers & Matthews, proprietors; Hub Factory, R. Lowrie, proprietor; Wringer Works, J. Hayward, proprietor; Hame and Snaith Factory, Skinner & Co., proprietors; Window Fastner Factory, Beaumont & Grant, proprietors; Furniture Factory, W. Edwards, proprietor; Furniture Factory, W. McKenzie, proprietor, (see view, page 175); Saw Mill, McClellan & Bro., proprietors; Saw Mill, D. F. Britton, proprietor; Gananoque Spring Works, George Penn, Mechanical Superintendent and S. McCammon,



JOSHUA LEGGE.



C. E. BRITTON.



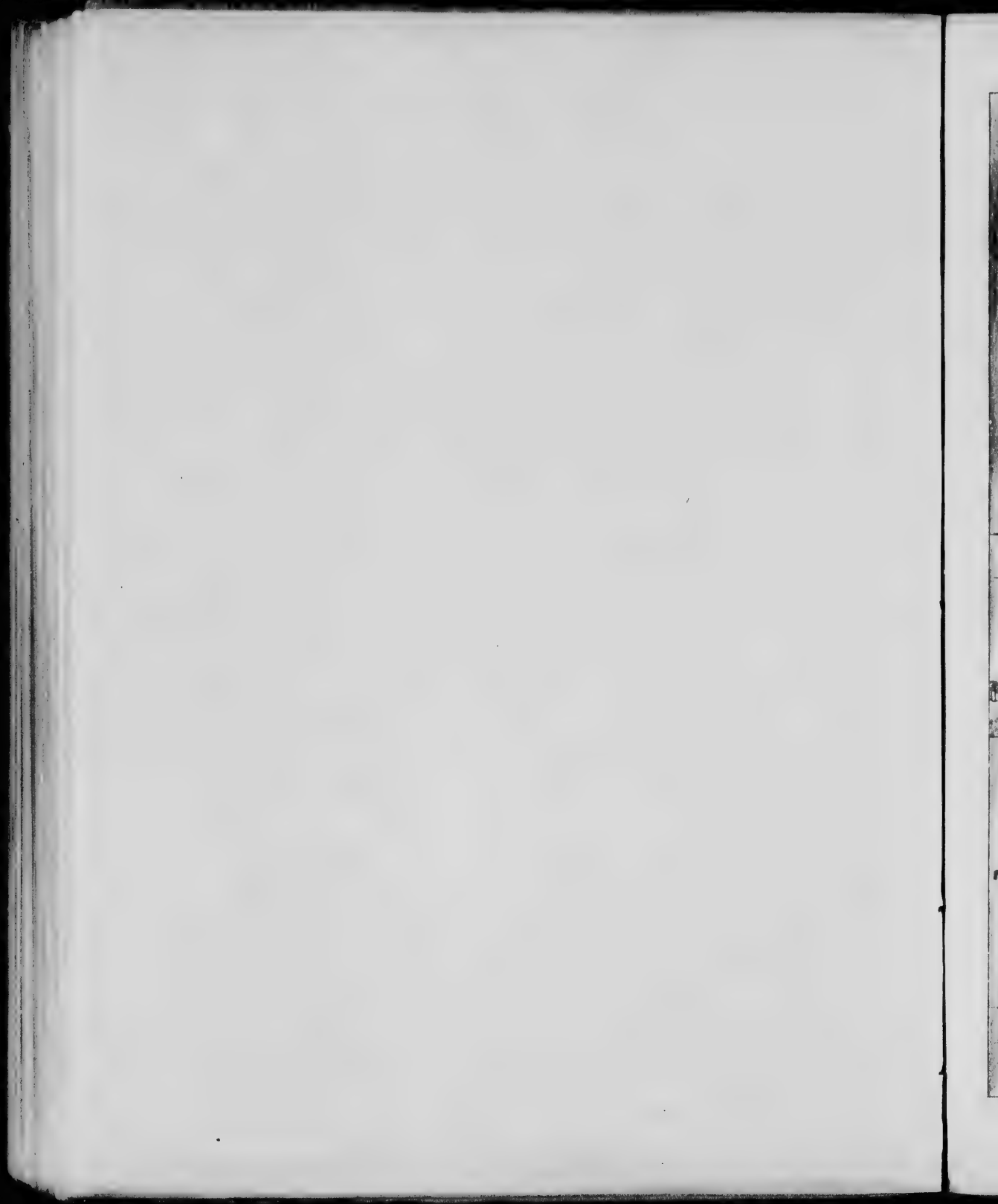
SAMUEL MILLER.

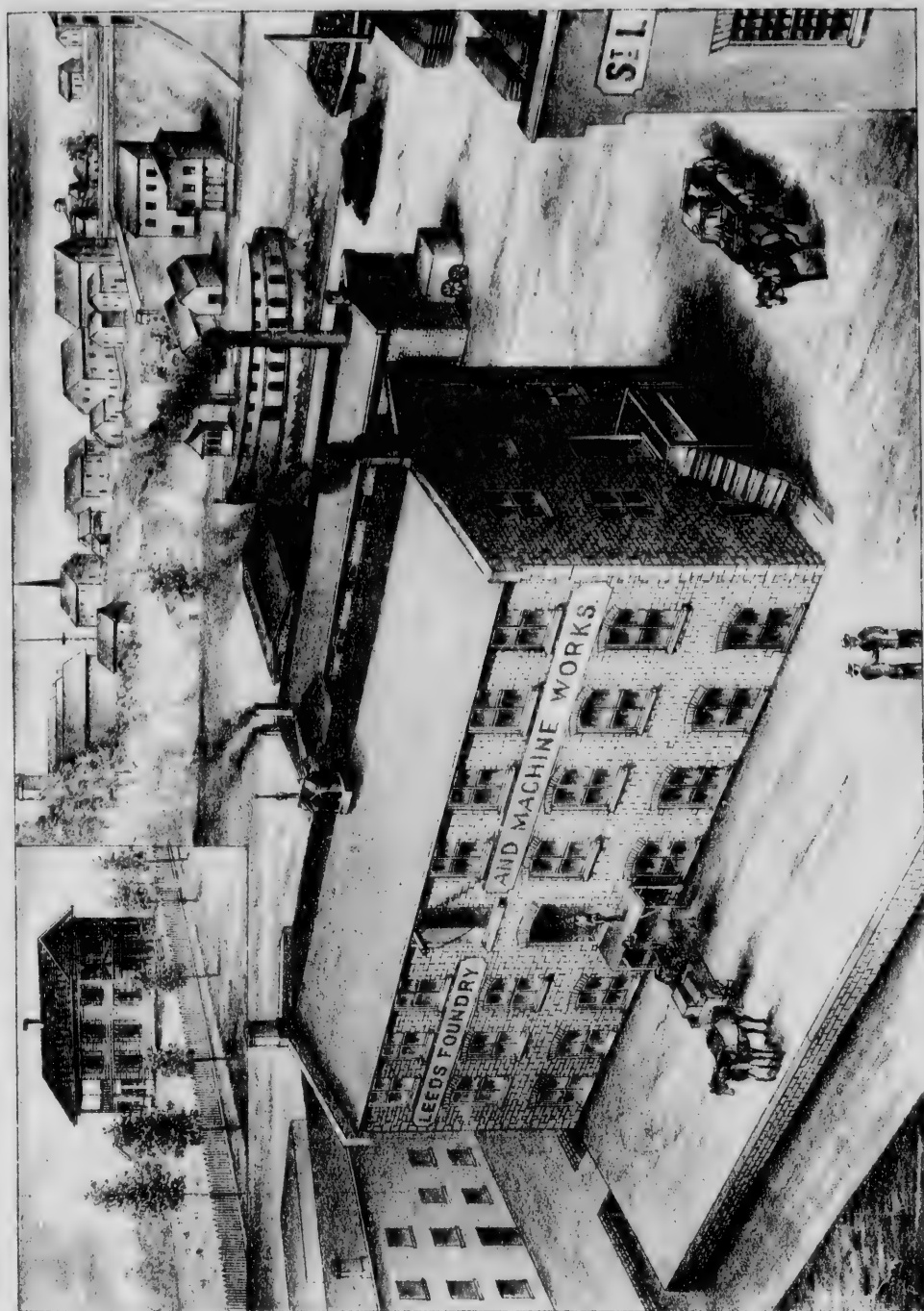


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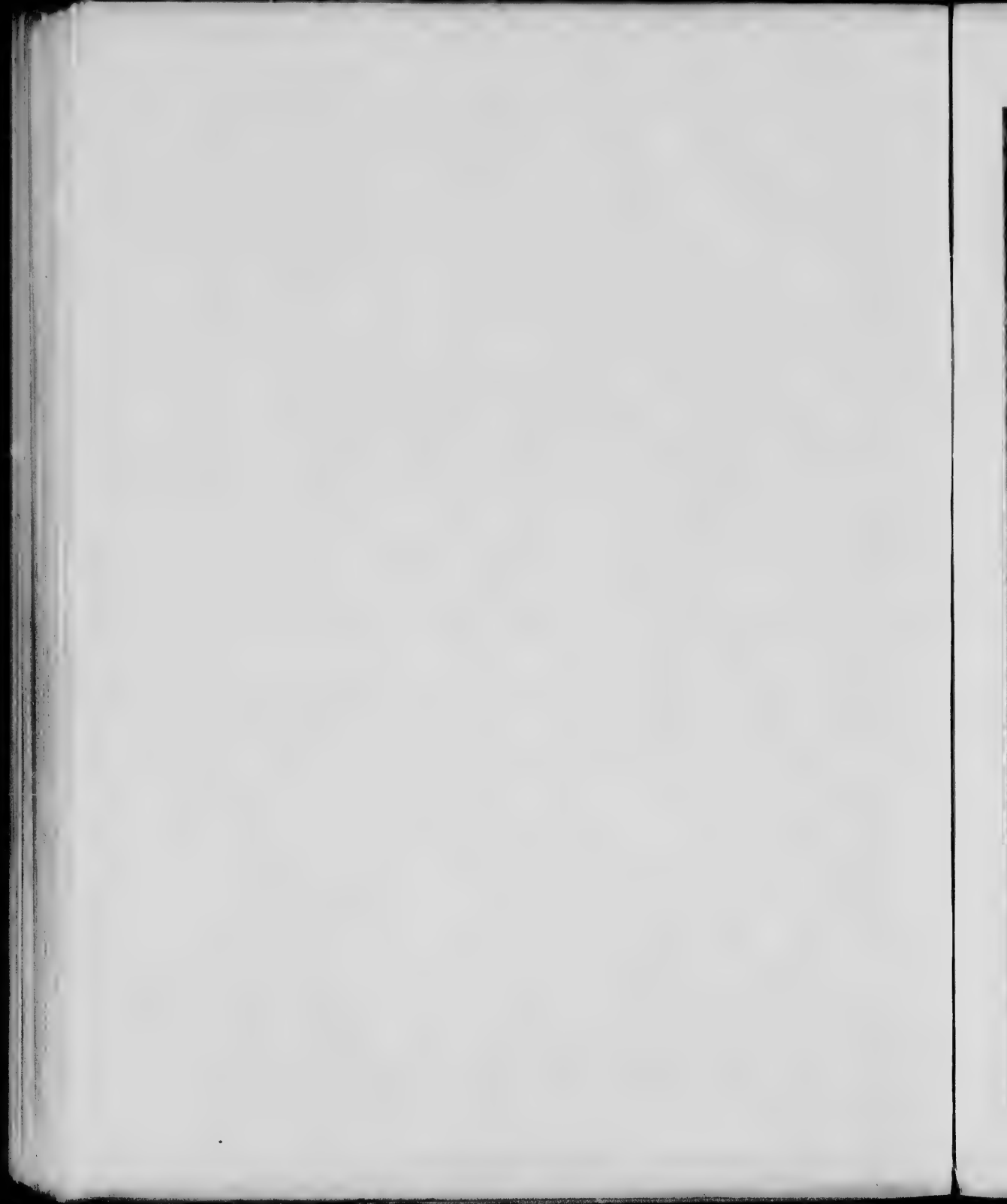


Dr. PRESTON, M. P. P.





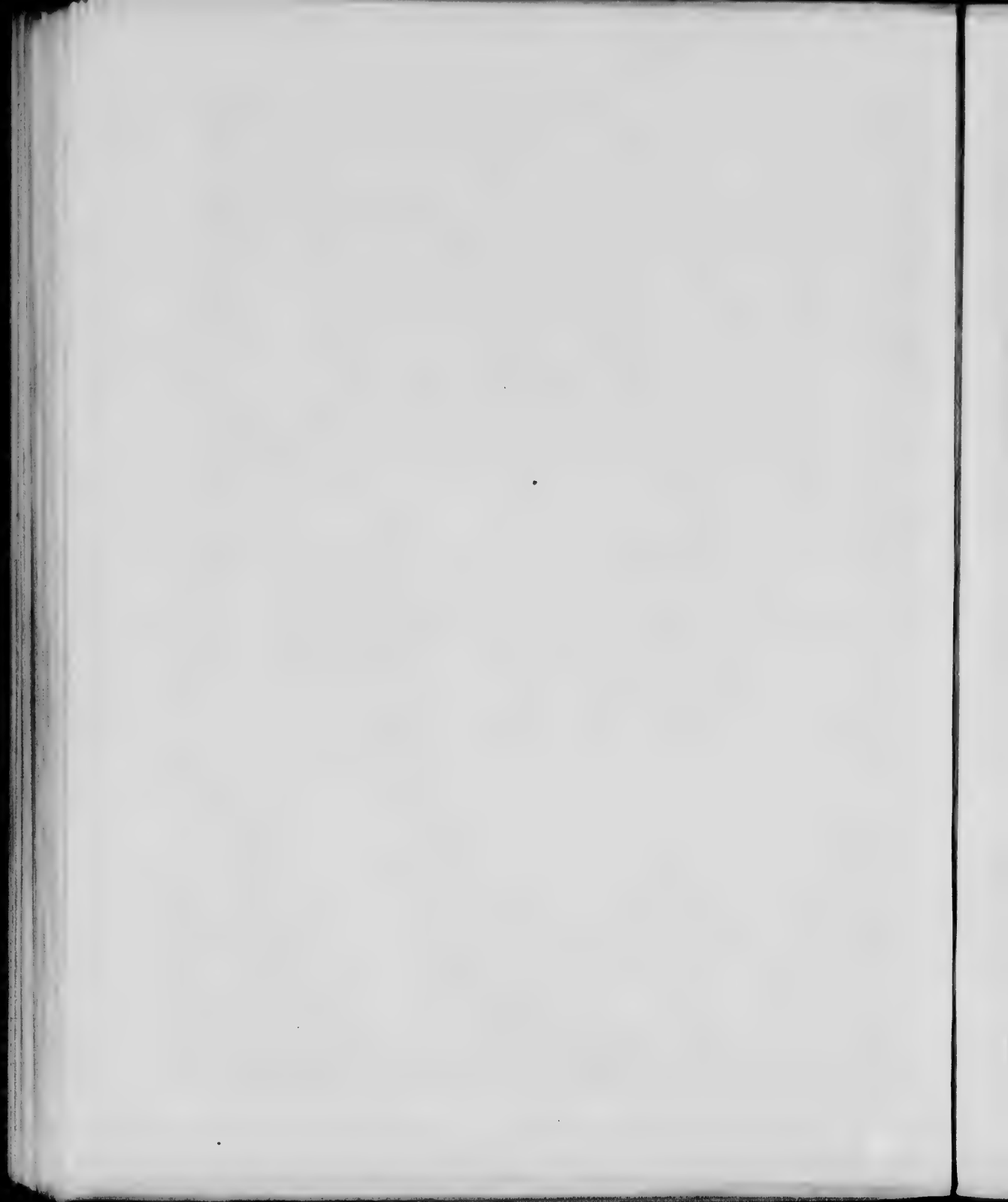
LEEDS FOUNDRY, GANANOQUE. E. E. ABBOTT, Proprietor.





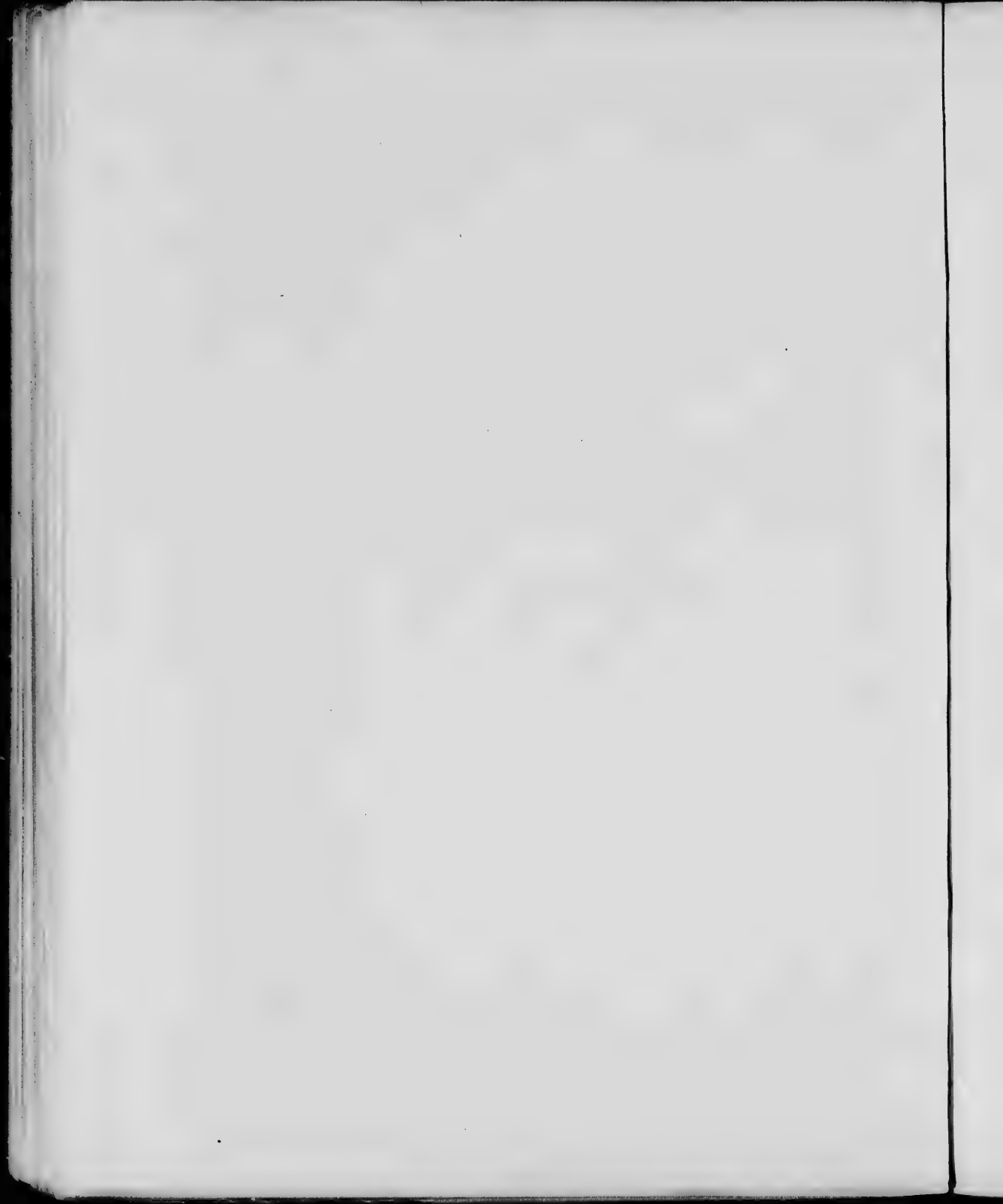
W. MCKENZIE'S
FURNITURE STORE.

BROPHY'S HOTEL, GANANOQUE.





RESIDENCE OF CHARLES L. PARMENTER, Genanoque.



Manager; Engine Manufactory, Thomas White, proprietor; Organ Factory, W. Smith, proprietor; Tannery, J. Carrington, proprietor; Photographer, James McParland; George Mitchell's Sash Factory.

LEEDS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

E. E. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR.

Mr. E. E. Abbott was born in the State of Connecticut, and at an early age turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, acquiring a thorough knowledge of mechanics, not only theoretical, but also practical. In 1855, he removed to Canada, and was engaged as Superintendent of iron works at Kingston. Having examined the special advantages of Gananoque as a manufacturing centre, he removed to that place in 1858, and opened a shop in a part of the old Globe Works. His business extending, he, in 1871, built the "Leeds Foundry and Machine Works," shown in the accompanying illustration. The establishment is situated on the west side of the Gananoque River, and is convenient to the St. Lawrence, by which machinery can be shipped with facility.

The machine shop is a stone building, three stories in height, with fire-proof roof, and having an area of 42x98 feet. The foundry is 40x68, and the smith's shop 55 feet in length, the buildings forming three sides of a parallelogram. The entire factory is fitted up with the most complete labor-saving machinery, and the work turned out is second to none in Canada. It includes steamboat fittings, agricultural implements, iron and wood working machines, planers, presses, etc.—in fact every variety of castings, and labor-saving utensils. Mr. Abbott's business relations extend to every portion of the Dominion, thus demonstrating the superiority of the articles manufactured by him.

REVERE HOUSE, GANANOQUE.

D. BROPHY, PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Brophy arrived in Gananoque in 1837, and since that time has been deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of the village. For many years he was engaged in the grocery business, but has latterly devoted his attention to keeping an hotel. Entering the Provincial, he soon acquired a monopoly in the travelling trade, his success being due to the excellent management which the house received at his hands. In 1877, Mr. Brophy erected an elegant brick block, 40x60 feet, which is an ornament to the town, and is occupied by several merchants, and also as a masonic hall. In 1878, he took possession of the Revere House (shown in the illustration), and immediately transformed it into a first-class hotel.

W. MCKENZIE'S FURNITURE FACTORY.

Under the same roof as the Revere House, Mr. McKenzie conducts one of the largest and most successful furniture establishments in the United Counties. No pains are spared in securing the latest and most beautiful styles, but the principal point aimed at is excellence in workmanship. In every department the stock will always be found complete, and purchasers will best consult their pecuniary interests by securing their furniture from a gentleman of well established reputation, which Mr. McKenzie possesses.

THE PARMENTER FAMILY.

AND

CHARLES L. PARMENTER.

James Whitcombe Parmenter was born in Stockbridge, Vermont, February 14th, 1804. Mr. Parmenter emigrated to Canada, arriving in Gananoque, April 23rd, 1825. In 1829, he opened a general store in the building adjoining the residence of H. Campbell, on Main Street, dealing extensively in cordwood, and at one time having two wharves for the purpose of supplying steamers. He continued the mercantile business in the original shop until 1853, when he removed to a new store which he had erected.

Mr. Parmenter was for several years a member of the Municipal Council, and in 1848, occupied a seat in the District Council. After the passage of the Municipal Act, he became Reeve for Leeds and Lansdowne for 1853. In 1848, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, serving as the principal magistrate for Gananoque up to the time of his decease. Having been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits, issuer of marriage licenses, and also engaging in conveyancing, Mr. Parmenter retired from the mercantile business in 1857.

In January, 1834, he married Emily Auchinvole, who bore him five sons and five daughters, nine of whom survive. Mr. Parmenter possessed a retentive memory of extraordinary accuracy, his knowledge of political questions being of the most comprehensive character. He died at his residence, Gananoque, January 17th, 1876.

CHARLES L. PARMENTER.

Charles, the third son of the late James W., was born at Gananoque, February 22nd, 1845, receiving his education at a private school. At an early age, he entered the office of D. S. Abbott, next engaging with James Smart, with whom he remained about six years. In 1869, Mr. Parmenter commenced the manufacture of rivets in Gananoque, and in a short time formed a partnership with Mr. Bulloch. The

firm built a new factory, where the business is at present conducted, entering upon the manufacture of rivets of iron and copper, tubular rivets, patent tubular rivets, shoe-lacing studs, and other hardware. The machines employed are of the most perfect description, the business being conducted upon an extensive scale. In 1873, a disastrous fire swept away their factory and warehouse, but all was promptly rebuilt, and their factory is at present one of the most successful in Gananoque.

R. BROWN.

When David Brown was eight years of age, he came to Canada with his parents, from Massachusetts. Settlement was made on Lot No. 35, in the 6th Concession of Edwardsburg, where Mr. Brown remained until the date of his death, in July, 1863. Born in 1789, he was present at the capture of Ogdensburg, and served his country during the entire campaign. Sylvester, the oldest son, retains the homestead. He was present at the battle of the Windmill.

R. Brown, the third son, was born in the Township of Mountain, in 1851. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the drug business, he began trade for himself in Morrisburg, in 1874, being one of the firm of Carman and Brown. In 1875, he removed to Gananoque, and is now proprietor of one of the best drug stores in Central Canada. He has built up an extensive business in proprietary medicines, including Mountain Herb and Root Bitters and Condition Powders. His thorough knowledge of his business has given him an extensive trade as a dispenser.

SAMUEL McCAMMON.

The subject of this sketch was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830. He came to Canada with his father, James McCammon, in the following year. James, Jr., is a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, and practices medicine in that city.

Samuel was educated at Kingston, and at the Normal School, Toronto, graduating at the latter seat of learning in 1851. Entering upon the profession of teaching, Mr. McCammon continued his labors in that department for six years. In 1858, he was appointed Clerk of the Division Court at Gananoque; and engaged in the drug business from 1863 to 1876, when he disposed of his interest. At the time of the Trent affair, he assisted in organizing the Gananoque Field Battery, of which he was chosen lieutenant, with D. Ford Jones, Esq., as captain. On the promotion of Mr. Jones to the rank of major, Mr. McCammon became captain, being subsequently transferred to the Reserved Militia of Leeds as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Upon the organization of the Gananoque Spring Manufacturing Company, Mr. McCammon was chosen manager, and has conducted the business in the most satisfactory manner.

In 1854, Mr. McCammon married Mary Jane, third daughter of Joshua Legge, Sr. She has borne him three sons and one daughter. One son is studying medicine in Kingston, and one is a Civil Engineer, at present engaged on the Northern Colonization Railway.

Mr. McCammon is a prominent member of the Conservative party, and has frequently been mentioned as a suitable representative in Parliament.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

GANANOQUE.

W. S. FRALEIGH, M. D., was born near Picton, in 1846. He graduated at McGill College in 1869, and commenced the practice of his profession at Selby, removing to Newburgh, and from thence to Napanee, where he remained for four years. He removed to Gananoque in 1877, where he at present resides.

EDWARD L. ATKINSON, M. D., was born in the City of New York, of English parents, in 1842. He graduated at Victoria College in 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession in the County of Wentworth, removing to Gananoque in 1869, where he has since devoted himself to the duties of his profession.

EDGAR H. MERRICK, M. D., was born in Merrickville. In 1864, he graduated at the University of Victoria College, receiving a Provincial license in 1865. For one year he practiced in North Gower, removing to Gouverneur, New York, where he remained for two years. In 1871, he commenced practice in Gananoque. Dr. Merrick is the Surgeon of the Gananoque Field Battery.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE BOOTH FAMILY.

This family name, which can be traced back for 600 years, first occurs in the County Palatine of Lancaster, where a son of Adam de Boothe was living in 1275. All of the families of this name residing in England and America are believed to be derived from this parent stock.

The spelling of the name has been repeatedly changed. Among the forms are Both, Bothe, Bouth, Bouthe, Boothe, and Booth.

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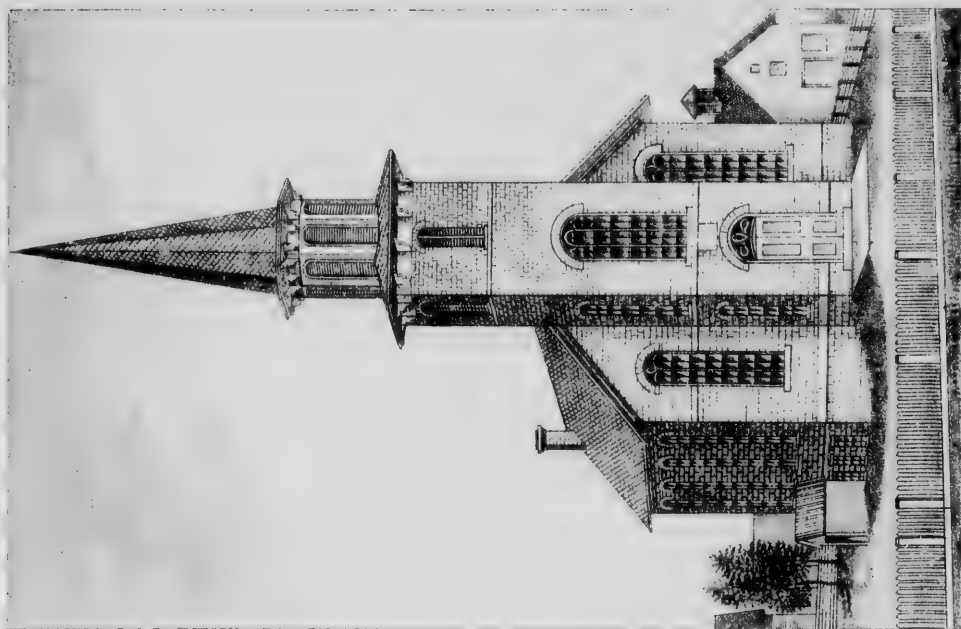
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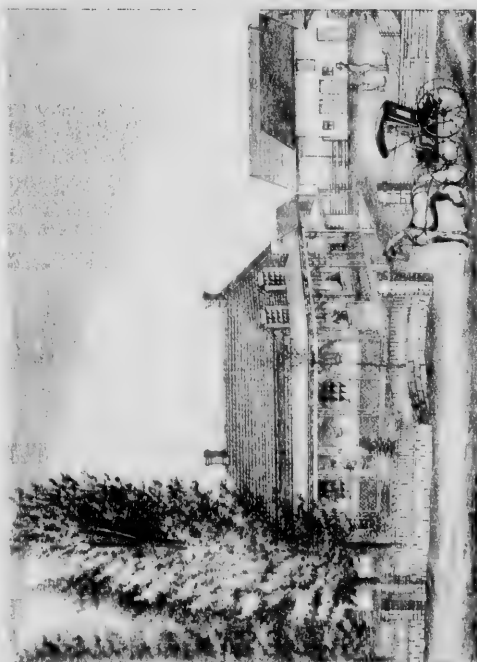
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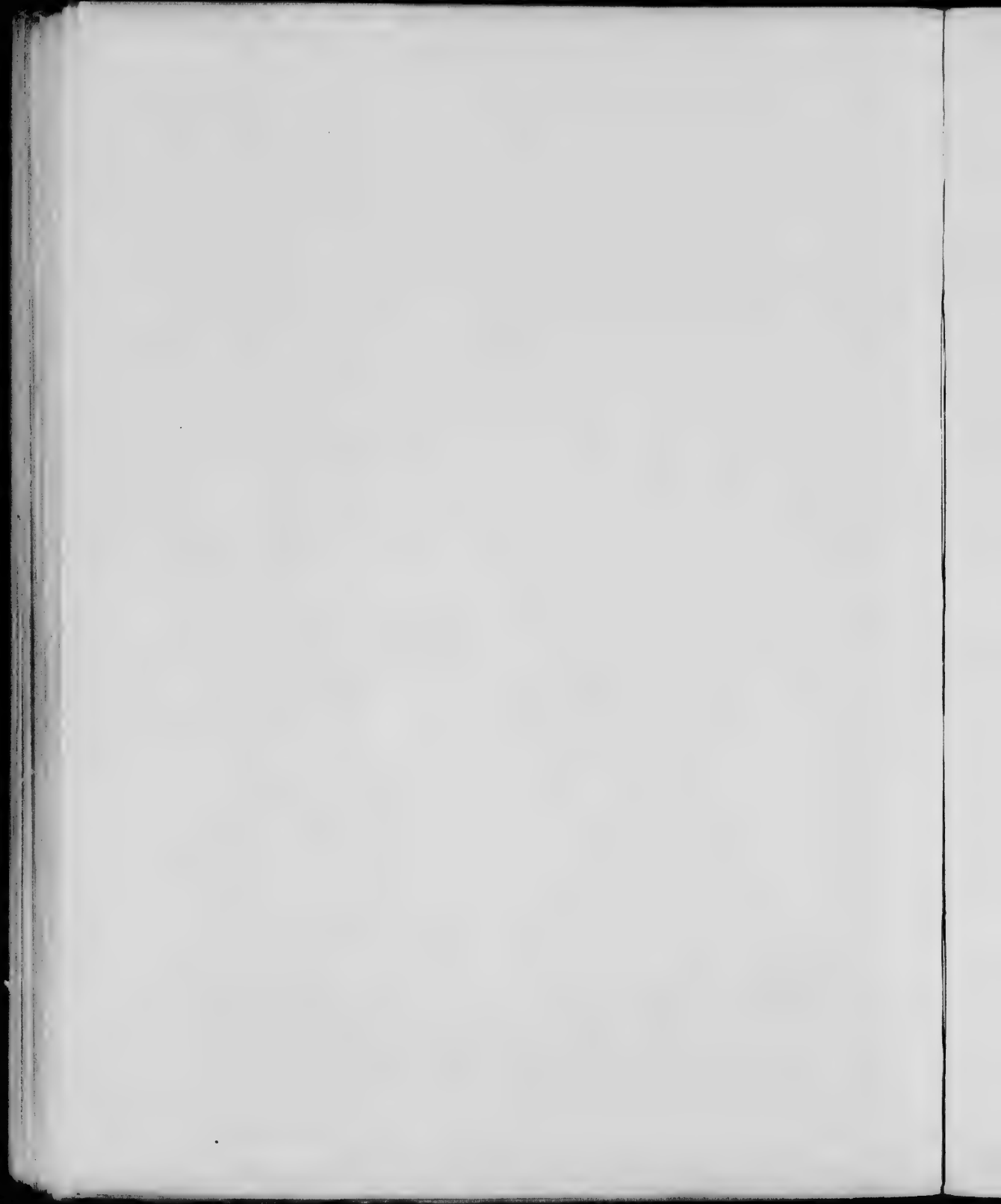
CANADA METHODIST CHURCH. FARMERSVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM JOHNSTON. KITLEY

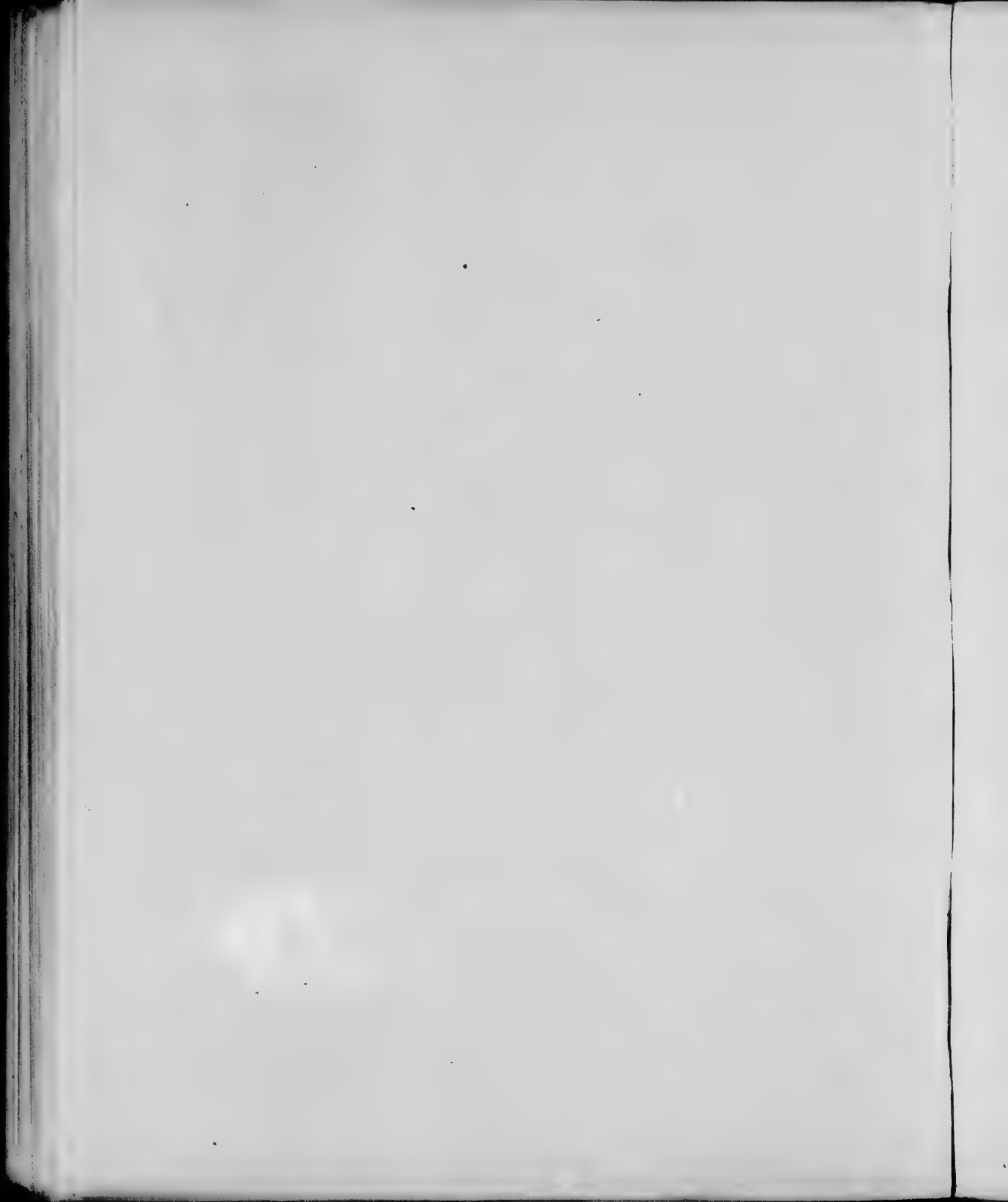


R. BROWN'S DRUG STORE. GANANOQUE





RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL MCCAMMON, GANANOQUE.



The principal documents relating to the history of the family were in (1771) the possession of the Countess Dowager of Stamford, and of George Booth, of Tyndale. From "Kimber and Johnson's Baronage," 1771, and "Nicholas' Peerage," the family is traced from 1275, through a long line of distinguished descendants, including Thomalin of the Booths, Knight, 1327; John of Barton, 1377, who bore as his paternal arms the ancient Booth device, viz., three boars' heads; William, who became Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1447, and Archbishop of York, 1452; Roger, Bishop of Hereford, 1516; Lawrence, Lord High Chancellor of England under Edward IV.; Thomas, knighted by Henry VI.; Sir William, who received an annuity from Henry VI.; Sir George, who married Catherine Mountfort, a near relative of David, King of Scotland; Sir William, of Dunham Massey; George, son of Sir George, who received an official letter, dated October 12th, 1529, announcing, by the command of *Queen Jane Seymour*, the birth of Edward VI.; Sir George, the use of whose estates were granted by Queen Elizabeth to her favorite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester; John, knighted by Charles II.; Sir George, born 1722, who for his services in the Loyalist cause, was created by Charles II., Baron Delamere, of Dunham Massey; Henry Booth, second Lord Delamere, who was one of the committee of three noblemen appointed by the Prince of Orange to demand of King James that he remove from Whitehall; George Booth, second Earl of Warrington, who died in 1758, when the earldom became extinct, but was revived in the line of Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, who married the daughter of the last Earl of Warrington. On the death of George, Baron Delamere, the barony expired.

The family is of Welsh descent, and careful investigation has disclosed the fact that property to the value of many millions of dollars has escheated to the Crown of England, in consequence of the descendants in America not being able to complete the necessary chain of evidence as to their claim.

The first of the name who came to America was one Ensign John Booth, who landed at Southold, Long Island, about 1652. From Ensign Booth descended the Booth family in the United States and also in Canada. One of his descendants, John Booth, left Southold, and removed to Watkill, Ulster County, New York, now known as the Town of Goshen, Orange County, where he raised a family of ten children. The names of the children were David, John, Bethia, Zacheus, Charles, Abner, Isaac, Samuel, Vincent, and Phæbe. This family was being reared during the American Revolution, and as they preferred British institutions to republican

rule, the father and sons determined to avail themselves of the royal proclamation, and remove to Canada. Zacheus was chosen to proceed to the loyal province, and select a location for the family. He arrived in Elizabethtown, probably in 1784 or 1785, and inspected the country.

On preparing to return he called at the residence of Thomas Sherwood, father of the late Sheriff Sherwood, where he was hospitably entertained, and on his departure with an Indian guide, Mr. Sherwood made him a present of a little dog, mention of which is made in the memoirs of the late Sheriff. He crossed the St. Lawrence, but his fate is shrouded in mystery, as Booth, the Indian, and the faithful dog were never afterwards heard from: supposed to have been murdered by hostile Indians.

The fate of Zacheus cast a deep gloom over the family. After a lapse of three years, Samuel and Vincent started in company with other Loyalists for Canada. The party drove a number of cattle and sheep and also brought with it a horse, the journey being made through the trackless forest by the aid of a compass. The wanderers, after a toilsome journey, reached Lake Champlain, from which point they struck out for the St. Lawrence, fording streams, building frail rafts to cross lakes and finally reaching the river at a point near Morristown, New York. Samuel, being an excellent swimmer, swam to the Canadian shore and returned to his companions by the same means. A raft was then built. The stock which could swim was driven into the river, and, after a hazardous passage, all reached British territory. They landed near the present site of Brockville, and proceeded to the vicinity of Cole's Ferry, where they were hospitably entertained by a settler, probably a Clow or Cole. They proceeded on their journey and located on Lot No. 37, in the 5th Concession of Elizabethtown, where they built a log shanty, which was at first roofed with bushes, but was finally covered with bark.

At a subsequent period, not precisely known, the remainder of the family in Orange County joined their relatives in Canada and took up land in the same neighborhood.

The family has never been characterized as seekers for office. Samuel Booth held a captain's commission and served in the War of 1812; Matthew Booth also held a captain's commission, as did John Booth, P. L. S., who served in 1812.

John Booth, P. L. S., son of Vincent Booth, was a man of marked ability. From an innate desire for knowledge, he obtained, without instruction, from the few books which he could secure, a good knowledge of astronomy, and, after a service of three months with the late Robert McLean, he proceeded

to York, and passed his examination as a Provincial Land Surveyor, receiving his commission from Governor Gore.

The descendants of the original settlers are among the most influential and respected farmers of Leeds.

Charles G., grandson of David Booth, resides in Manitoba.

Delight, Thomas, Sarah, Rachael, John W., and Henry, children of Samuel, are still living.

Of the children of Vincent, there remain Hiram, Alfred, Edward, Mary Ann; and Catherine, who married John Lamb, residing at Brockport, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF NORRIS LOVERIN.

Jonathan Loverin was a soldier during the Revolutionary War. Quarreling with his commanding officer, he was compelled to leave his regiment to preserve his life. After several years spent in different military organizations, he proceeded to Canada, where he fell in with a tribe of friendly Indians, with whom he journeyed to the present State of Ohio, where they encamped. Loverin became tired of savage life, and expressed a desire to return to Canada, but was informed by the chiefs that his life would pay the forfeit, should he attempt to escape.

On a certain occasion, the savages assembled on the ice of a large lake, and amused themselves in skating, having obtained skates from white traders. They asked Loverin if he could skate, but he answered in the negative. Finally he secured the best pair of skates in their possession, strapped them on securely, and proceeded to fall down in the most awkward manner. Watching for an opportunity, he gradually worked his way beyond the outer circle of Indians, when he dashed off with the rapidity of a race-horse. In a minute the whole of the tribe started in pursuit, howling like a pack of hungry wolves. Loverin was much more than a match for his pursuers, who were soon left out of sight. After a perilous journey he reached Kingston, subsequently serving on several British gunboats during the War of 1812. His son John resides on Lot 27, of the 8th Concession of Elizabethtown; he has reached the ripe age of 80 years.

John Loverin and several of his sons came to Canada at a very early date, and settled in the vicinity of the place now known as Addison.

Josiah settled on Lot 27, in the 9th Concession of Elizabethtown, where he died in 1845. Josiah married, first, the widow Brown, sister of Samuel Gray, of Elizabethtown, by whom he raised one child, Catherine. His second wife was Elizabeth Shaver,

daughter of Adam Shaver, of Matilda. The issue by this marriage was Amanda, who married Samuel Blake; Norris; Adeline, married Edwin Bates; Jonathan; Lydia, married Calvin Tupper, now of Welland; Amelia, married E. F. Place; Delilah, married David Sanford; Nelson and Nancy, twins—Nelson practices medicine in Montreal, Nancy married Noah Marshall; and Simeon, married Miss Westlake.

Norris, who was born on the farm now owned by him in Elizabethtown, married Elizabeth Westlake, rearing one child Bethuel, of Addison. Mr. Loverin has in his possession a fanning mill, the first one owned in the rear of Elizabethtown. For many years the farmers brought their grain on horseback from miles around to have it cleaned by this mill.

Among the first settlers in that portion of Elizabethtown were the following:—John Blanchard, Lot 28, in the 9th Concession; Aaron Blanchard, Lot 28, in the 8th Concession; John Keeler's father, a Methodist preacher, Lot 24, in the 9th Concession; Joseph Robinson; Obediah Reed; Joab Hutcheson; Mr. Hoag, Lot 24, in the 9th Concession; Moses Olds, father of Samuel Olds. Old Mr. Olds married a Pennock for his second wife. Sally Olds married David Hutcheson. One of Mr. Olds' daughters is wife of Eben Halladay, the oldest settler of South Crosby. Sala Blaqcher, father of Sala Blancher, Farmersville. William Hamblin was also an early settler.

Among the first school teachers in the settlement were Fowler, Thomas Taplin and Hutcheson.

The present church at Greenbush was commenced previous to 1828, but was not completed for many years.

Among the earliest physicians were Dr. Stone, who resided at Unionville; Dr. Ainsworth and Dr. Thomas Taplin. John Marshall kept a tavern at Unionville. George Mitchell, father of Ira Mitchell of Elgin, was also an early settler.

Teamsters gave the name to Unionville because the inhabitants at that place were always united in self defence.

One of the first cemeteries was situated on the Perth road, about half a mile north of Addison, on the farm known as the Chamberlain place.

The hill on the Perth road, beyond Addison, was named "Tug Hill," in consequence of the difficulty experienced in pulling loads through at that point.

Norris Loverin's father was present at the battle of Ogdensburg, and also assisted in building Fort Wellington at Prescott.

Among the early settlers was the father of Archibald and Walter Wait.

Norris Loverin, uncle of the gentleman now living of that name, built the house in which the late Ira Lewis first lived in Addison. Mr. Loverin kept a blacksmith shop and a small store, the first established at Addison.

At the time when Billa Flint erected his large warehouse near the river in Brockville, he was compelled to secure help for "the raising" from the vicinity of Addison.

CHAPTER XLIII.

NORTH CROSBY.

AMONG the first and prominent settlers of North Crosby, were the following:—

Sheldon Stoddard, who built the first mill in the Township, at the foot of Sand Lake, also erecting a house near at hand, on the farm at present owned by W. H. Rorison.

The Manhard brothers, who built the mills at Westport.

Obadiah Reed, who discovered the lead mine near Fermoy, and for many years carried on an extensive lumbering business.

Robert Rorison, also a lumber dealer for many years, and the owner of the principal mills of the municipality.

Old Mr. Deacon, who claims to have felled the first tree where the Village of Westport now stands.

Mr. Rorison says that the first Reeve was Noah Halladay, father of E. Halladay, of Brockville. Mr. Halladay settled on the neck of land separating the Upper Rideau from Sand Lake. The first Township Clerk was Hugh Thurlow.

Westport was named by Aaron Chambers and Lewis Cameron.

The first record in the possession of the Township Clerk, reads as follows:—

"A Town Meeting held at Sheldon Stoddards, for the Township of North Crosby, on the first Monday in January, 1829, the following officers were appointed: Thomas Judd, Clerk; Arthur Clendenning, Assessor and Collector; Ralph Hudson, Pathmaster 1st Division; Edward Edwards, Pathmaster 2nd Division."

In 1831, there were added to the township officers two Wardens, viz., Sheldon Stoddard and Archibald Denny. The record does not specify their duties, but their appointment continued until 1836, when, in accordance with the Act of Parliament passed the previous year, a public meeting was held at the school house on the Isthmus, on the first Monday in January, and three Commissioners appointed in place of the Wardens. The Commissioners were

George Perkins, Charles Barnum, and a man named Beach. In 1837, the Commissioners were Obediah Reed, Chairman; Peter Chamberlain and John Bruster. In 1838, Peter Ewing, James Bilton, and Daniel McDonald. During this year the Township was divided into Commissioners' Districts. First District—From the 1st Concession to the Rideau Canal; 2nd District—From the Canal to Manhard's Mills; 3rd District—From the mills to Bedford.

The cultivated land in the municipality at that time was 1,950 acres, and the value of all property, £4,335, the assessment being £18 1s. 3 4-5d.; number of horses, 43; oxen, 69; cows, 108; and other cattle, 35.

In 1845, Aaron Chambers was chosen District Councillor, with Noah Halladay, Archibald Lands, and Alexander Dunbar, as Wardens. Chambers remained District Councillor until 1849, when Gabriel Forrester was selected.

In 1855, the number of persons assessed was 289.

In 1850, the Council was composed of W. H. Fredenburgh, Reeve; Benjamin Tett, Alba Taggart, John McGregor, and John Cameron, Councillors.

In 1851, Alba Taggart became Reeve; in 1852, W. H. Fredenburgh; in 1853, John McGregor; in 1854 and 1855, Benjamin Tett; in 1856-7-8-9, W. H. Fredenburgh; in 1860-1, Alba Taggart; in 1862, W. H. Fredenburgh; in 1863, Henry J. Arnold; in 1864-5-6-7-8-9 and 1870-1, W. H. Fredenburgh; in 1872-3-4-5, John H. Whelan; in 1876-7-8, W. H. Fredenburgh, and in 1879, J. H. Whelan.

The first building for public worship was a frame one, put up by Sheldon Stoddard, J. Deacon, Eleazer Hastings, and the Manhards. It was also used as a school house. Its situation was opposite the site of the present Roman Catholic Church, and it is now used as a stable by William Bilton. The next school house was built on the 9th Concession, Lot 13, and called the Halladay school house.

The village of Newboro' was incorporated February 10th, 1876. The first Council consisted of J. W. Preston, Reeve; J. T. Gallagher, Robert Bell, J. A. Shaver, and Robert Webster, Councillors; George Bell, Clerk.

George W. Hastings and wife emigrated from the State of New York in 1815, locating near Unionville, Elizabethtown. In 1819, they removed to Newboro', then known as the Isthmus. At that time there were but four white families in North Crosby, viz., William Robinson, Isaac McCardney, — Moore, and Mr. Hastings. The family of Mr. Hastings then consisted of Eleazer; Emily, who married John Robbins; Thersa, who married Thomas Judd; Margaret, who married William Deacon; Mary Ann, who married John Deacon.

In 1829, Eleazer settled on the 8th Concession, his clearing being at the extreme western extremity of the Township. Subsequently he purchased land on the 7th Concession, where he erected his residence.

George W. Hastings was the first settler west of Newboro'. John Chase settled half way between Newboro' and Westport. Sheldon Stoddard then settled at the Upper Mills. Afterwards came Peter, William, and David Manhard, who settled where Westport now stands. They built extensive saw mills in 1829, Sheldon Stoddard having erected a mill at the foot of Sand Lake in 1828.

The Township survey was made by Reuben Sherwood, who received the land on which Westport is built as a grant from the Crown, about 1803. The land was purchased from Sherwood by Stoddard and the Manhards.

In 1817-18, Sheldon Stoddard and Rueben Sherwood built an extensive mill on the north shore of Rideau Lake, which is now idle, and the property of an English company.

The following is a summary of the assessment of the municipality for 1877 :—

Number of acres, 39,302.

Number of acres cleared, 14,553.

Total value of real property, \$378,865.

Value of personal property, \$49,000.

Total value of property of all kinds, \$429,795.

W. H. FREDENBURGH.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1822, in the Township of Bastard. His father came to Canada about 1815, and settled in the centre of that municipality. At an early age Mr. Fredenburgh entered upon the mercantile business in the Village of Newboro', remaining there for two years, when he removed to Westport, engaging in milling and lumbering. He continued the mercantile business about fifteen years, when he abandoned it, devoting his entire attention to the mills under his control. In 1846, he married Catherine Bilton. She died in 1859. Subsequently he married Miss Jane Ewing. At the present time he owns the mills at Westport, the upper mills and a saw mill at the outlet of the Upper Rideau; he also conducts a large farm, and is the principal owner in a line of barges on the Rideau Canal.

In 1873, he contested South Leeds in the Liberal interest for a seat in the House of Commons, and was only defeated by a majority of three votes. He was also the Reform Candidate in 1878, but was again defeated by Mr. D. Ford Jones.

In business operations he has been eminently successful, having acquired a handsome fortune, obtained by perseverance and untiring industry, coupled with excellent administrative ability.

DECLAN FOLEY.

Declan Foley, an early settler as a business man in the municipality, has witnessed a wonderful change in North Crosby since he first pitched his tent among the hardy settlers. The forest has given place to smiling and cultivated fields, the mountain has been denuded of its timber, and a few straggling log houses been replaced by a beautiful and prosperous village. Great as has been the change upon the face of nature, still greater has been the change with the inhabitants from an intellectual and moral point of view. From first to last, Mr. Foley has lent his influence in behalf of popular education for the masses. For schools and churches he has labored long and assiduously, and, we are pleased to say, with the most gratifying success. Highly successful in business, the father of a large and respectable family, his days should be those of pleasantness.

CONNOLLY AND TRUELOVE'S

FURNITURE AND BOAT FACTORY.

We present a sketch of the new factory erected by two young mechanics of the municipality, who for some time have been engaged in the carriage business, and have recently commenced the manufacture of row boats, in which department they have few superiors. During the past season they turned out several beautiful specimens, which in model and style of finish compare favorably with those of the best known builders. An examination of their prices will convince the most skeptical that their factory is one of the cheapest places in Canada to secure a substantial and well built boat.

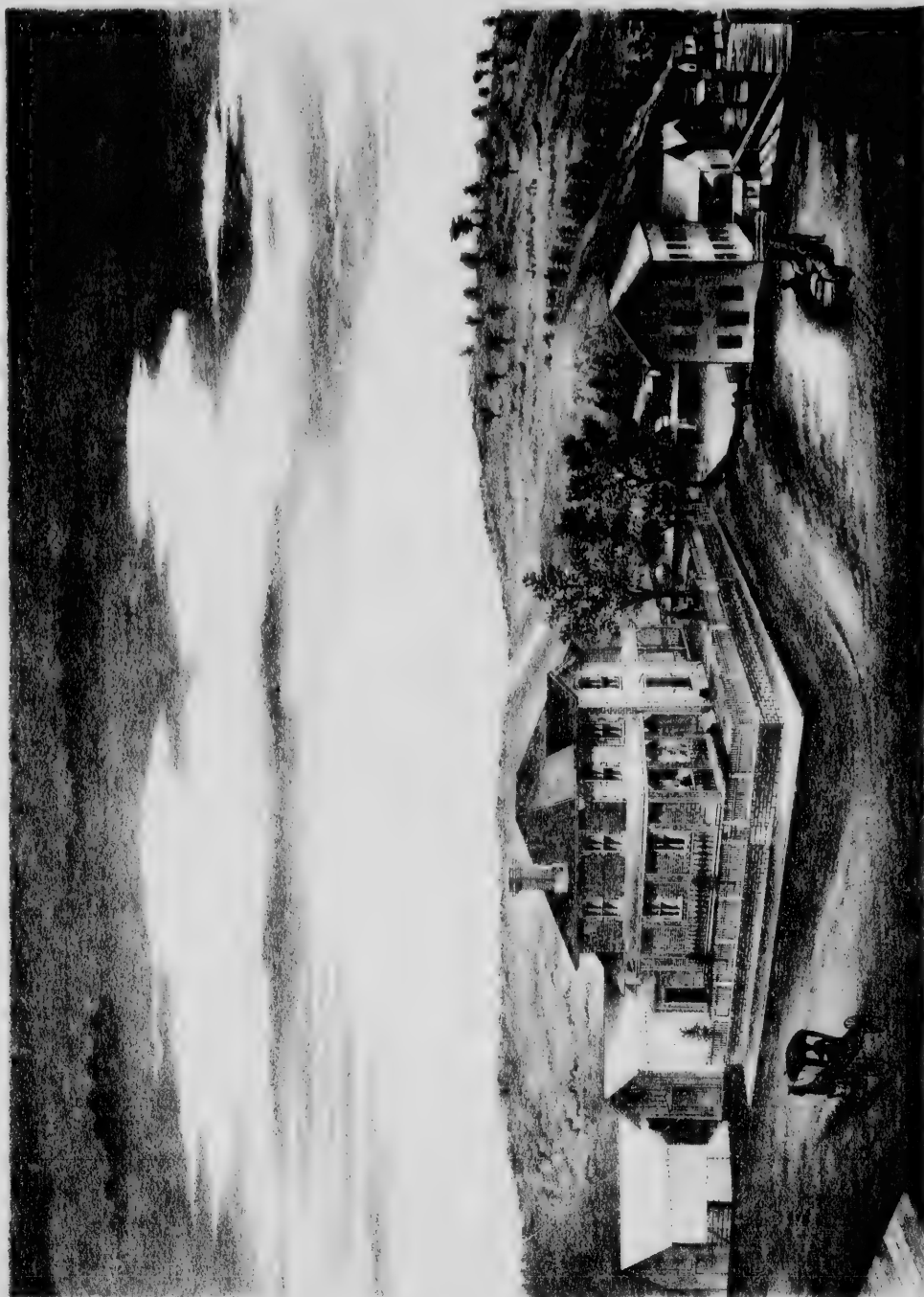
CLARK'S WOOLEN MILL.

About half a mile west of the Village of Westport Joel Clark has erected an extensive woolen mill, which is fitted up with all the latest improved machinery. Mr. Clark has from an early age been engaged, with his father, in the carding business, and, from a small beginning, has succeeded in establishing a highly prosperous trade. From the accompanying illustration, it will be seen that the present factory is two stories high, besides the basement. The water power is practically unlimited, and with the looms, carders, and other machinery, capable of turning out work equal to any factory in the United Counties. Adjoining are the dye works, also constructed on an improved plan. Carding, spinning, and weaving are carried on with expedition, and farmers may depend upon being treated in the most honorable manner by Mr. Clark.

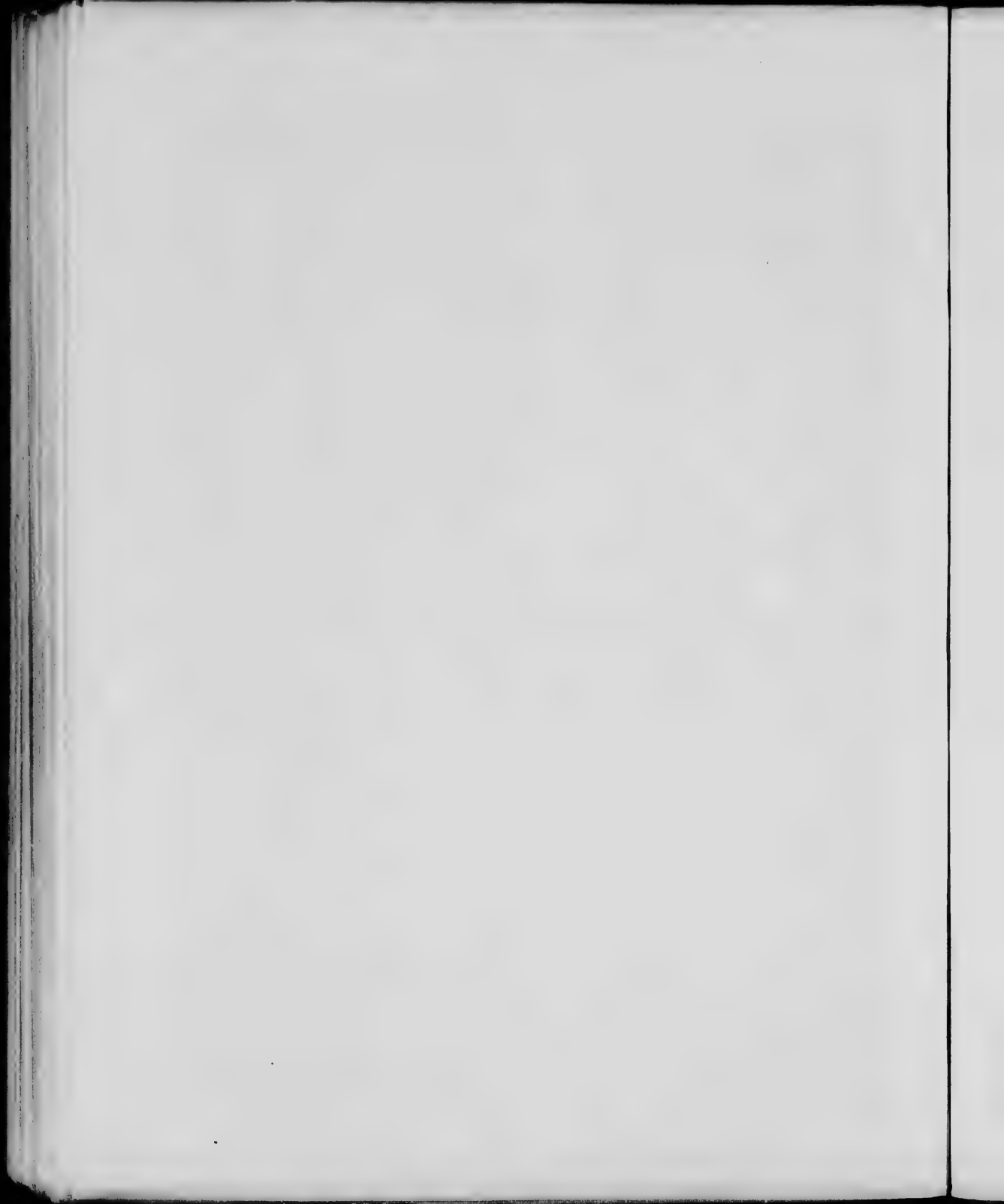
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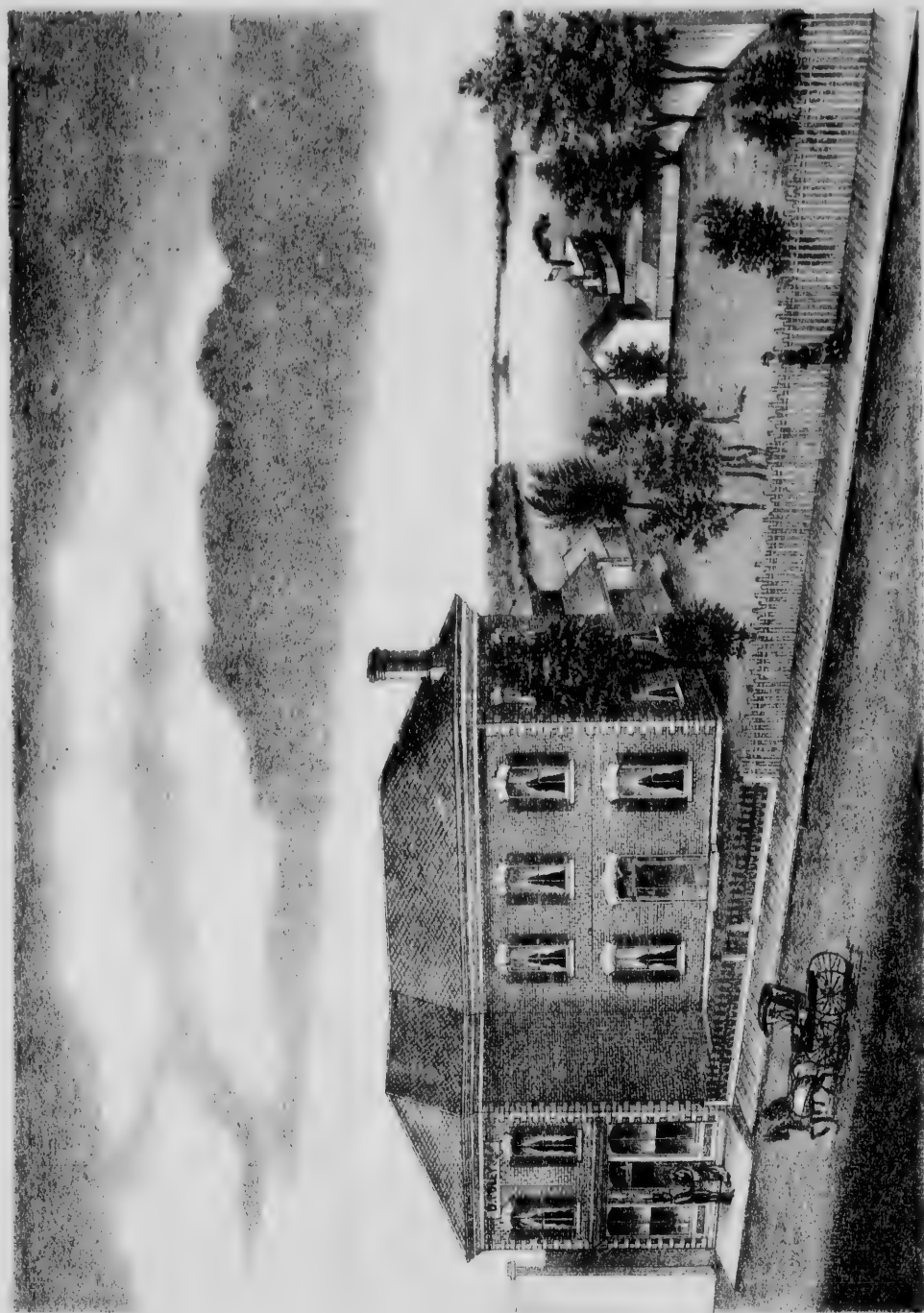
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RESIDENCE & MILL OF W. H. FREDENBURGH, WESTPORT.



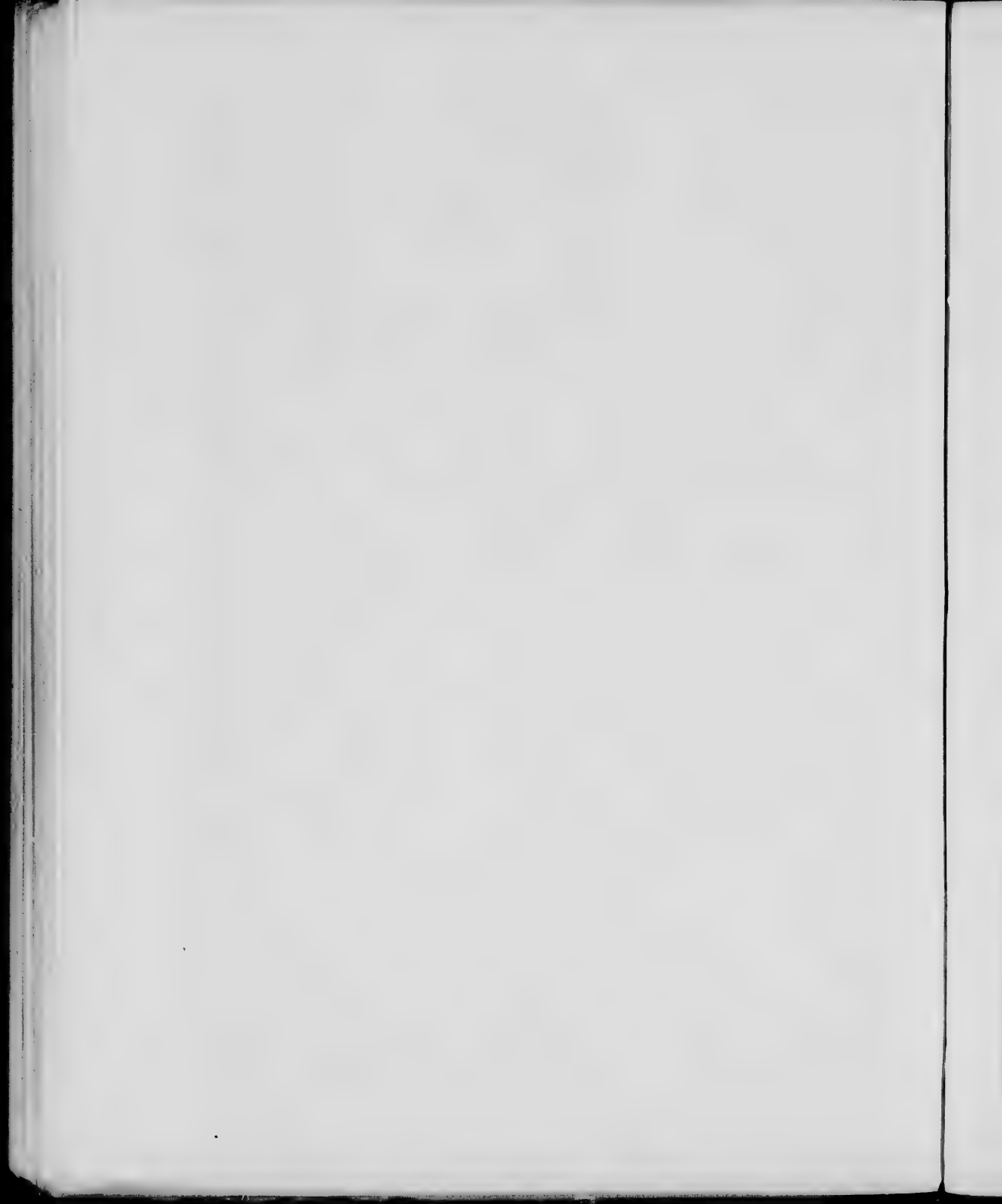
RESIDENCE OF D. FOLEY, WESTPORT.





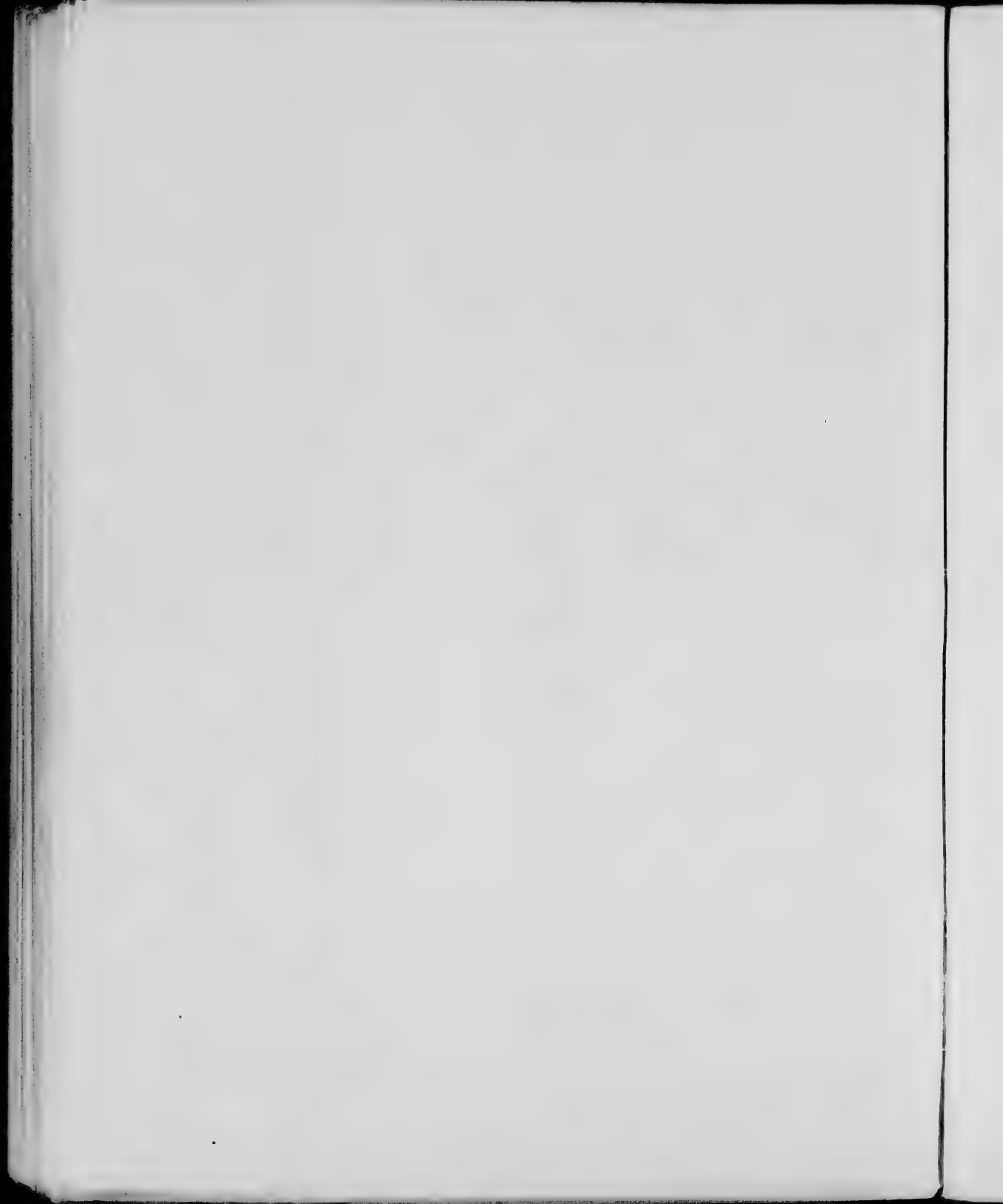


CONLEY & TRUELOVE'S FACTORY, WESTPORT.





WOOLEN FACTORY OF JOEL CLARK, WESTPORT.



CHAPTER XLIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, BROCKVILLE.

THE BUELL FAMILY.

Among the United Empire Loyalists who sought refuge in Canada were the original pioneers of the Buell family. From the hour when the first rude shanty was built upon the site of Brockville, down to the present time, the descendants have been intimately associated with the control of public affairs, not only in the town, but also throughout the county.

William Buell, Sr., was of English descent, both upon his father and mother's side. He was the son of Timothy Buell and his wife, Mercy Peters, and was born at Hebron, in the then English Colony of Connecticut, on the 5th of October, 1751. His mother was a descendant of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters, who at the commencement of the American Revolution was Bishop of Connecticut, and wrote a history of that colony, which has recently been republished under the editorship of his great-grandson, S. Jarvis McCormick, Esq.

When the war broke out, Mr. Buell remained loyal to the British Crown, and as soon as was practicable made his way through the wilderness to Montreal, where he received an ensign's commission in the "King's Rangers," subsequently becoming lieutenant. His service extended over a period of seven years, and during a portion of the time he acted as quarter-master. He was frequently detailed to carry important despatches from the authorities in Canada to the British commander at New York, and on many occasions met with hair-breadth escapes. He was twice taken prisoner by the insurgents, but succeeded in effecting his escape, and was also present at the surrender of General Burgoyne.

On the 10th of March, 1782, he was married at St. Johns, Lower Canada, to Martha Norton, whose father was an U. E. Loyalist who had removed to Canada from Farmington, Connecticut. A family of nine children was the result of this union.

Of these children, William Buell, the younger, represented the County of Leeds in the Parliament of Upper Canada for several years. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia, and for about twenty-five years publisher and proprietor of the Brockville RECORDER.

Andrew Norton Buell, the second son, studied law, and, while a student, wrote the *first* editorial which appeared in the Brockville RECORDER. He was for several years Treasurer of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and a short time Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Crown and

Pleas in the Court of Common Pleas, and subsequently for about twenty-five years Master and Accountant of the Court of Chancery.

Phœbe Buell, a daughter, married Stephen Richards, Sr. Their eldest son, William Buell Richards, represented the County of Leeds in the Parliament of Canada, became Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Upper Canada Court of Queen's Bench, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Deputy Governor of the Dominion, being knighted by his sovereign. His brother, the Hon. Stephen Richards, is a distinguished lawyer, and was at one time a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Ontario, and also Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Crown Lands. Another brother, the Hon. Albert Norton Richards was the representative of South Leeds in the Parliament of Canada, and also in the House of Commons for the Dominion, Solicitor-General of the Sandfield McDonald administration, and Attorney-General for Manitoba. He is at the present time Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia.—Sarah Richards, a daughter of Stephen Richards, Sr., married John Sippel, Esq., a Civil Engineer, for many years in charge of the enlargement of the Lachine Canal and other important government works.

After the termination of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Buell, Sr., was placed upon the half-pay list, and retired from military service. In 1785, accompanied by his wife, he removed to Upper Canada, settling upon the present site of the Town of Brockville, then a wilderness. He received a grant from the Crown of the land upon which the central portion of the town was subsequently built, where he settled, and erected the *first* house.

About the year 1800, Mr. Buell, after a contest with Reuben Sherwood, a Provincial Land Surveyor, was elected a member of the House of Assembly for Upper Canada, for a term of four years.

Mr. Buell donated to the Counties the land upon which the Court House was built, and also the sites for the Presbyterian, Baptist, first Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches.

His first wife died on the 7th of December, 1823, in the 61st year of her age. About the fourth year after her death, Mr. Buell married Mrs. Margaret Bernard. One daughter was the fruit of this marriage; she married Robert Findlay, who is a resident of Brockville.

Mr. Buell was upright and honest, and very kind to the poor. He was generous in his character, liberal in his politics, and highly respected. He died at Brockville on the 8th day of August, 1832, in the 81st year of his age. His remains, and those

of his first wife, were originally interred within the limits of the town, but have since been removed to the Brockville Cemetery, west of the town, where a fitting monument has been erected to their memory by their second son, Andrew Norton Buell, Esq.

William Oscar Buell, eldest son of William Buell, Jr., was born in Brockville, in August, 1819. He entered upon the study of law at Perth, with the late Judge John G. Malloch, and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada. During his life he practiced his profession in Perth, where he died January 2nd, 1878.

[For sketch of J. D. Buell, Esq., see chapter on Elizabethtown.]

FORDYCE L. LOTHROP.

Mr. Lothrop was born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1801. He removed to Brockville in 1821, where he entered upon the mercantile business, in which he has continued up to the present date. He first established weekly auction sales in 1827, and carries them on in 1879. He is the oldest merchant in Brockville, and has seen Brockville develop from a small village into its present dimensions. In 1832, Mr. Lothrop married the daughter of Louis Charland, a French officer. Miss Charland was also a niece of Sir Daniel Jones, who died in 1843.

Mr. Lothrop was for many years a member of the Town Council, and also a Reeve in the County Council, previous to the separation of the town from the Counties. During the war of 1837, he was out on service for six months, and upon severing his connection with the militia, he retired with the rank of major.

R. P. COOKE, C. E.

Mr. Cooke is the second son of the late Thomas Lalor Cooke, Crown Solicitor, King's County, Ireland. He was born at Birr, King's County, in 1824, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, with the degree of B. A., in 1848. Studying engineering under Sir John McNeil, he obtained a first-class diploma from the engineering school attached to the University.

Emigrating to Canada in 1852, he was employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, west of Toronto, being subsequently engaged as assistant and divisional engineer on the construction works at Toronto, Weston, Stratford, and St. Marys, and also as district engineer in charge of the line west of Toronto. In 1859, he removed to Kingston, taking charge of the Central District, from Toronto to Montreal. In 1861, he terminated his connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and some time after, having been appointed Managing Director of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, he removed to

Brockville, a position which he resigned in 1867. Since that time he has been engaged as engineer and contractor on various works in Canada and the United States.

In 1853, Mr. Cooke married Miss Plunkett, the daughter of the late Lynch Plunkett, of Castlemore, County of Mayo, Ireland.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

JOHN F. WOOD.

Mr. Wood was born in Elizabethtown in 1850. He completed his general education at Farmersville Grammar School, and commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. C. F. Fraser. He was called to the Bar at Easter Term, 1875, and immediately after commenced the practice of his profession at Brockville, which rapidly increased, necessitating a partnership, which was formed with W. H. Ferguson in February, 1878.

WILLIAM H. FERGUSON.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Kitley in 1848. He attended the Farmersville Grammar School for several years, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge McDonald, completing his course at Toronto, being called to the Bar in 1875. Immediately after, he commenced the practice of his profession at Kemptville, remaining at that place until he formed a partnership with Mr. Wood in February, 1878.

JAMES REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Brockville in 1837. His education was obtained at the Grammar School. In 1853, he commenced the study of law under his brother, the late John Reynolds, Esq., also entering the office of the late Lieutenant-Governor John Crawford, completing his studies at Toronto under the late Macdonald Brothers. He formed a partnership with his brother, opening an office in Prescott, where he remained until his removal to Brockville, in January, 1878.

A. E. RICHARDS.

A. E. Richards was born in Toronto in 1848. He graduated at the University of Toronto, and pursued his legal studies in that city, being called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1874. Immediately after, he formed a partnership with the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q. C., and commenced the practice of law in Brockville. In 1877, he was appointed County Attorney for Leeds and Grenville, and also Clerk of the Peace.

E. J. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Brockville in 1855, and read law in the office of Senkler & Senkler, completing

his studies in Toronto with Fitzgerald & Arnoldi. He was called to the Bar at Easter Term, 1876, and entered into partnership with E. J. Senkler, Q. C., of Brockville. In December, 1877, he became the junior member of the firm of Fraser, Richards & Reynolds.

JOSEPH DEACON.

Joseph Deacon was born at Perth in 1832. In 1853, he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, John Deacon, Esq., Perth. He was sworn in as an attorney in 1857, and called to the Bar in 1860. Since the latter date he has resided in Brockville. Mr. Deacon was appointed Police Magistrate of Brockville in 1871, an office which he retains.

WILLIAM H. JONES.

William H. Jones was born at Brockville in 1837, receiving his elementary education at the Brockville Grammar School. He studied law with M. C. Cameron, of Toronto, and was called to the Bar in 1862, since which time he has practiced his profession in Brockville. He was elected Mayor of the town in January, 1879.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ABSALOM JOHNSTON, M. D.

Dr. Johnston was born in Montreal, graduated at Queen's College in 1862, and commenced practice in the County of Addington. In 1863, he became a hospital surgeon in the United States army, and in 1864, settled at Portsmouth, from which place he removed to Brockville, where he continues to reside.

J. E. BROUSE, M. D.

Dr. Brouse was born in Matilda in 1840, graduating at McGill College in 1861. He commenced practice in Matilda. In 1862, he removed to British Columbia, where he resided until 1869, when he returned to his native province, locating permanently in Brockville in May, 1871.

WILLIAM F. JACKSON, M. D.

Dr. Jackson was born at Brockville in 1852. He graduated at McGill College in 1873. For some time he was medical officer of the Liverpool Board of Trade, and subsequently surgeon on the Allan Line of Steamships. In 1876, he settled in Brockville, continuing the practice of his profession.

GEORGE E. GASCOIGNE, M. D.

Dr. Gascoigne was born in Stanwick Hall, England, in 1831. He commenced his medical studies at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, obtaining the degree of M. R. C. S. in 1858. For eighteen months

he was resident surgeon of Lock Hospital, London. Joining the army, he served in India, China, and Canada, until 1871, when he settled in Brockville. In 1861, Dr. Gascoigne received the degrees of M. D. and M. C. at McGill College, Montreal.

H. E. VAUX, M. D.

Dr. Vaux was born at Kingston in 1843. In 1866, he graduated from Victoria Medical College, Toronto, and also from Bellevue Hospital, New York, in the same year. He commenced practice in a village north of Toronto, where he remained until his removal to Brockville in 1870. He is Coroner for Leeds and Grenville.

THE JONES FAMILY.

The Canadian pioneers of this family were emigrants from the Mohawk Valley, in the Colony of New York, then a province of the British empire. From a manuscript in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, and sketches in print, it appears that the entire family were United Empire Loyalists of the most pronounced type. The settlers of this name who located at a very early date in the Mohawk Valley were from Wales. Upon a map of Brockville, published when the centre of the town was laid out in lots, the name is invariably spelled "Joans," indicating the origin, even at a comparatively recent period.

Several distinguished Loyalists of the name played an important part in the Revolutionary War. One Jones was hanged three times by the rebels, and as many times cut down before life became extinct, in the vain hope that information relative to the movements of the King's forces could be obtained from him. This man, who appears to have borne a charmed life, and who was hunted by the Continental authorities like a wild beast, after the close of the war, made his way to New Brunswick, and died at a ripe old age.

Ephraim Jones, a resident of the Mohawk Valley, during the Revolution made his escape to Montreal. Two of his brothers, at about the same time, succeeded in reaching Nova Scotia. In 1790, Ephraim Jones (better known as Commissary Jones, in consequence of his having charge of the supplies granted to the settlers by the British Government) arrived in Upper Canada. He received a grant of 300 acres of land in the Township of Augusta, and built a house on the farm now owned by Thomas Murdock, situated a short distance east of Maitland. Returning to Montreal, he married Miss Coursoll, of which family the present Judge Coursoll is a descendant. The fruit of the union was a family of four sons and four daughters.

Charles, born in 1781, afterwards the Honorable Charles Jones, was a merchant and mill owner, and for many years one of the most prominent men in public life in the eastern portion of the province. Having been called to the Legislative Council, he held many offices of trust and emolument under several Administrations. He died in 1840.

William Jones became Collector of Customs in Brockville. He died in 1831.

Jonas Jones was one of the first members of the Bar of Upper Canada. He was an active politician, entered Parliament, subsequently becoming a Judge of the Superior Court, discharging his duties with distinguished ability.

Alpheus Jones became Collector of Customs and Post Master at Prescott. He died in 1846.

The daughters were Sophia, who married John Stuart, Sheriff of Leeds and Grenville.

Charlotte, who married the late Honorable Levius P. Sherwood, Judge of the Superior Court of Upper Canada.

Lucy, who married Doctor Hubbel, of Brockville.

Eliza, who married the late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, the Honorable Henry John Bolton. Chief Justice Bolton commenced practice in Upper Canada in 1816, and was appointed Solicitor General about eighteen months afterwards. In 1829, he became Attorney-General, and was elected to represent Niagara in Parliament. He subsequently was appointed Chief Justice of Newfoundland, but returned to Toronto in 1838, again representing Niagara and Norfolk in Parliament.

The Honorable Charles Jones, who was born in 1781, married in 1807, Mary, daughter of the late Dr. Stuart, of Kingston, first missionary for the English Church in Upper Canada, and sister of Sir James Stuart, of Quebec. Mr. Jones died in 1840, and his wife in 1811. The children of Charles Jones were, Stuart, born in 1808, died in 1839, without issue; Okill, born in 1809, died in 1846, without issue; Ormon, born in 1811. Ormon married in 1834, Eliza, daughter of the late Edward Jessup, and sister of Dr. Jessup, Collector of Customs, Prescott. The children by this marriage were twelve—four sons and eight daughters. One of the sons, William II., is a Barrister, and, at the present time (1879) Mayor of Brockville. He has also been for many years a member of the Town Council.

The Honorable Charles Jones married for his second wife, Florilla Smith. The children by this marriage were: Frederick, Charles Edward, Anson, and Henreitta, who married John Martin. Charles' widow died at Brockville in 1876.

Frederick and Anson are residents of Toronto. Charles Edward and Henreitta are deceased.

Ormon Jones was born at Brockville, and commenced the practice of law in 1834, retiring from the active duties of his profession in 1855. He held the office of Registrar for South Lanark from 1859 to 1864, and also engaged in the milling business from 1855 to 1859. He held the office of Surrogate Judge for ten years, and, in 1864, was appointed Registrar for the County of Leeds, an office which he still holds. His first wife died in 1862. He married for his second wife Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of the late Richard Checkley, barrister, formerly of Mallow, Ireland.

Henry and Sidney Jones were nephews of Commissary Jones; their father never came to Canada. The brothers came to Brockville and entered the employment of the Honorable Charles Jones. They subsequently became the leading merchants of the place, doing an extensive business and contributing in no small degree to the prosperity of the then Village of Brockville.

SIR DANIEL JONES

Sir Daniel Jones was born in 1794, and died at Brockville, August 23rd, 1838. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, and regarded by the Crown as an uncompromising supporter of British institutions upon this continent. In 1835, he visited England as the agent for the Brockville "Loan and Trust Company," at which time he received the Order of Knighthood from His Majesty William IV., at Windsor Castle, being the first native of the Province of Upper Canada who had the honor of receiving so distinguished a mark of royal favor.

HONORABLE JAMES MORRIS.

James Morris was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1798. In 1801, he removed to Canada with his parents, his father, the late Alexander Morris, settling first at Montreal, and afterwards at Brockville. The subject of this sketch received his education at the academy of Mr. Nelson, Sorel. On leaving school, he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits in Brockville, in connection with his brothers, the late Alexander Morris, of Brockville, and the late Hon. William Morris, of Perth.

In July, 1837, he was returned to the Upper Canadian House of Assembly as one of the members for the County of Leeds, and from that date continued to hold many important public positions. In 1838, he was appointed a commissioner for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. In 1841, he was again returned for Leeds County. In 1844, he was called to the Legislative Council, under the administration of Lord Metcalfe. In 1851, Mr. Morris was called to a seat in the Executive

Council, under the administration of Lord Elgin, and was appointed the first Postmaster-General after the transfer of that department from the imperial control to that of Canada. In 1853, Mr. Morris was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council, which office he held until the retirement of the Hincks-Morin administration, in 1854. In 1858, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Legislative Council on the advent of the Brown-Dorion administration, and retired when Sir Edmund Head refused to dissolve the House. Mr. Morris continued to discharge his duties in the Legislative Council, acting in concert with the Liberal party, with which he was always identified.

V. H. MOORE, M. D.

Dr. Moore was born in the Township of Elizabethtown, February 4th, 1848. His father, Richard Moore, was born in the County of Wexford, Ireland, in January, 1800, and emigrated to Canada with his parents when twelve years of age, the family locating at New Dublin.

Richard married in 1821, Ann Barry, who was born in the County Down, Ireland, 1802, her parents arriving in Elizabethtown in 1816. Mrs. Moore's mother lived to the ripe old age of one hundred years and four months, dying in 1867. The fruit of Richard's marriage was eight children, six of whom survive.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest child. He was educated at the Brockville Grammar School, and studied medicine with Doctor Weir, of Merrickville; entering the University of Queen's College, he graduated in March, 1870, and was admitted as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Ontario in April of the same year. He first located in London, Ontario, but in a short time removed to Brockville, where he has since continued to practice his profession.

Dr. Moore has always taken the liveliest interest in educational matters, and has proved an excellent representative upon the High School Board. In 1872, he became a member of the Medical Board for the Examination of Pensioners, of which he is at present the Chairman. In 1874, he received the appointment of Surgeon for the 41st Battalion.

BROCKVILLE OBSERVATORY

This observatory of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion of Canada, in connection with the Signal Service of the United States, is under the charge of Mr. W. R. Bigg, I. P. S.

The following observations are taken three times daily, viz.: The height of the barometer; temperature of the air; direction and velocity of the wind; description of upper and lower clouds, and from

what direction moving; state of the weather; depth on the level of rain or snow. The maximum and minimum temperature are taken once a day, and a record is also kept of occasional phenomena, such as the aurora, solar and lunar corona, solar and lunar halo, rainbow, thunder and lightning, hail, frost, etc.

The observatory is situated in latitude 44° 35' N., and in longitude 75° 41' 50" W. The surface of the St. Lawrence at Brockville is 232 feet above tide water at Three Rivers, and as the observatory is 35 feet above the river, the total height of the station above sea level is 267 feet.

The instruments in use at the observatory are of the best kind, having been thoroughly tested at the head office in Toronto, and consist of a marine barometer, with attached thermometer, an anemometer, a wind vane with drum, rain gauge, and standard maximum and minimum thermometers.

The daily observations are taken at 7.39 A. M.; 4.39 P. M.; and 9 P. M. Daily probabilities of the weather for the ensuing twenty-four hours are placed conspicuously in the Post Office.

To such an extent is the signal service now carried that a record, for every day of the year, of every city and station of importance in the world, is now published, containing the state of the barometrical pressure, temperature of the air, state of the weather, humidity of the air, direction and velocity of the wind, and, in short, of all the atmospherical phenomena and observations taken at each of the stations. A copy is kept on file at each station, so that should any person require any special or general information as to any statistics of the weather, for any important or well known place in the world, for any day of the year, such information can be obtained by applying to Mr. Bigg, the observer.

HON. C. F. FRASER, Q. C.

Mr. Fraser is the son of Mr. J. F. Fraser, of Brockville, at which place he was born in 1838. He studied law with the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Trinity Term, 1865. He first entered public life in 1867, when he contested Brockville Riding, being defeated by a small majority. At the succeeding general election he was a candidate in South Grenville, but was again defeated. Upon the death of the sitting member, Mr. Clark, Mr. Fraser was returned to the Legislative Assembly (March, 1872), but was unseated on a petition. Another election was held in October, 1872, when he was again triumphant. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, November 25th, 1873, his constituents ratifying the appointment by re-electing him by acclamation. He retained the portfolio of Provincial Secretary and Registrar until April 4th, 1874, when he became

Commissioner of Public Works, a position which he still retains. He is the President of the Roman Catholic Literary Association of Brockville, and was one of the originators of the Ontario Catholic League. He married Miss Lafayette, daughter of John Lafayette, of Brockville.

Among the self-made men of the Dominion, Mr. Fraser occupies a foremost place. Born of the people, his struggle in early life for an education and a profession was long and arduous. He began his career as a compositor in the Recorder office. Perseverance, ability and ambition surmounted every obstacle and placed him in the front rank as a public man. Unaided by fortune and unassisted by powerful friends, he entered the Local Legislature, where his talents were at once perceived and appreciated. He is an accomplished and fluent debater, the acknowledged champion of Liberal principles upon the floor of the House, and the representative Roman Catholic of the Province of Ontario. In the management of the Department of Public Works, he has developed administrative ability of a high order, and conducted the public affairs entrusted to his charge with zeal and efficiency. A young man, his advancement has been rapid and well deserved, honestly and fairly won, and his influence may be counted among the potent forces which must guide the ship of state not only in Ontario but also in the Dominion.

SIR WILLIAM B. RICHARDS.

The Hon. Sir William Buell Richards first saw light in the Town of Brockville, May 2nd, 1815. — After attending the Johnstown District Grammar School and an academy at Potsdam, New York, he studied law with Andrew Norton Buell, Esq., and subsequently with the late Judge George Malloch, and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837. He soon entered upon an extensive and varied practice. In 1849, he was elected a Benchler of the Law Society, and in 1850, the late Robert Baldwin, then Attorney-General for Upper Canada, advanced him, with nine other gentlemen, to the dignity of a silk gown.

The members of the Liberal party in the County of Leeds, after repeated solicitations, induced the future Chief Justice to enter the political arena as a Reform candidate, and in January, 1843, he became a member of the Canadian Assembly, as member for Leeds, after a hotly contested campaign. He continued to hold the seat during active political life, and to this day the proudest boast of the pioneer Liberals is that they made William Buell Richards their representative. In October, 1851, on the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, he reluctantly consented to accept the Attorney-Generalship of Upper Canada, in the Liberal administration of Sir Francis Hincks,

but in June 1853, he succeeded the late Mr. Justice Sullivan as a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Ten years later, he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of the same Court, and in November, 1868, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario. In October, 1875, upon the organization of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, he was offered and accepted the highest judicial office in Canada—that of Chief Justice of the newly constituted Supreme Court.

Previous to this, he had acted as commissioner, on behalf of Ontario, in the determining of the north-western boundary of that Province. Again, more recently, he discharged the duties of Deputy to the Governor-General, during the absence from the Dominion capital of the Earl of Dufferin. In 1877, he was knighted by Her Majesty the Queen, as a mark of appreciation of his distinguished services upon the Bench.

Chief Justice Richards is esteemed a man of profound legal knowledge and sagacity—a judge whose decisions, always clear and perspicuous, have seldom been reversed on appeal.

In consequence of continued ill-health, Justice Richards resigned, in 1878, his important and honorable office, and removed to the south of France, where he at the present time resides.

In 1846, Chief Justice Richards married Deborah Catherine, the daughter of Muirhead Butler, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Niagara, Ontario, a grandson of Colonel John Butler, of "Butler's Rangers."—Mrs. Richards died in March, 1869.

HON. ALBERT N. RICHARDS.

Albert Norton Richards is the youngest son of the late Stephen Richards, Sr. He was born at Brockville, December 8th, 1822, and studied law with his brother, the ex-Chief Justice, being called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1848. In 1863, he was created a Q. C. He became a member of the Canadian Assembly, for South Leeds, in 1863, retaining his seat until January, 1864, when he accepted the office of Solicitor-General under the late Sandfield McDonald, when he was defeated. In 1872, he was elected for the same constituency in the House of Commons, remaining the member until the House was dissolved in 1874. In 1869, he was appointed Attorney-General of the Provisional Government of the North-West, accompanying the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. William McDougall, C. B.

Removing to British Columbia, he became the legal agent of the Dominion Government in that Province, being subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Governor, July 20th, 1875, at a salary of \$9,000 per annum, a position which he still retains.



CHIEF JUSTICE RICHARDS.



HON. L.H. HOLTON.



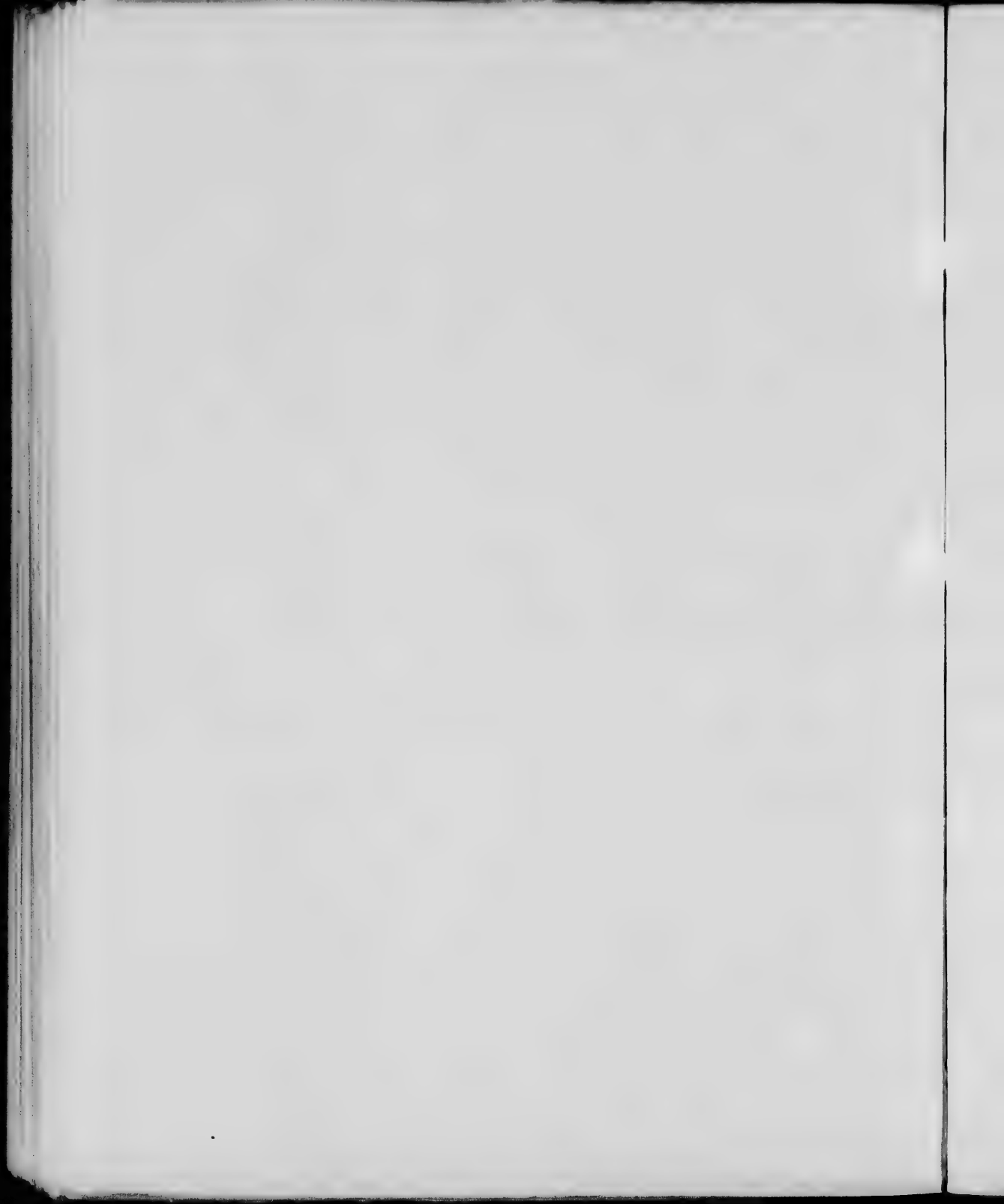
HON. GEORGE CRAWFORD.



LIEUT. COL. D. WYLIE.



LIEUT. GOV. JOHN CRAWFORD.







R. B. ALGUIRE.



M. K. EVERTTS.



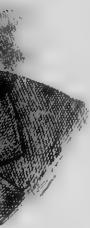
CHARLES FERGUSON, M. P.

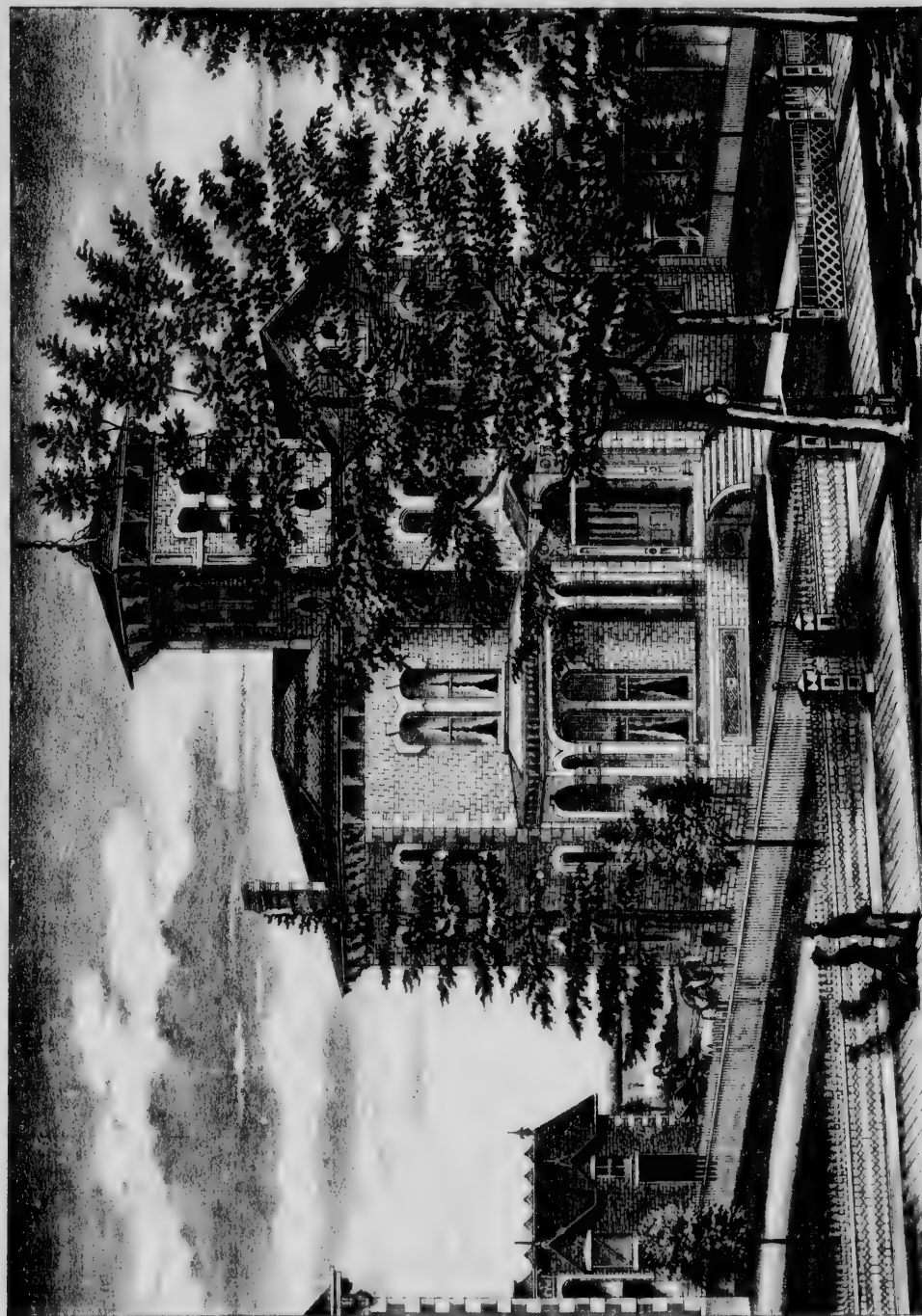


V. H. MOORE, M.D.



JOHN H. MORDEN, M.D.





RESIDENCE OF W. H. COMSTOCK, BROCKVILLE.

In 1849, he married Frances, daughter of the late Benjamin Chaffey, Esq.; she died in April, 1853.— In 1854, he married Ellen Chaffey.

WILLIAM H. COMSTOCK.

The Comstocks were among the first settlers of the State of Connecticut. In 1795, Samuel Comstock severed his relations with his native State, and removed to Gilbertsville, Otsego County, New York, where he located upon the extreme western limit of the settlement, at that time considered the "far west."

Samuel's brother, John L. Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut, was the author of "Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy," for many years one of the standard text books in the United States.

Samuel raised the following family:— Edwin Perkins, Albert Lee, Lucius Samuel, John Carlton, and George Mills.

William H. Comstock, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Edwin P. Comstock. He was born at Batavia, Genesee County, New York, on the 1st of August, 1830, his father having removed to Batavia in 1828. Mrs. Edwin Comstock died in 1831, and her husband immediately proceeded to New York City, where he established an extensive drug and medicine business, the connections spreading over the entire Union. William H., having acquired a knowledge of the trade, in 1854 succeeded the firm of Comstock Brothers, continuing the establishment in New York, and also opening a branch at Brockville. In 1864, the head office was removed from New York City to Morristown, New York, thus securing the personal supervision of the proprietor, who manufactures extensively for the Republic, as well as for the British Provinces. Having married Josephine, daughter of the late Billa Flint, Mr. Comstock took up his permanent residence in Brockville, becoming a British subject.

An active and far seeing business man, he has devoted his energies and means to the improvement of the town, and has been instrumental in causing the erection of many of the finest and most substantial buildings. As a member of the Town Council, he urged forward all necessary improvements with untiring zeal, his aim being to make Brockville the most beautiful town in Ontario.

HON. LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON.

Mr. Holton was born in the Township of Lansdowne, County of Leeds, in October, 1817. In 1826, he removed to Montreal, where he entered upon mercantile life, and was for many years member of the forwarding firm of Hooker & Holton.

Entering public life as a Liberal, he has always been in accord with that party, and one of its most

distinguished champions in the Lower Province.— He entered the Canadian Assembly as the member for Montreal, retaining the seat from 1854 until 1857, when he was defeated. He became a member of the Legislative Council for the Victoria Division in 1862, but resigned in May, 1863, upon being appointed Minister of Finance, and was returned for the present seat, which he represented until the formation of the Union. He was returned to the Commons in 1867, 1872, 1874, and 1878. He represented Montreal Centre in the Local Legislature of Quebec previous to the passage of the Act abolishing dual representation, leading the English opposition. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from the 2nd to the 6th of August, in the short-lived Brown-Dorion Administration, holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works for Canada, and in the Sandfield McDonald-Dorion Administration, that of Minister of Finance.

Mr. Holton is a member of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a Governor of McGill University, and also holds many leading positions in financial and other institutions. He has repeatedly occupied the responsible post of President of the Board of Trade for the City of Montreal.

The example set by this distinguished son of old Leeds County is worthy of emulation, and should stimulate our young men to renewed exertion in the great battle of life. Mr. Holton won his success by honesty, integrity, and untiring industry. Let his example be a guiding star to all who reside in or depart from the county which has furnished such a galaxy of able judges and statesmen for this Canada of ours.

JOHN H. MORDEN, M. D.

John H. Morden, M. D., is the third son of the late Joseph Wilkinson Morden, Esq. His ancestors were a county family in England, their crest bearing the motto, "*Te Ripone Pie.*"

At the outbreak of the American Revolution, the ancestors of the Canadian branch of the family were settled in the British Colonies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They were all United Empire Loyalists, several of the name serving in the King's army.— One, who was a non-combatant, was taken prisoner by the rebels, tried by a court-martial, condemned, and executed for giving aid and comfort to the King's forces. At the close of the war, their property was confiscated, and they, including the great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, with her four sons—James, Richard, John, and Joseph—proceeded with the British army to Quebec, and from thence removed in bateaux to Upper Canada, one portion of the family settling in West Flam-

borough, and the residue in Sophiasburgh. Among the latter were the widow and her four sons.

John, one of the sons, after arriving in Quebec, married Eve Bowman, also a member of an United Empire Loyalist family. Their first son, Joseph W., was born October 2nd, 1879, in Prince Edward County. At the age of 16 years, he was enrolled in the Canadian Militia, and sent to the fortifications at Kingston, serving until the close of the War of 1812. In 1824, he married Charlotte Benedict, the descendant of a Stewart family, a lady who was strongly imbued with the guiding principles of the Puritans. She was widely known for her consistent christian character, showing by the choice of the eighth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. John, as the text for her funeral sermon, what her hope had been during life.

Mr. Morden was an honored member of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Canada, liberal in his politics and his charities, and one of the first champions of the temperance cause in Upper Canada. In 1834, he erected "Victory Barn," in the Township of Cramahe. The barn was a very large one, and while the timbers were being framed, he announced that no whiskey would be provided for the raising. Such a thing as a raising without whiskey had never been known in that portion of the county. On the appointed day, the settlers from fifteen miles around assembled, and formed themselves into two parties. The larger one stood aloof, and refused to begin unless whiskey was provided, and loudly called upon all new arrivals to join them. The smaller party set to work amidst the jeers of the majority. By great exertions, the first bent was put up, when those who had stood aloof came forward and assisted in completing the raising. For fifty years the building was known as "Victory Barn." Mr. Morden died at Napanee, December 20th, 1877.

John H. Morden, M. D., was born in 1834, in the County of Northumberland. In 1859 he graduated, and immediately settled in Brockville, where he married Victoria Elizabeth, daughter of the late Senator Crawford. Dr. Morden has always shown the warmest interest in elevating the tone of his profession. He has taken an active part in agricultural improvements in Leeds and Grenville, and invariably assisted in furthering the prosperity of Brockville.

BROCKVILLE.

EARLY HISTORY.

By an Act passed in 1798, in the Second Parliament, which assembled at Niagara, the boundaries of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville were specified.

In 1784, landings were frequently made at Buell's Bay by the westward-bound emigrants, but owing

to the rocky nature of the land where Brockville now stands, no location of a permanent character appears to have been made until the arrival of William Buell, Sr., who erected the first house within the present limits, it being constructed of logs. Adiel Sherwood built the first tavern. Daniel Jones built the first mill. It was situated at the falls on the creek, near the site of the present Shepherd mill. Mr. Buell got out the timber for the mill, the understanding being that he was to have a half interest for his share. Charles Jones put up the first frame dwelling, and opened one of the first stores. The first brick house was erected by Dr. Hubbell, the building being now used as a dwelling and printing office by A. H. Merrill. The second brick building is yet standing, being occupied by Wood Brothers as a cigar store. The first stone house was built by Nehemiah Simmons.

In consequence of the quarrelsome nature of some of the settlers, the little place received the name of "Snarlingtown," by which it was well known for many years. Gradually increasing in importance, it assumed the name, Village of Elizabethtown; but in 1811, an attempt appears to have been made to change it to Williamstown. Report says that the Buell and Jones families were both anxious to give it their own patronymic, and, to settle the dispute, the question was referred to Sir Isaac Brock, who conferred upon it the honor of becoming Brockville.

On the 12th of September, 1811, William Buell, Sr., issued a map, which was prepared by Jeremiah McCarthy, Senior Deputy Surveyor for Upper and Lower Canada. At the top of the map appears the following superscription:—

"Plan and Survey of Williamstown, in the Township of Elizabethtown, founded by William Buell, Esquire, proprietor of the 'right of sod of said town plot.'"

At the foot of the map, the following superscription appears:—

"PLAN of the Village of Elizabethtown, being part of the property of William Buell, Esquire, situated in front of his lands, and laid out in lots, according to this plan, into town lots, of which the following have been disposed of, prior to the delineation of this plan, and are marked with the initials of the purchasers' names. The whole accurately laid down and projected by a scale of one hundred feet to an inch.

(Signed,) "JEREMIAH MCCARTHY,

"Senior Deputy Surveyor for Upper and Lower Canada.

"Elizabethtown, September 12th, 1811."

LIST OF PARTIES WHO HAD TAKEN UP LOTS ON THE ABOVE PROPERTY, AT THE ABOVE DATE.

Adiel Sherwood,	Andrew Smith,	Anna Provost,
Charles Jones,	Charles Dunham,	Allan Curtis,
Abraham Dayton,	Levi P. Sherwood,	Reuben Sherwood,
Sabina Flynn,	Elnathan Hubbell,	Henry Deming,
Sabina Buell,	James Hall,	Archibald Kincaid,
Willard & Lewis,	Henry Shepherd.	

(Subsequently, the following names appear to have been added.)

Samuel McNish,	David Harmon,	Stephen Richards.
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The Montreal Telegraph Office corner was then occupied by Adiel Sherwood. Andrew Smith lived on Harding's drug store corner. The remainder of the dwellings on Main Street were owned by Elnathan Hubbell, Stephen Richards, James Hall, Anna Provost, Charles Jones, Abraham Dayton, and Samuel McNish, the total number of buildings, including barns, being twenty-six.

Among the early merchants were Charles Jones, Ephraim Jones, Pease & Easton, Billa Flint, S. & H. Jones, Hiram Spafford, who kept a credit and also a cash store; Paul Glassford, Moses Maynard & Co., Andrew Norton and J. P. Buell, Booth & Buell, Hodgins, E. Hubbell, Samuel Pennock, Adiel Sherwood, Stephen Richards, William Hayes, Harvey Billings & Co.

Brockville has been fruitful of distinguished members of the legal profession, the following being a partial list: Levius P. Sherwood, — Bolton, John Bogart, Jonas Jones, Daniel Jones, David Jones, D. B. O. Ford, George Malloch, Henry Sherwood, George Sherwood, A. N. Buell, William B. Richards, Stephen Richards, A. N. Richards, R. F. Steele, William Sherwood, and W. H. Ellerbeck.

Among the first physicians were Dr. Hubbell, Dr. Gilmour, Dr. Henderson, who resided below the town; Dr. Stratford, Dr. Edmondson, Dr. McQueen, and Dr. Reynolds.

When first settled, the site of the town was rugged and in marked contrast to the present appearance. From Court House Avenue to Gilmour's Corner there was a descent, with a hill at the corner of Buell Street, which had to be cut down at that point some six feet, and the debris thrown into the hollow in front of the Central Block. The boys went swimming in a pond where S. G. Easton's grocery now stands. On the site of the Gilmour store, and crossing the road to the premises of the late Dr. Edmondson, was a ravine which would hide a load of hay from an observer standing at the foot of Court House Avenue. The small archway near Empey's tin-shop was used as a drive for all kinds of loads entering the back yard of a tavern which was kept in the brick building on the corner of King and Broad Streets. Opposite Ormond Street, the highway has been raised about five feet.

On the 28th of June, 1832, an Act was passed to establish a body corporate and politic in fact and law, by the name of the President and Board of Police of Brockville. The town was divided into two Wards, East and West, the division line being St. Andrew Street and the west side of Court House Avenue and Square. The Act provided that all by-laws must be published in a newspaper before they became law.

The East Ward market place was established February 13th, 1833, by a special Act of Parliament.

The first Board of Police assembled at the Court House, on the 5th day of April, 1832, the members elected being Jonas Jones and Henry Sherwood for the East, with Samuel Pennock and John Murphy for the West Ward. The Board elected Daniel Jones, the fifth man, making him the first President. William M. Hynes was appointed Clerk.

The first act recited that a fire engine should be purchased, the cost not to exceed £125.

George Crawford was appointed Treasurer; John Reid, Bailiff for the East Ward; David Fairbairn, Bailiff for the West Ward; John Price, Assessor; William Hayes, Surveyor of Streets; David Fairbairn, Collector; James Kennedy, High Bailiff; Philip J. Musson, first Pound-keeper.

Alexander Grant was appointed Captain and Engineer of the first Fire Company, which was to consist of forty-eight men, who were to provide, at their own cost, suitable uniform.

On the 2nd of May, 1832, the first licenses were granted to keep groceries. John Farrell, Alexander Starr, and Richard Shirlock received the same.

The first case recorded before the Board of Police was against Seth S. Cornell, charged with riding at an immoderate pace on the street. Fined 5s. and costs, May 2nd, 1832. In the same month, Alex. Starr, George Barnhard, and George Booth, were also fined for firing guns within the limits.

James Hillis, Erastus Holden, Walter H. Denaut, Asa W. Graves, and Ormond Jones were brought before the Board, charged with cantering horses through the public streets. They were acquitted, and Constable William Smith dismissed for having failed to establish the indictment.

The assessment for the year 1832 was two pence on the pound.

On the 18th of June, 1832, Andrew Donaldson was appointed a special constable.

In the year 1833, the High Bailiff was allowed a salary of £25, and £7 17s. 6d. for acting as Assessor.

The members of the Board for 1832 were re-elected in 1833. They appointed Alexander Morris the fifth man, Jonas Jones becoming President.

A large number of special constables were appointed on the 3rd of April, among the number being James Kincaid, Luther Houghton, Abel Cole, and Walter H. Denaut. Albert McLean was made Clerk.

The Board for 1834 consisted of Henry Jones, George Malloch, John Murphy, and James Hall. They failing to decide upon a fifth man, Daniel Jones was elected, and subsequently appointed President by the Board; Alfred Hall, Clerk, at a salary of £25; Stephen Richards, Street Surveyor;

Samuel Pennock, Treasurer; William Pritchard, High Constable, Assessor and Collector; Thomas Godkin and Henry Adamson, Constables.

On the 14th of May, 1834, Warren Botsford applied for a grocer's license. The request was not granted, as Mr. Botsford was under age. Robert Fitzsimmons obtained a grocer's license June 9th, 1834.

In August, of the same year, a raid was made on the steamboat captains for entering the Port of Brockville on Sunday, and ringing the bells on the steamers. All the captains were fined.

In 1835, the Board stood: Ormond Jones and J. K. Hartwell, East Ward; David Mair and James Hall, West Ward. Richard F. Steele, Clerk.

BOARD FOR 1836.—George Malloch and Samuel Reynolds, East Ward; Samuel Pennock and John Murphy, West Ward; Paul Glassford, the fifth member; George Malloch, President; William F. Meudell, Clerk; Stephen Richards, Street Surveyor; F. L. Lothrop, Treasurer; John H. Smith, Chief Constable; John Bogart, Solicitor.

In this year, all the subordinate officers were removed.

On the 30th of May, 1836, George O'Brien, William Oakley, and others were fined for selling bread without having the weight of each loaf stamped upon the same.

FOR 1837.—Henry Jones and J. K. Hartwell, East Ward; R. D. Fraser and William Hayes, West Ward; Hon. Charles Jones, fifth man and President; R. F. Steele, Clerk; Stephen Richards, Street Surveyor; E. J. Hubbell, Treasurer.

The Board met at 4 P. M., each Monday.

On the 10th of April, 1837, William Dack was appointed High Constable, Assessor and Collector.

FOR 1838.—John Bogart and Geo. Sherwood, East Ward; Wm. Hayes and Wm. Woods, West Ward; David Jones, fifth man and President; R. F. Steele, Clerk; Thomas Doak, High Constable, Assessor, and Collector.

FOR 1839.—John Bogart and George Sherwood, East Ward; Isaac Beecher and Bradish Kilborn, West Ward; Ephraim Dunham, fifth man and President; R. F. Steele, Clerk; Andrew Clarke, High Constable and Assessor; Thomas D. Campbell, Treasurer.

In this year many persons were fined for riding on the flagged sidewalk.

FOR 1840.—The Board assembled on April 6th. George Malloch and George Sherwood, East Ward; Billa Coleman and Benjamin Chaffey, West Ward; John Reid, the fifth man; and George Sherwood, President.

Assessment, two pence on the pound, and one halfpenny for the representative in Parliament.

FOR 1841.—Thomas D. Campbell and D. B. O. Ford, East Ward; Abel Cole and William Woods, West Ward; John Reid, fifth member; and Thomas D. Campbell, President.

On the 26th of April, 1841, R. F. Steele resigned as Clerk, and William Hayes was appointed.

FOR 1842.—John Weatherhead and Wm. Parkin, East Ward; George W. Arnold and Adam Anderson, West Ward; D. B. O. Ford, fifth man and President.

FOR 1843.—William Parkin and John Taylor, East Ward; Billa Coleman and William Harrison, West Ward; William Buell, fifth man and President; John O'Hara, Clerk.

The Council met once a fortnight, at 10 P. M.

FOR 1844.—Harris E. Russell and John McElhinney, East Ward; Robert Edmondson and Abel Cole, West Ward; William Buell, fifth man and President; J. O'Hare, Clerk.

FOR 1845.—Thomas Webster and Roderick McLean, East Ward; David Mair and Abel Cole, West Ward; George Crawford, the fifth man; Thomas Webster, President; Worship B. McLean, Clerk.

FOR 1846.—Ormond Jones and Thomas Hume, East Ward; David Mair and Abel Cole, West Ward; George Crawford, fifth man and President; W. B. McLean, Clerk.

FOR 1847.—William B. Richards and James B. Powell, East Ward; David Mair and William Fitzsimmons, West Ward; George Crawford, fifth man and President; W. B. McLean, Clerk; S. Richards, Street Surveyor.

FOR 1848.—D. B. O. Ford and Ormond Jones, East Ward; David Mair and William Fitzsimmons, West Ward; Robert Peden, fifth member; Ormond Jones, President; W. B. McLean, Clerk.

FOR 1849.—The Board assembled on June 3rd.—William Parkin and John Reid, East Ward; Robert Peden and John —, West Ward; John Crawford, fifth man and President; W. B. McLean, Clerk.

The Act establishing a Police Board was repealed May 30th, 1849, as also the Acts establishing markets in the East and West Wards. In the same year, the general Municipal Act was passed, which provided that Brockville should consist of the front halves of the Township lots numbers 10, 11, 12 and 13, and the west half of No. 9, and east half of No. 14, in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, extending to the water's edge, and also 300 yards beyond, also including the island.

It was divided into three Wards, the Centre, East, and West. The Centre Ward comprised all that part of the front half of the west half of Township lot 11, and of the front half of the east half of No.

12, extending from the southerly limit to the northerly limit. The East Ward comprised the remainder of the town east of the Centre Ward; and the West Ward, the remainder west of the Centre Ward.

Three Councillors were to be chosen from each Ward, who elected from themselves a Mayor. The Council elected a Reeve to represent the town in the Counties' Council, and also a Deputy Reeve, when the number of assessed freeholders and householders reached 500.

The first Town Council assembled June 21st, 1850. It consisted of Robert Peden, Ogle R. Gowan, and F. L. Lothrop, for the West Ward; Allan Turner, Charles Vanornam, and Henry Walsh, for the Centre Ward; John Crawford, John Reid, and William Parkin, for the East Ward. Robert Peden was appointed the first Mayor; John Reid, the first Reeve; William Parkin, Deputy Reeve; and W. B. McLean, Clerk.

COUNCIL FOR 1851.

East Ward—John Crawford, George Sherwood, Benjamin Dickinson; Centre Ward—John Anderson, Henry Walsh, Andrew Donaldson; West Ward—Robert Peden, George Crawford, and F. L. Lothrop. George Sherwood, Mayor and Reeve; Benjamin Dickinson, Deputy Reeve.

FOR 1852.—East Ward: John Reid, Charles E. Jones, James Parr; Centre—Allan Turner, W. H. Ellerbeck, Robert Fitzsimmons; West—Robert Peden, F. L. Lothrop, and William McCullough. John Reid, Mayor; Robert Peden, Reeve; James Parr, Deputy Reeve; and W. B. McLean, Clerk.

FOR 1853.—East Ward: George Sherwood, Charles E. Jones, John Crawford; Centre—Allan Turner, Robert Fitzsimmons, William Fitzsimmons; West—Robert Peden, F. L. Lothrop, and Robert Edmondson. John Crawford, Mayor; George Sherwood, Reeve; Robert Peden, Deputy Reeve; and W. B. McLean, Clerk.

FOR 1854.—East Ward: John Crawford, Ormond Jones, Alfred Poulton; Centre—Robt. Fitzsimmons, William Manley, A. B. Dana; West—F. L. Lothrop, W. B. McLean, and William Gilmour. John Crawford, Mayor; F. L. Lothrop, Reeve; W. B. McLean, Deputy Reeve; and George S. McLean, Clerk.

FOR 1855.—East Ward: John Crawford, Ormond Jones, Alfred Poulton; Centre—Wm. Fitzsimmons, John Anderson, J. H. Brooks; West—W. B. McLean, Robert Peden, Michael Hunter. John Crawford, Mayor and Deputy Reeve; John Anderson, Reeve. J. H. Brooks resigned, and Robert Fitzsimmons was elected in his stead.

FOR 1856.—East Ward: John Crawford, Ormond Jones, Alfred Poulton; Centre—William Buell, Robert Fitzsimmons, Dennis Merron; West—W. B. McLean, A. B. Dana, and Isaac Beecher. W. B. McLean, Mayor and Deputy Reeve; William Buell, Reeve; and G. S. McLean, Clerk. W. B. McLean resigned the mayoralty July 12th, 1856, in consequence of his having accepted the Deputy County Judgeship. William Buell was appointed Mayor for the balance of the year. Albert N. Richards was elected for the West Ward, *vice* McLean, resigned.

FOR 1857.—East Ward: John Crawford, Ormond Jones, Alfred Poulton; Centre—William Buell, Robert Fitzsimmons, Dennis Merron; West—A. B. Dana, A. N. Richard, and Isaac Beecher. William Buell, Mayor; Robert Fitzsimmons, Reeve; and A. B. Dana, Deputy Reeve.

FOR 1858.—East Ward: Alfred Poulton, John Reynolds, Arthur Parr; Centre—Robert Fitzsimmons, Andrew Donaldson, Dennis Merron; West—A. N. Richards, A. B. Dana, and Isaac Beecher. R. Fitzsimmons, Mayor; A. E. Dana, Reeve; A. N. Richards, Deputy Reeve.

On the 6th of December, a by-law was introduced, withdrawing the town from the jurisdiction of the Counties' Council for Leeds and Grenville, the final reading to be given January 11th, 1859.

FOR 1859.—On the 11th of January, 1859, the by-law withdrawing the town from the Counties passed its final reading.

West Ward—A. B. Dana, Isaac Beecher, William Johnston; Centre—Robert Fitzsimmons, Andrew Donaldson, William Manley; East—Alfred Poulton, Samuel Flint, and John Cowan. Wm. Fitzsimmons, Mayor; A. B. Dana, Reeve; Robert Fitzsimmons, Deputy Reeve.

On the 24th of June, the Counties' Council and the Town Council being unable to agree upon the terms of withdrawal, W. B. McLean was appointed arbitrator in behalf of the town. On the 3rd of October, the award was brought down, and in the same month a proclamation was issued by the Government, declaring the Town withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Counties.

FOR 1860.—West Ward: A. B. Dana, Isaac Beecher, J. H. Brooks; Centre—A. Donaldson, W. Manley, R. Fitzsimmons; East—Alfred Poulton, William McCullough, J. P. Easton. William Fitzsimmons, Mayor; George S. McLean, Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR 1861.—West Ward: J. H. Brooks, Thomas Price, James Carron; Centre—A. B. Dana, Charles Vanornam, A. Donaldson; East—Alfred Poulton, W. McCullough, John Taylor. Robert Edmondson, Mayor; G. S. McLean, Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR 1862.—West Ward : James Carron, Thomas Price, John Anderson ; Centre—Robt. Fitzsimmons, Henry S. Hubbell, John McMullen ; East—Robert Peden, W. McCullough, John Taylor. William Fitzsimmons, Mayor ; George S. McLean, Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR 1863.—West Ward : J. Carron, T. Price, J. Anderson ; Centre—R. Fitzsimmons, A. Poulton, J. McMullen ; East—J. Taylor, W. McCullough, John Stagg, Jr. W. Fitzsimmons, Mayor ; G. S. McLean, Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR 1864.—West Ward : J. Carron, T. Price, Fred Schofield ; Centre—R. Fitzsimmons, W. Manley, John Lafayette ; East—John Stagg, Jr., John McElhinney, C. Fletcher. A. B. Dana, Mayor ; George S. McLean, Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR 1865.—West Ward : J. Carron, T. Price, J. J. Henderson ; Centre—R. Fitzsimmons, W. Manley, J. Lafayette ; East—J. Stagg, Jr., C. Fletcher, John McMullen. A. B. Dana, Mayor ; G. S. McLean, Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR 1866.—West Ward : James Carron, T. Price, J. J. Henderson ; Centre—R. Fitzsimmons, David Row, R. W. Grant ; East—J. Stagg, Jr., C. Fletcher, E. J. Senkler, Jr. William Fitzsimmons, Mayor ; G. S. McLean, Clerk and Treasurer.

FOR 1867.—West Ward : J. Carron, Thomas Price, Fred Schofield ; Centre—A. B. Dana, D. Wylie, C. F. Fraser ; East—John Stagg, Jr., C. Fletcher, John McMullen. William Fitzsimmons, Mayor.

FOR 1868.—West Ward : J. Carron, T. Price, W. H. Cole ; Centre—A. B. Dana, C. F. Fraser, David Wylie ; East—C. Fletcher, J. McMullen, J. Stagg, Jr. E. J. Senkler, Mayor.

FOR 1869.—West Ward : W. H. Cole, T. Price, J. Carron ; Centre—D. Wylie, C. F. Fraser, R. W. Grant ; East—C. Fletcher, J. Stagg, Jr., J. McMullen. A. B. Dana, Mayor.

FOR 1870.—West Ward : J. Carron, W. H. Cole, J. J. Hannan ; Centre—C. F. Fraser, D. Wylie, R. W. Grant ; East—C. Fletcher, J. Stagg, Jr., H. S. McDonald. Jacob D. Buell, Mayor.

FOR 1871.—West Ward : J. Carron, W. H. Cole, T. Price ; Centre—C. F. Fraser, D. Wylie, R. W. Grant ; East—W. H. Jones, J. Stagg, Jr., H. S. McDonald. J. D. Buell, Mayor.

FOR 1872.—West Ward : J. Carron, George Howison, T. Price ; Centre—C. F. Fraser, D. Wylie, R. W. Grant ; East—W. H. Jones, E. H. Burniston, J. McMullen. J. D. Buell, Mayor.

FOR 1873.—West Ward : J. Carron, Uri Marshall, A. S. McLean ; Centre—C. F. Fraser, Wm. Coates, A. B. Dana ; East—W. H. Jones, E. H. Burniston, J. McMullen. J. D. Buell, Mayor.

FOR 1874.—West Ward : J. Carron, E. H. Halladay, A. S. McLean ; Centre—A. B. Dana, James Quigg, Thomas Doddridge ; East—W. H. Jones, E. H. Burniston, J. Stagg, Jr. J. D. Buell, Mayor.

FOR 1875.—West Ward : J. Carron, E. H. Halladay, John M. Gill ; Centre—Joseph McGregor, Robt. Bowie, D. F. Hayes ; East—W. H. Comstock, G. M. Cossitt, James Smart. J. D. Buell, Mayor.

On the 2nd of May, 1874, the Municipal Council passed a resolution affirming the expediency of making an addition to the limits of the town. On the 21st of August, 1875, the Provincial Secretary issued the necessary proclamation, increasing the limits to their present dimensions, and also dividing the town into the North, East, South, West and Centre Wards. The proclamation took effect on Monday, January 3rd, 1876.

FOR 1876.—West Ward : A. F. Stagg, John Kyle ; North—A. D. McDougall, G. M. Cossitt ; Centre—R. C. Jamieson, W. H. Cole ; South—R. Bowie, R. M. Fitzsimmons ; East—J. Stagg, Jr., W. H. Jones, J. D. Buell, Mayor.

FOR 1877.—West Ward : A. F. Stagg, John Kyle ; North—A. D. McDougall, G. M. Cossitt ; Centre—R. C. Jamieson, W. H. Comstock ; South—Robert Bowie, R. M. Fitzsimmons ; East—W. H. Jones, J. Stagg, Jr. William Fitzsimmons, Mayor.

FOR 1878.—West Ward : William Gilpin, T. Price ; North—George Smith, W. H. Cole ; Centre—E. H. Halladay, W. H. Comstock ; South—G. A. Dana, R. Bowie ; East—John Ringland, J. Stagg, Jr. William Fitzsimmons, Mayor.

FOR 1879.—West Ward : A. F. Stagg, Thomas Bennett ; Centre—George T. Fulford, W. H. Cole ; North—George Smith, Matthew White ; South—G. A. Dana, John Murray ; East—V. R. Marshall, John B. Arnold. W. H. Jones, Mayor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools were of the most primitive description, and in many instances the teachers had but a limited knowledge of the three Rs, viz., reading, writing, and arithmetic. No documents are in existence furnishing statistics and details.

About forty years ago, a Mr. Porteus taught in a stone building situated at the corner of Perth and King Streets ; I. M. Smith also taught in the Rock School-house, on Perth Street. Mr. Hynes, father of Charles J. Hynes, of Prescott, kept a school in the rough-cast house, now the site of the stable in the rear of the residence of the late Dr. Edmondson. Mr. Elms, a noted teacher in his day, conducted a school for some time in Mr. McMillan's building, in the rear of the Court House, and also in the portion

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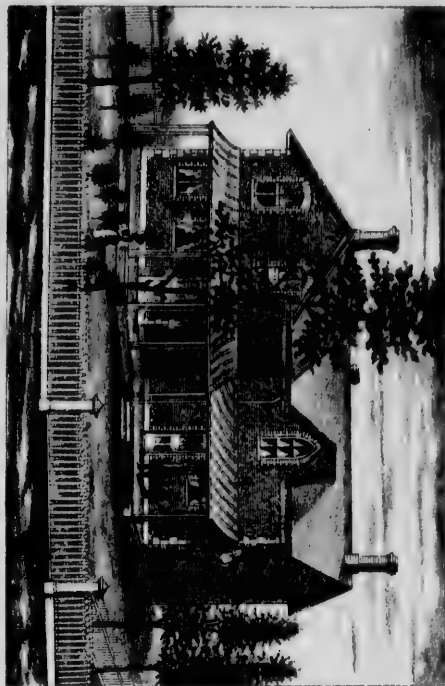
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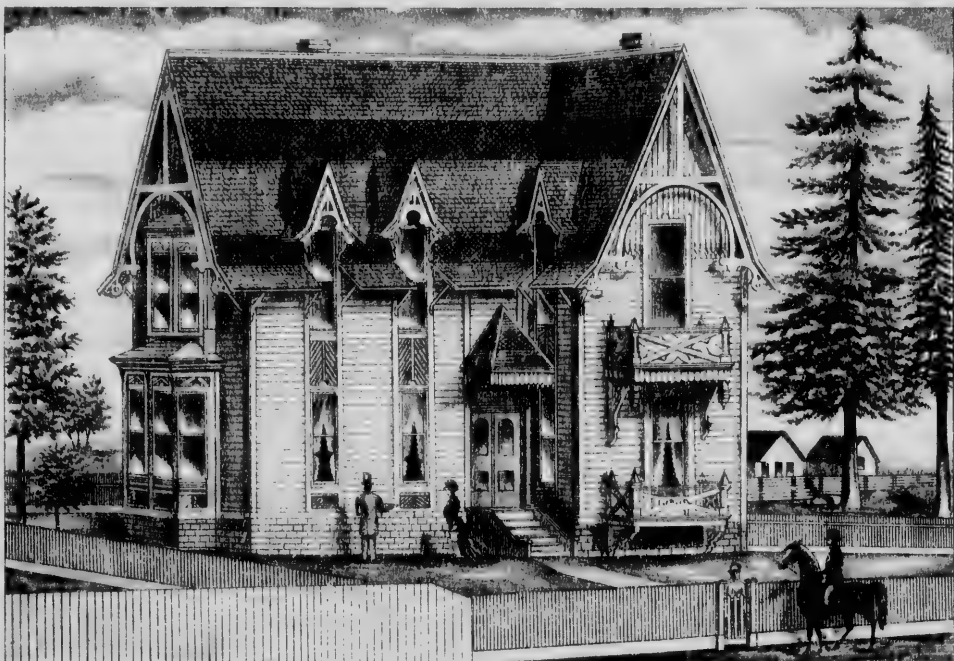
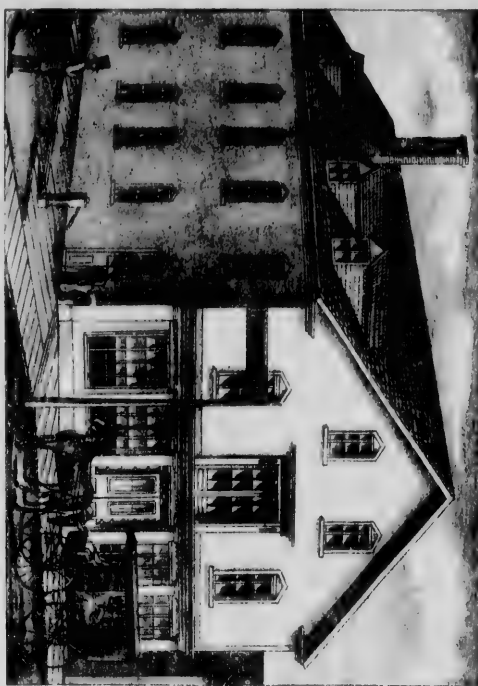
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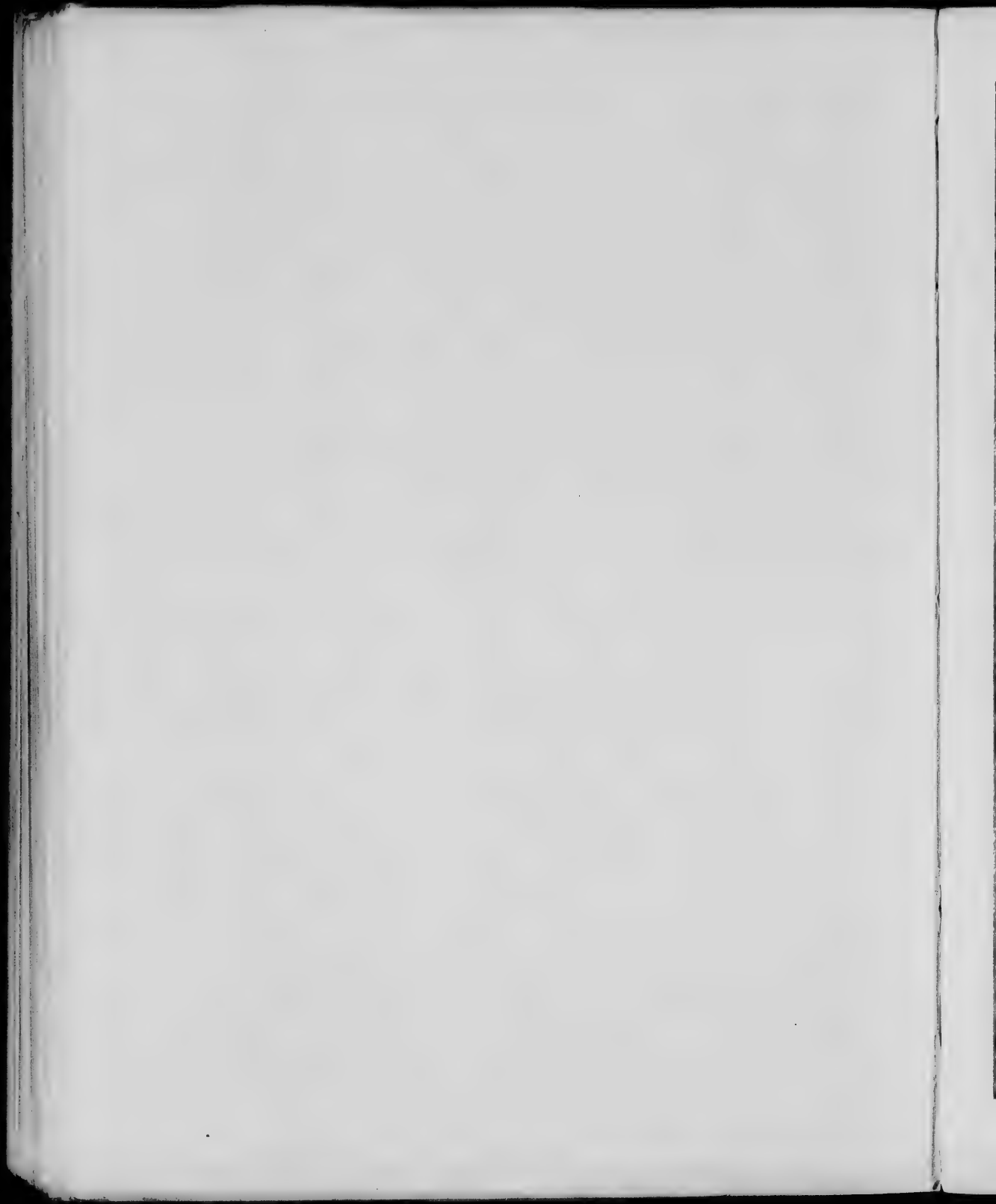
RESIDENCE GEORGE HOUGH, near NORTH AUGUSTA

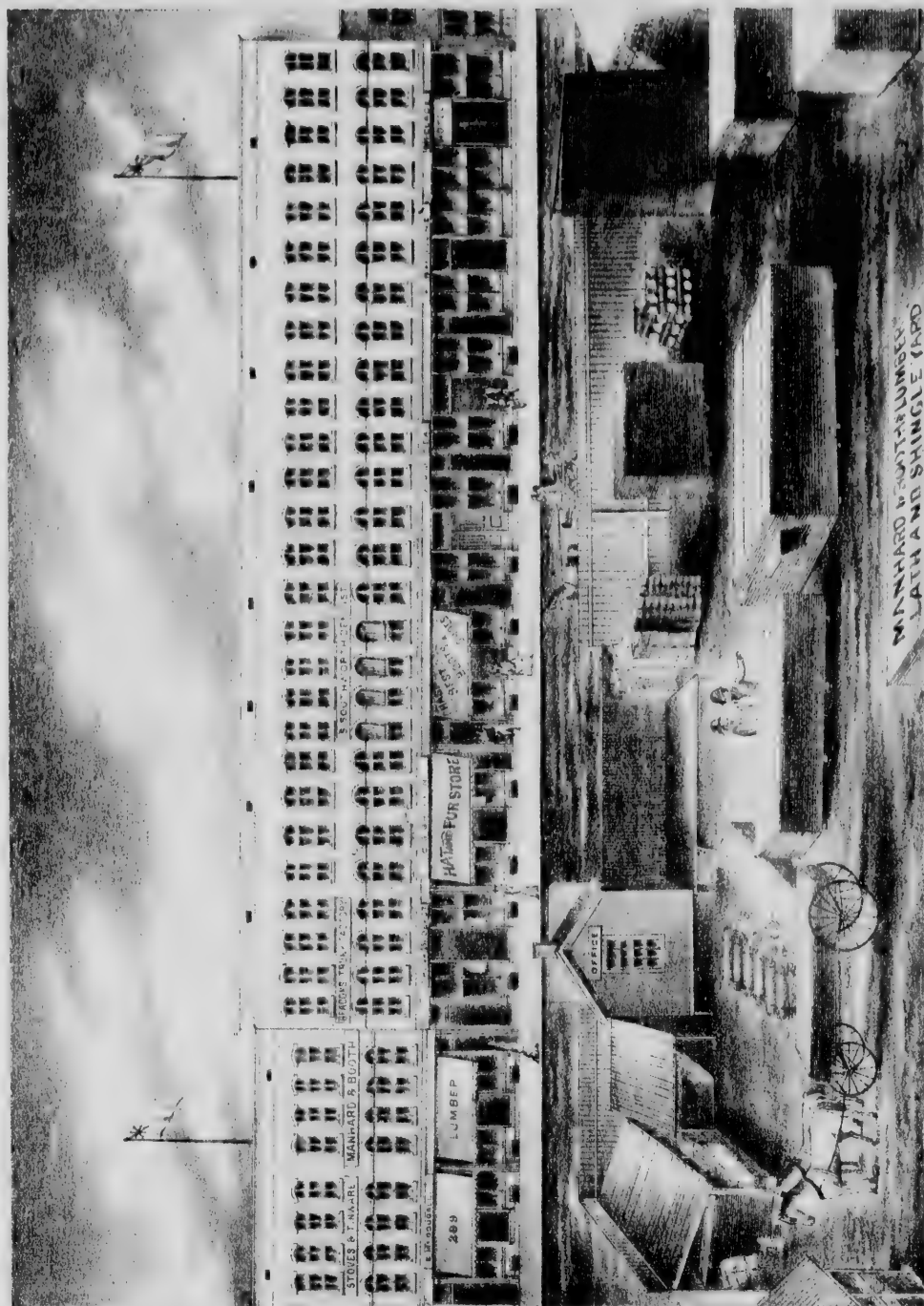


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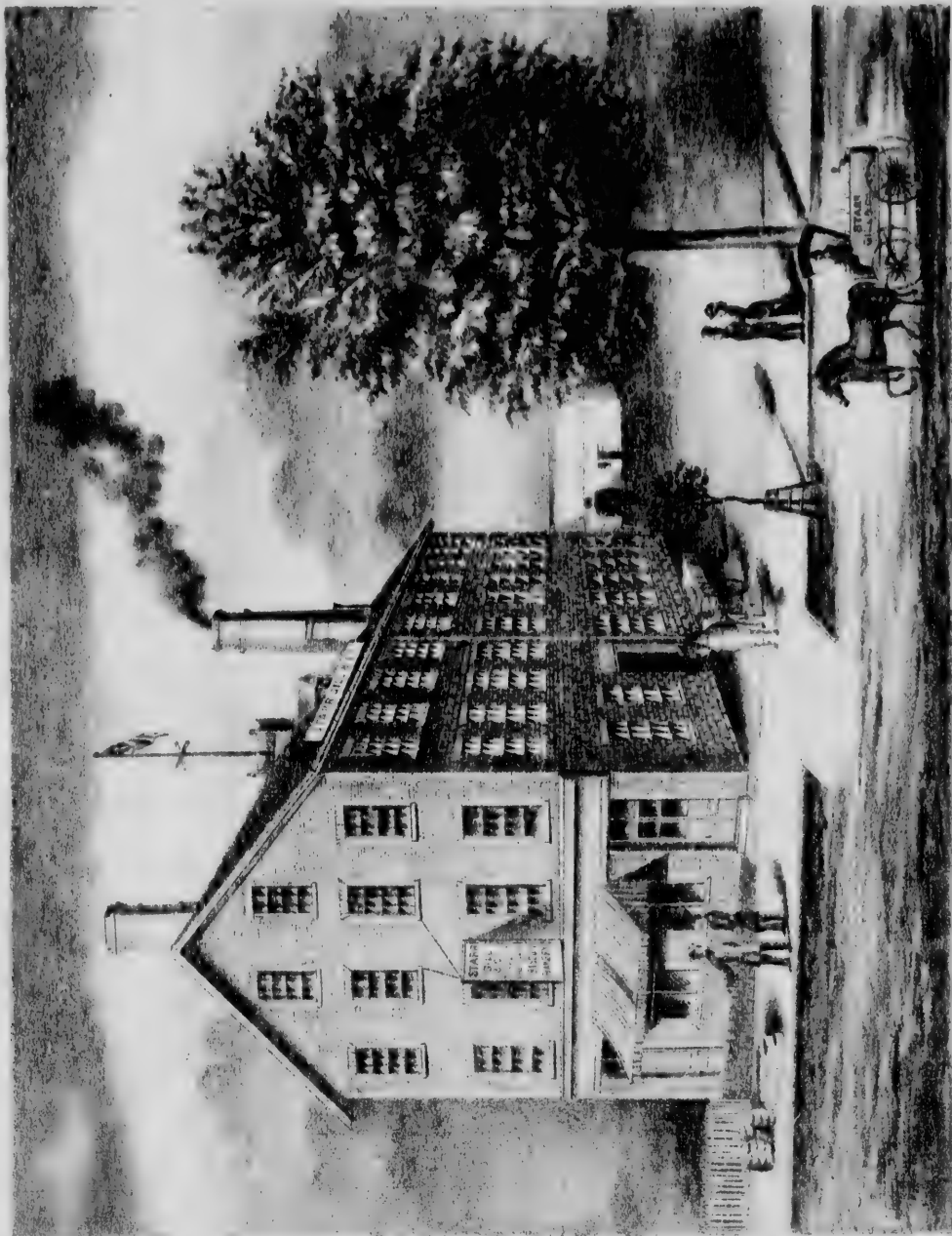
RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. LEGGETT, BROCKVILLE.





CENTRAL BLOCK, BROCKVILLE.





STARR GILL & CO. BISCUIT MANUFACTORY BROCKVILLE

of the house now occupied by Mr. George Glassford, James Street. At one time a school was kept in the building now known as the St. Lawrence Hall; it was taught by the Dick Brothers. The building nearly opposite the RECORDER Office, in which the late Jesse Andrews kept an hotel, was also used as a school-house.

The late Hon. Charles Jones deeded a lot for a school site. The present High School stands upon the property.

The School Law, which was in operation until 1847, divided the town into three school wards, each of which selected its own Trustees, who acted independently of the remaining wards.

At the first meeting of the Board, under the new Act of 1849, Dr. Reynolds was elected Chairman, and Colonel Wylie, Secretary. Upon visiting the schools, it became apparent that unless better accommodations were provided, both pupils and teachers would suffer. The RECORDER brought the matter before the public, and, through evil and good report, maintained that a building, commensurate with the wants of the town, should be erected. The result was the Victoria School, built in 1855. Next came the West Ward and East Ward Schools, both commodious structures.

BROCK LODGE, I. O. O. F

Brock Lodge was instituted on the 5th of March, 1846, it being the ninth lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized in Canada. The following were the charter members: George Sherwood, John Reynolds, George Morton, Thomas Webster, and James Goodive.

The lodge first assembled in a building where the store of Edward Lawless now stands. Among the early members were Thomas Reynolds, M. D., John Bacon, William Mathie, William Fitzsimmons, G. W. Arnold, John Chaffey, Edward Lawless, George McGibbon, William H. Wilson, Ormond Jones, John G. Leavitt, Thomas Mair, James Crawford, Wellington Landon, Allan Turner, John Crawford, Samuel B. Clark, and John McElhinney. The original lodge room was over the store of Christopher Fletcher, from which place it was removed to Fitzsimmon's Block, and from thence to its present elegant quarters in the Ross Block.

Of the nine lodges of the Order first instituted in Canada, Brock Lodge alone remains, it having the honor of being the parent of most of the lodges in Eastern Ontario. From its portals have gone forth many distinguished Odd Fellows, it having contributed two Grand Masters, viz., Dr. Reynolds and William Fitzsimmons, M. P. Even the Grand Lodge of Canada owes its existence to Brock Lodge, as it

was through the influence of Brockville members that the Grand Lodge was organized. The several lodges in Canada West were notified to meet at Brockville on the 23rd of August, 1855, for the purpose of instituting a Grand Lodge, to be called "The Grand Lodge of Canada West," when thirteen representatives were present, and took their seats in the new Grand Lodge: Brock Lodge being represented by Hon. George Sherwood and William Fitzsimmons. The lodge was duly organized, and Dr. Reynolds was elected first Grand Master, and William Fitzsimmons, Grand Treasurer, the latter being re-elected for several years. W. H. Cole, M. P. P., a member of old Brock, was subsequently elected Grand Patriarch of the Encampment. At the present time the lodge is in a flourishing state, John Wilson being the Noble Grand (March, 1879.)

CENTRAL BLOCK.

This elegant brick block, the finest in the town, has a frontage of 220 feet, the stores averaging about 90 feet in depth. The structure is one that would do credit to any Canadian city, and its construction reflects the greatest credit upon the enterprise of our citizens. The stores are the property of the following gentlemen:—

No. 1 (commencing at the east)—M. McGlade, the first flat being devoted to a billiard parlor—one of the finest in Central Canada.

No. 2.—George Shields, owner; occupied by P. Browne & Co., grocers and spirit merchants.

Nos. 3 and 4.—George Thompkins, owner, occupied by W. R. McRea & Co., and Wilson & Co.

No. 5.—P. W. Strong, owner; occupied by Chas. Best as a boot and shoe store, the establishment being the largest of the kind in Brockville. A Stoddard Southworth occupies the second flat in the store of P. W. Strong as a dental surgery. Dr. Southworth is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Dental College, and also of the Dental College for Ontario.

No. 6.—Archibald McDougall, owner; occupied by Charles G. Grima, hatter, furrier, and taxidermist.

Nos. 7 and 8.—Seaman Manhard, owner; occupied respectively by Beacock & Co. as a trunk factory, in which the finest work is made; and Manhard & Booth, dealers in flour and feed, also proprietors of a steam saw mill, planing mill, sash and blind factory, and lumber yard.

No. 9.—Archibald McDougall, owner; occupied by Ezra McDougall as a stove depot and tin shop.

LEGGETT'S CARRIAGE WORKS,

JOHN STREET.

Mr. John S. Leggett was born in the County of Leeds, and having acquired a knowledge of the carriage business removed to New York City, where he was employed in several of the largest carriage factories on this continent. Returning to his native Province, he established the present factory in Brockville. During his sojourn here he has built some of the finest carriages that have ever been constructed in Canada. His motto is "The best work in the market," and he well deserves the excellent reputation which he has acquired. See view of residence.

STARR, GILL & COMPANY'S

STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY FACTORY,

CHURCH STREET.

This extensive establishment, situated on Church Street, but a short distance from the St. Lawrence Hall, is conducted by John M. and Robert Gill. The business is an extensive one, and its connections extend over the greater portion of the Province of Ontario. The biscuit and confectionery manufactured have maintained the reputation of the makers against all rivals, while constantly augmented sales demonstrate the satisfactory relations which exist between the firm and customers.

Prominent among the manufacturing industries of the town are the Novelty Works of James Smart, the Agricultural Implement Works of G. M. Cossitt & Brother; the Iron Works of Smart & Shepherd; the Victor Wringer Works, of Smith & Company; the Glove Factory of James Hall; the Tannery of A. G. McCready & Son; the Boiler Works of Black Brothers; the Sash and Blind Factory of Tilley & Briggs; the Nitro-glycerine Works of Dr. Volney; the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Works of the Brockville Chemical Company; the Machine Shops of the Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central Railway; the Machine Shops of the Grand Trunk Railway; the Alkali Works of James Cowan; and various minor establishments.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.

This Society was formed by the Rev. Isaac Puffer, who acted as pastor, and established services, which were held in the Court House. The church was erected in 1828, and has been twice remodelled since. The membership at present is about 250, the Rev. James Elliott, D. D., being the present pastor.

TRINITY CHURCH.

This church was established July 4th, 1875, to meet the requirements of the parish, the members of which had, up to that date, worshipped at St. Peter's. The building is an elegant structure of blue limestone, and when the tower is completed will present a very beautiful appearance. It was erected in 1876, and dedicated in May, 1877. The pastor, the Rev. E. P. Crawford, has been untiring in his exertions in behalf of the new church, which has already cost about \$20,000.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The new church is situated on the site of the old one—the south-east corner of Court House Square. The edifice is of blue limestone, appropriately faced with white crystalized limestone, and in architectural beauty has no peer in Central Canada. In 1844, the first Baptist Church of Brockville was dedicated upon the present site by Dr. Boyd. At that time the membership was twenty; it has since increased to 145. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery is the present pastor. The dedication services were held Sunday, March 23rd, 1879.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

After the disruption of the Methodist Church, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church erected as a place of worship the building now occupied by W. Botsford as a grocery store. The Society was not prosperous, and eventually services ceased to be held with regularity. The present church was erected principally through the exertions of the Rev. A. D. Traveller. In 1874, the contract was awarded, though the membership was only thirteen. On the 11th of March, 1875, the church was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Ives. The building is an elegant brick structure, with 400 sittings. The Society is in a flourishing condition, the membership being nearly 200.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH.

The present church was erected in 1855, under the pastorate of the Rev. Father Kelly, who was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, now the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kingston. Under the guidance of Dr. O'Brien, the congregation rapidly increased, the church debt was paid, and many important improvements made. The church is a substantial limestone structure, with a seating capacity for 1,000. It is provided with a superior organ, the cost of which was \$1,600.

In 1876, an elegant and substantial residence was erected for the parish priest, the Rev. F. J. McCarthy, who succeeded Dr. O'Brien.

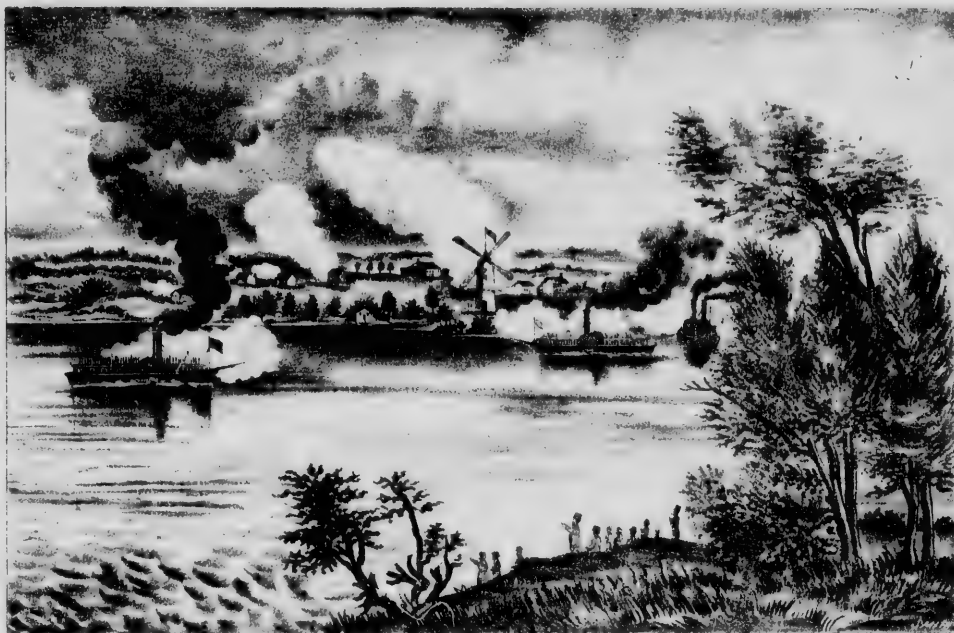
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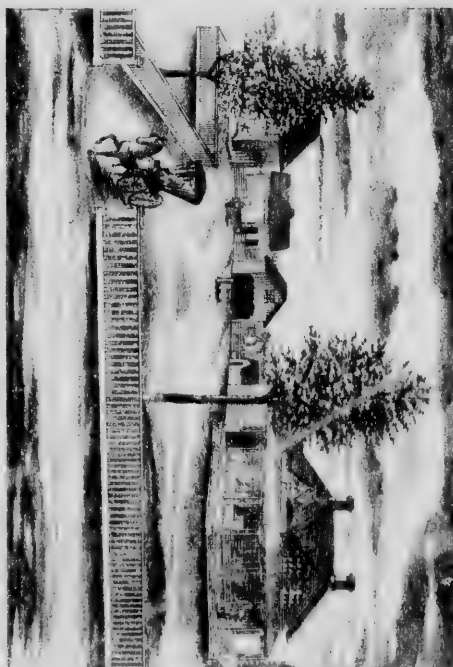


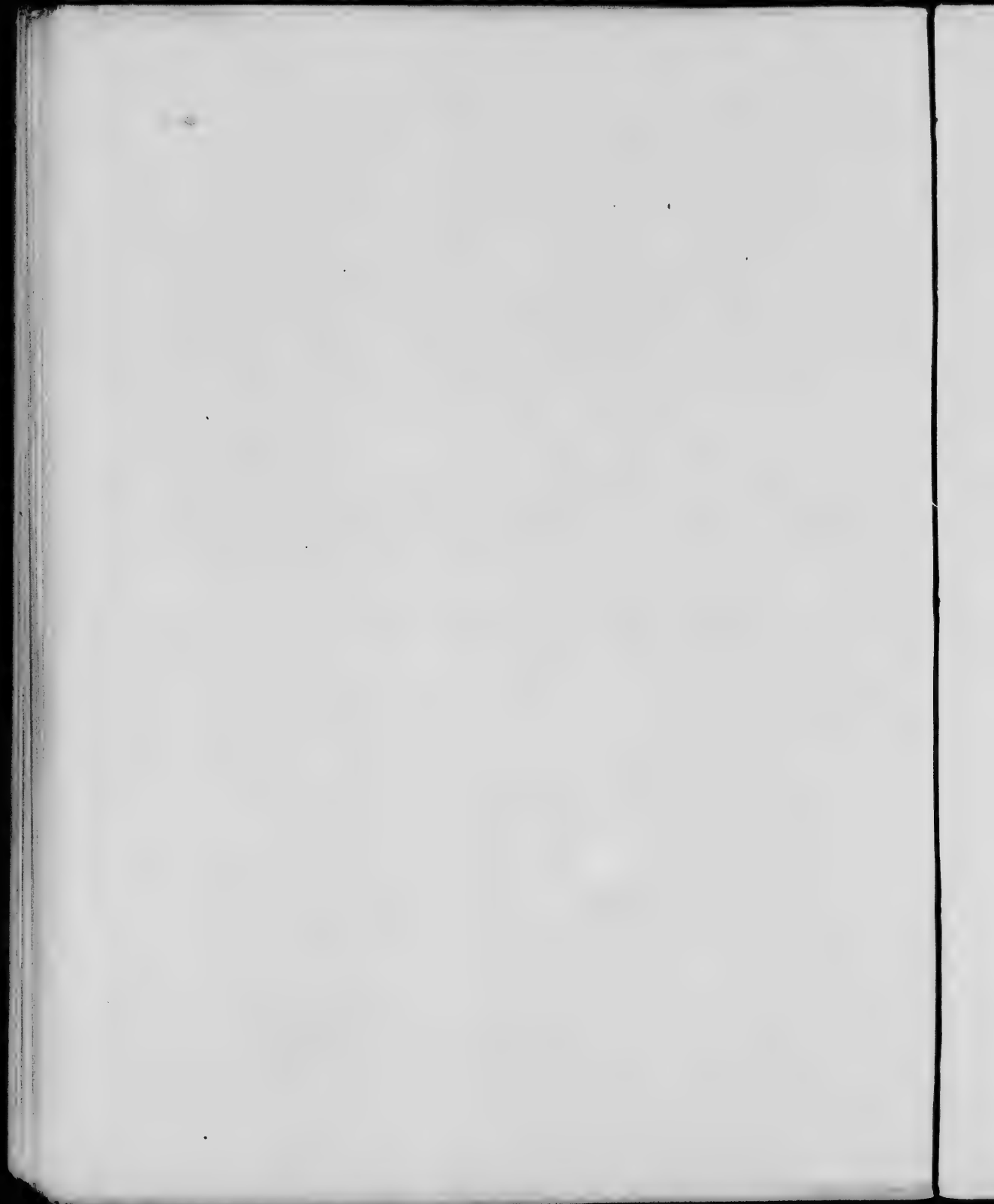
VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF WINDMILL POINT, below Prescott,
(From the Ogdensburg Side of the St. Lawrence), November 18, 1888.

RESIDENCE OF ISAIAH WRIGHT, ALCONQUIN.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, AUGUSTA.





ST. JOHN'S (SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH

Is a substantial stone edifice, situated on King Street, towards the east end of the town. It was built in 1837, during the pastorate of the Rev. Peter Colin Campbell, afterwards Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Kingston, and subsequently Principal of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. His successors are, Rev. John Cruikshank, inducted in 1843; Rev. Thos. Haig, in 1848; Rev. John White, in 1851; and Rev. Duncan Morrison, in 1856. The present incumbent, the Rev. Daniel McGillivray, is a son of Mr. Alexander McGillivray, of Salt Springs, Nova Scotia. His preliminary education was completed in the old Pictou Academy, Nova Scotia.— In 1861, he entered the Arts course in Queen's College, and obtained leading prizes in both the mathematical and classical departments, and "honorable distinction" in all the classes. In 1864, he obtained the degree of B. A. In 1867, he was inducted into St. John's congregation, which he has successfully retained up to the present time.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

For sketch of the early history, consult memoir of the late Rev. William Smart. The present church, the erection of which was commenced in 1878, will be, when completed, one of the finest in Eastern Ontario. The walls are of blue limestone, faced with Ohio freestone. The edifice is surmounted by four spires, giving the structure a picturesque effect. The seating capacity will be about 900. In every respect the church will be furnished with the latest improvements. Cost, about \$30,000.

T. M. BROOKE.

T. M. Brooke, son of Thomas Brooke, of Perth, was born in that town in 1848. Mr. Brooke entered the law office of the late W. M. Shaw, concluding his course with Kenneth Mackenzie. He was called to the Bar in 1872, and became a member of the firm of Mackenzie, Delemar & Brooke, Toronto. On H. S. McDonald, Esq., being appointed Junior Judge, Mr. Brooke removed to Brockville, where he has since practiced his profession.

FRED SCHOFIELD.

Mr. Schofield was born at Brockville in 1836. After receiving an elementary education at the Grammar School, he entered upon the study of law, and subsequently became a partner of Sherwood & Steele, at Ottawa. Removing to Brockville, Mr. Schofield practiced his profession for two years, and on the 9th of April, 1873, was appointed Treasurer for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, a position which he still retains. He has always been a prominent member of the Liberal Conservative party, and holds the office of President of the Conservative Association for Brockville Riding.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR JOHN CRAWFORD.

John Crawford, Q. C., was the second son of the late Senator George Crawford. He was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in 1817, and educated at Toronto. He married the daughter of the late Judge Sherwood of that city, and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Trinity Term, 1839. In 1867, he was created a Q. C. He was also the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Battalion of the Toronto Militia, President of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, and also of the Royal Canadian Bank. From 1861 to 1863, he represented Toronto East in the Canadian Assembly, when he was defeated. He became a member of the House of Commons for South Leeds at the time of the union, representing that riding until 1872, when he was returned for Toronto West. On November 5th, 1873, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. He died suddenly, in April, 1875.

JOHN McMULLEN, ESQ.

Mr. McMullen, for the last quarter of a century editor of the Brockville *Monitor*, has won for himself a prominent place in Canadian literature by the publication of "The Camp and Barrack Room," and "The History of Canada." The latter work has met with an extensive sale, not only in Canada, but also in England, and has been highly commended by competent critics. Its compilation involved extensive research, a careful analysis and comparison of manuscripts and rare documents seldom found in works treating upon Canada. Mr. McMullen is a terse and vigorous writer, and has given no slight aid to the literature of his adopted country, which should serve as an incitement to those who are yet to labor in the same field.

SAMUEL KEEFER, C. E.,

Has grown up with the public works of Canada, with which, during the best years of an active life, he has been more or less identified, having at different times filled the responsible offices of Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Chief Assistant Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, Supervising Engineer of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, Government Inspector of Railways, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, previous to Confederation, and, since that event, Secretary to the Canal Commission of the Dominion.

Mr. Keefer is of German parentage, both on his father's and on his mother's side. He is the grandson of an U. E. Loyalist, whose son, George Keefer (his father), settled in Canada after the close of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Keefer was born at Thorold, in the Niagara District, now the County

of Welland; educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto; began his engineering career early in life upon the first construction of the Welland Canal and continued upon the works until 1833, spending part of his time at the College. In this year he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of the St. Lawrence Navigation—a mere step to connect him with the works of the Cornwall Canal. Under Judge Wright, C. E., and John B. Mills, C. E., he was first engaged in the survey for that Canal, and afterwards under Lieut.-Colonel Phillpotts, R. E., from 1833 to 1839, remained as resident engineer in charge of construction. In 1839, he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Works of Lower Canada, and, upon the union of the two Provinces in 1841, and the establishment of a Board of Works for the united Provinces, he was made Engineer of that Board, which position he held for thirteen years, during three of which—1846, '47 and '48—he was locally in charge of the Welland Canal, to finish the first enlargement, begun under Samuel Power, C. E. During this time, he was also Superintendent of the navigation. As Engineer of Public Works he personally surveyed and located the line of the Beauharnois Canal, the first enlargement of the Lachine Canal, and the locks and dams at St. Annes and St. Ours, all being constructed after his plans. He also made a survey for the Sault St. Marie Canal, on the Canadian shore, not yet constructed. He surveyed as well, the line for the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Kingston. In 1850, Mr. Keefer introduced, for the first time on the St. Lawrence canals, the solid timber lock gates, which since then have been generally adopted on the larger canals, to the greater safety and advantage of navigation. The beautiful suspension bridge at Ottawa, the first of its class in Canada, was one of his earliest efforts, being opened for traffic in 1844.

On the commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway, in 1853, he resigned his position with the Government, to take the situation of Engineer in that railway, under the late A. M. Ross, C. E. In that capacity he finally established the line between Montreal and Kingston which he had previously surveyed for the Government, and remained in the service of the company to personally superintend its construction. At the same time, by a minute hydrographic survey of the River St. Lawrence in front of Montreal City, he fixed the line of the Victoria Bridge where it now stands. He also projected the high level bridges over the Ottawa at St. Annes, and over the Rideau Canal at Kingston Mills. On the first opening of this section for traffic, he, for a short time, superintended this division, until he returned once more to the Government service.

During this time he was also Supervising Engineer of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, acting on behalf of the company and the municipalities, and in that capacity directed the location of the line and determined the character of the works. Under the "Accidents on Railways" Act of 1857, Mr. Keefer was appointed Government Inspector of Railways, a position which he filled for seven years. In 1864, he retired from the public service to his private residence in Brockville, where he now lives.

Since his retirement from official life, he has been engaged in the private practice of his profession, in the course of which he has accomplished one of the most remarkable engineering feats of the day—the construction of the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. The beautiful bridge at Ottawa, before referred to, is 242 feet span, while the Niagara bridge has a clear span of 1,268 feet, and is now the longest single span bridge anywhere in use.

EARLY HISTORY OF BROCKVILLE.

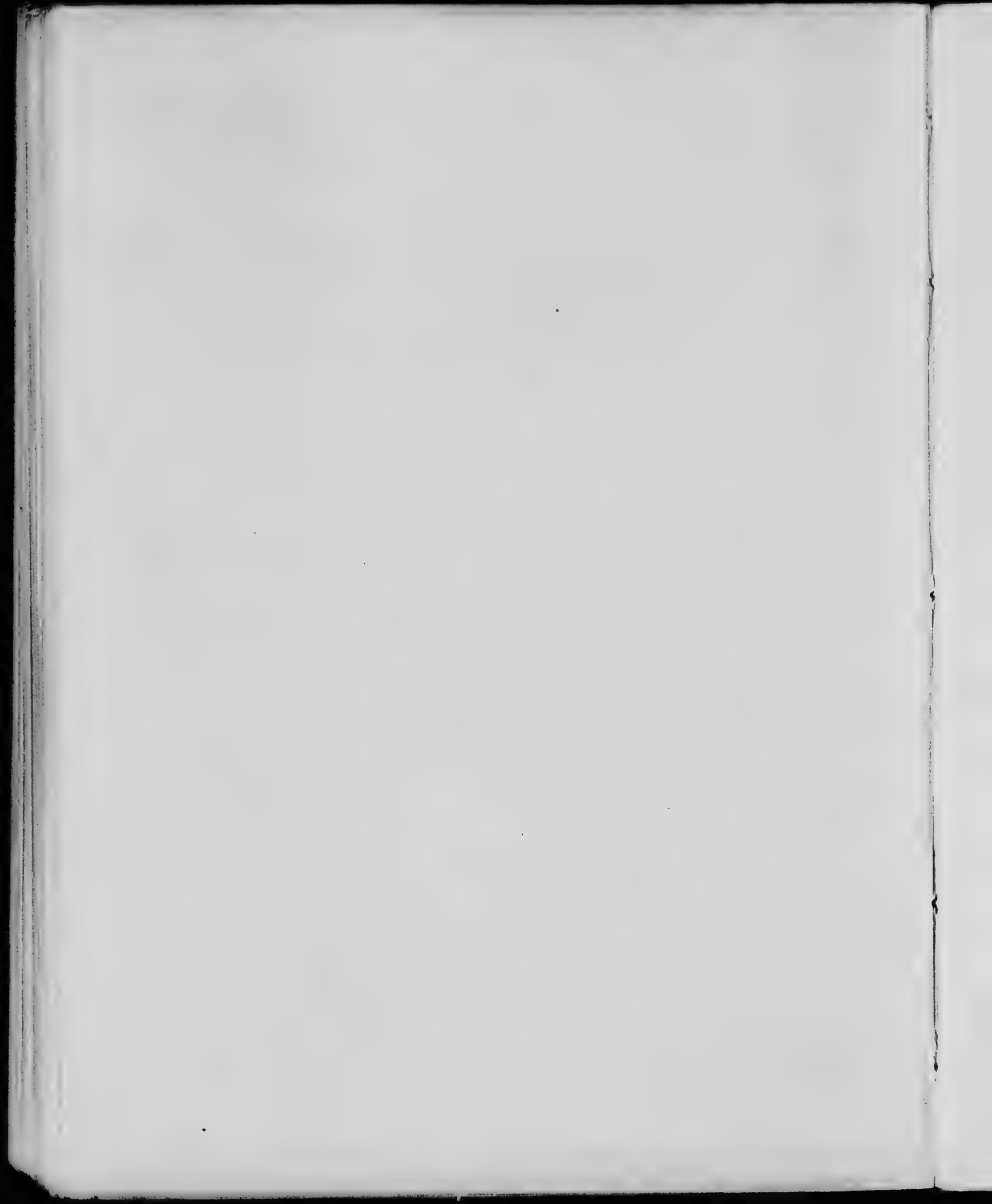
William Buell, Sr., received a grant of about 505 acres of land from the Crown, of which 205 acres were composed of the west half of Lot No. 11 and east half of Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with the broken fronts, and the remainder being Lot No. 12 and the west half of No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the same Township. To the front part of this land, adjoining the river, Mr. Buell removed, with his wife and one child, in the winter of the beginning of 1785, having in the previous year erected a log house and settled. He at once cleared a small piece of ground, where the stone dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Robert Findlay stands; and in the following year planted a number of apple seeds, from the product of which he, in a few years, reared an orchard of about five acres, on the south side of what is now known as Main Street, between Home and St. Andrew Streets. At that time flour could only be secured in Montreal or at the Cataract Mills. The original log house and a new one composed of hewn timber was next erected. The western part of the new house stood in what is now known as Home Street, a few feet east of Mr. Findlay's present residence. An addition of some was subsequently built on to the "Block House."

The only road at that time leading to the country is now known as Perth Street.

Nehemiah Seaman built a small dwelling house and also a blacksmith shop. He afterwards erected a stone dwelling house, now standing on the corner of Perth and King Streets. Next came a small tavern, standing on the south side of King Street; it stood a little west of Home Street, and was owned by the late Adiel Sherwood. Soon after, the late



PRIEST'S RESIDENCE AND ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER CHURCH, BROCKVILLE.



Hon. Charles Jones purchased from Mr. Buell an acre of land on the north side of King Street, opposite the tavern, erecting a merchant's shop and storehouse thereon, about the year 1805, in which he and his brother-in-law, the late John Stuart, carried on business for several years. About the year 1808, Mr. Jones erected on the same parcel of land the first two-story frame building, where he continued to reside until his death. The building now stands on George Street, where it was removed by Messrs. Comstock and Halladay.

Mr. A. N. Buell relates that about the year 1811, a contention arose between Mr. Buell and Mr. Jones as to the name by which the village should be known, each wishing the name to be taken from the Christian name of the respective contestants, Mr. Jones insisting upon Charlestown and Mr. Buell claiming Williamstown. General Brock, to whom the matter was referred, settled the question by giving it the name Brockville.*

About the year 1790, Daniel Jones, Esq., purchased the west half of Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, and erected a saw and flouring mill at Jones' Creek. Mr. Buell also built a flouring mill on the 2nd Concession of Elizabethtown, about the year 1797.

A small grove of oak trees was left standing on the land now occupied by James Smart's Novelty Works, the bay to the east having a beautiful sandy beach. Nearly all the batteaux passing up and down the river landed at the bay for many years, while the point was a general camp-ground for the Indians. Long after the settlement of Mr. Buell, the nights were frequently made hideous by Indian war dances on the point. The Indians had discovered, about a mile west of the Court House, a sloping rock in which appeared a track made apparently by indenture in the rock of the foot of a man with a moccasin on. This rock became known as the *Devil's Rock*. About sixty rods west from the Devil's Rock, and a little back from the river, is a granite rock, containing a round hole about three feet in diameter, and having a depth of about ten feet.

The first school in Brockville was opened in part of the residence of Mr. Buell, by Joseph Pyle. This ancient schoolmaster was strongly adverse to female society, and, rather than meet a woman in the road, would clamber over the fence, and make a circuit through the fields. His successor was Mr. Sylvester Miller, who continued to teach until 1812. The third teacher was an Indian named Paul J. Gill. He had been educated at Dartmouth College.—William Buell, Jr., set up an opposition school, which eventually compelled the Indian to retire.

NOTE.—Some discrepancy exists between this and other authorities.

During the War of 1812, flank companies were stationed along the frontier. The first one in Brockville was under the command of Captain Reuben Sherwood, and many of the men were billeted among the inhabitants. The guard-house of Captain Sherwood's company was a block house situated a little west of Mr. Buell's residence. In the summer of the first year of the war occurred the cannonade between the British war vessels, the *Earl of Moira* and the *Duke of Gloucester*, on the one part, and the American schooner, *Julia*, on the other. The British vessels were anchored a little west of the Three Sister Islands, the *Julia* just below Big Island, west of the town. Though the battle lasted several hours, no damage was done. During the close of the war, the 57th Regiment was stationed in Brockville.

About the year 1820, the introductory address for the BROCKVILLE RECORDER was written by Andrew Norton Buell, Esq., the publisher being Mr. Beach. About two years after, it passed into the hands of William Buell, Jr.

CHAPTER XLV

MISCELLANEOUS

ROBERT JOHNSTON

Mr. Johnston is the son of James Johnston, who emigrated to Canada from Ireland in 1824, settling in Augusta, on Lot No. 5, in the 6th Concession.—His wife was a sister of the Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Prescott. James Johnston died in 1858.

Robert was born in Augusta in 1825, and married, in 1861, Mary, daughter of Robert Williamson. He resides on the homestead, consisting of 150 acres.—At an early age, he entered upon extensive contracts for public works, acting as foreman for the late George Weir, superintending works on the northern Railway, at Lake Champlain, in Prescott, at Port Hope Harbor, and also the Esplanade at Toronto. He has for six years been a member of the Municipal Council for Augusta, five of which he has been a representative in the Counties' Council. His residence is at Roebuck P. O.; see illustration, page 194.

HENRY PALMER

The subject of this sketch is the son of Reuben Palmer, who was born in Vermont, and emigrated to Canada at a very early date, settling first at Farmersville, and afterwards removing to Plum Hollow, where he raised a family of nine children, his wife being Dianana Birdsell. He was widely known as a great chopper.

Henry Palmer is the owner of a valuable farm. He has been thrice married. Two of his sons are residents of Pennsylvania, largely interested in the oil business.

HON. T. B. PARDEE, M. P. P.

The subject of this sketch was born in the County of Grenville, December 11th, 1830, being the son of A. B. Pardee, Esq., a well-known temperance advocate of North Augusta. Mr. Pardee married the daughter of J. K. Forsyth, of Sombra. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1861, and elected a Benchman of the Law Society in 1871. He entered upon public life as the representative of West Lambton, in the Local Legislature in 1867, being re-elected by acclamation in 1871, and also elected at the last general election. On the 25th of October, 1872, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council, accepting the portfolio of Provincial Secretary, a position which he held until the 4th of December, 1873, when he became Commissioner of Crown Lands, an office he still retains. In addition to his parliamentary duties, he conducts a large legal business, and, in recognition of his abilities, he was, in 1876, appointed Queen's Counsel.

REV. JOHN DICKEY

Mr. Dickey was born at Rockfield, County of Antrim, Ireland, about the year 1800. At an early age he published a volume of poems, the proceeds of which were expended in acquiring an education. In 1820 he removed to Canada, and settled on a farm in the Township of Yonge, where he married Jane, eldest daughter of Peter Purvis, Esq. Mr. Dickey taught school, and pursued his studies for the ministry. He was ordained by the Brockville Presbytery, March 1st, 1836, and placed in charge of the united congregations of Williamsburg and Matilda. He was for many years a contributor to the *Recorder*, furnishing a number of poems of more than average merit. He died in 1857, his remains being interred at North Williamsburg. Mr. Croil, the historian of Dundas, refers to his labors in terms of marked approval.

BENJAMIN N. THROOP.

The Throop family is of Scotch descent. Benjamin, grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, resided at Latchfield, Connecticut, and at that place Samuel was born. Samuel came to Canada, settling in Augusta, where he married Abigail Blakesley, raising a family of two sons and five daughters.—Three of the daughters married respectively, James Bishop, John Lane, and Arvin Bartlett.

Benjamin N. Throop was born in Augusta, on the 9th of January, 1811. On the 11th of March, 1835, he married Miss Hill, who has borne him four children, the sons being James, Wellington, and Israel.

Joseph A. Throop was born in 1817, and resides on the homestead.

J. C. MILLER, M. P. P.

Mr. Miller is descended from an United Empire Loyalist family, his grandfather having served in the British army under Burgoyne, was taken prisoner at Stillwater, but at the close of the war removed to Canada. He took up his residence in the County of Leeds, where Samuel Miller (father of the subject of this sketch) was born in 1796.

John C. Miller was born in the Township of Yonge, December 16th, 1836. In 1859, he married Adelaide Augusta, only daughter of Dr. A. A. Chamberlain, of Farmersville. Entering upon the mercantile business at Seeley's Bay, he took an active part in all political contests. Subsequently he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Leeds and Grenville, but on the formation of the Legislative Assembly for Ontario, received the appointment of Superintendent of Woods and Forests, in the Crown Lands Department for Ontario. In consequence of partial loss of eyesight, he was compelled to resign, when he entered upon the lumbering business upon an extensive scale at Parry Sound, with the head office at Toronto.

Mr. Miller was first returned to Parliament at the last general election for Ontario, but was unseated and disqualified September 17th, 1875. This decision was, however, reversed by the Court of Error and Appeal, January 22nd, 1876. As the representative of Muskoka and Parry Sound, he has been one of the foremost advocates upon the floor of the House of the development of the internal resources of the Province, by the liberal expenditure of public money for railways and colonization roads, thus opening up the back country for settlement. A ready debater and a careful observer of public affairs, his influence in the House is highly creditable to the constituency which he represents.

C. M. B. CORNELL, M. D.

Dr. Cornell was born at Toledo, and began the study of his profession with his father, Dr. S. S. Cornell. In 1869-70, he visited New York and Philadelphia, prosecuting his clinical studies. In 1872, he graduated at Queen's College, becoming a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the same year. He commenced the practice of his profession at Toledo, permanently locating at Farmersville in 1875.

J. W. HOUGH

The late J. W. Hough was born in London, (Eng.) and settled in Canada at an early date. The sole surviving member of the original family is Mr. George Hough, of Augusta. Mr. Hough acquired a handsome competence, his farm at Fairfield being known as one of the finest and best cultivated in Leeds County.

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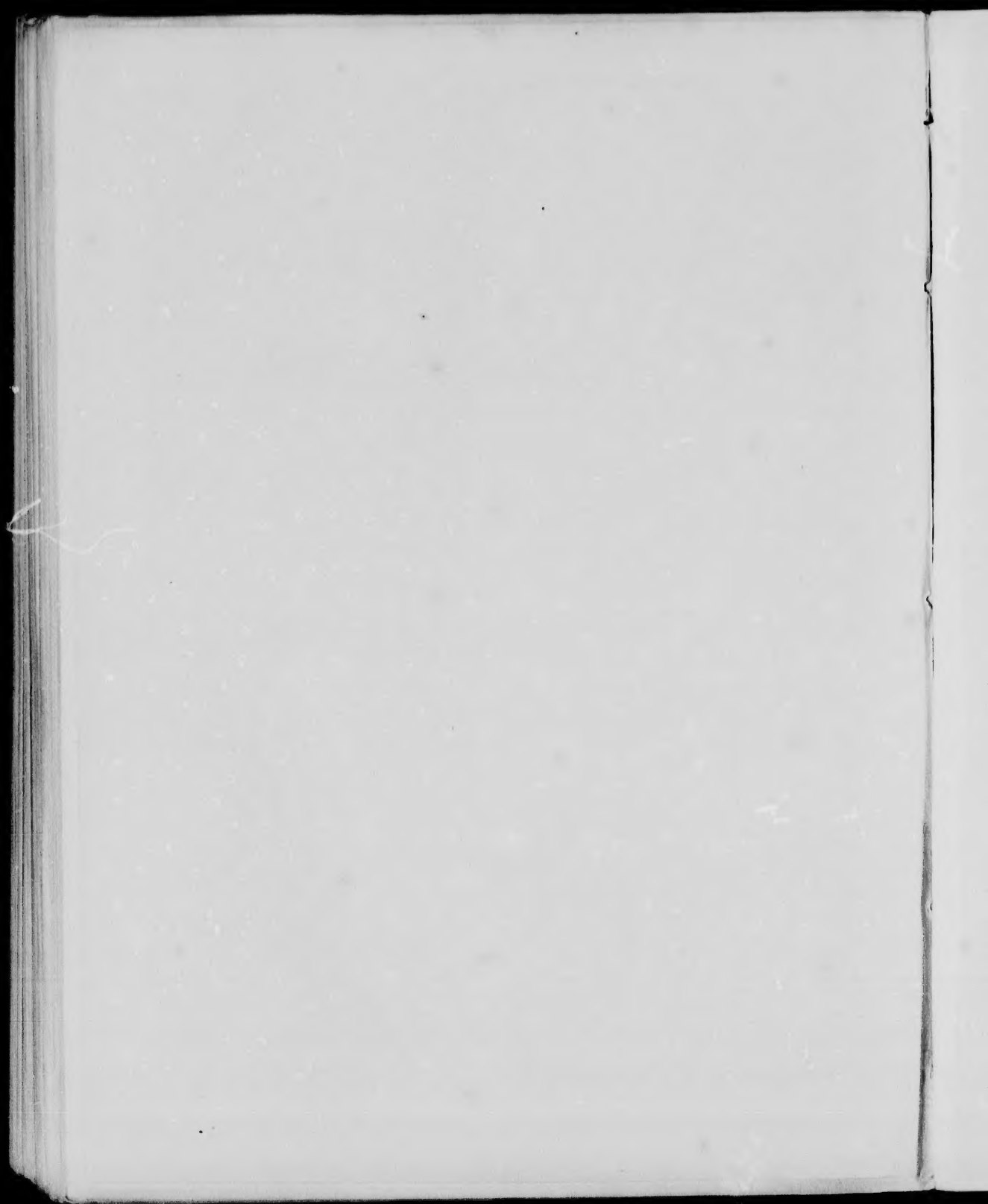
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RESIDENCE OF (the late) J. W. HOUGH, ELIZABETHTOWN.



REMINISCENCES OF MRS. FENTON

CONCERNING THE LARUE FAMILY, OF ESCOTT.

Forty-three years since, the husband of Mrs. Fenton was in the employ of Sally Larue, Billa Larue having died previously. Mrs. Larue was an active and business-like woman, who carried on the mill, purchased saw-logs, measured them, and, in fact, performed all the duties devolving upon her. Mrs. Fenton frequently heard the following related, while residing at Larue's:—

"At a very early date, the Indians formed a plot for the murder of Billa Larue and his family, for the purpose of securing plunder. The night was fixed upon for the perpetration of the deed, but a squaw who was friendly informed Larue of the scheme, and advised him to prepare an excellent supper, and when the Indians came to invite them in to partake of it. This course was pursued—the Indians arrived, partook of the feast, and departed without molesting any person."

Larue built locks at the mouth of the creek, so that saw-logs could be taken up stream, and also a fish-pond, the ruins of which are still in existence.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

William Ferguson came to Canada in 1832, and settled in Caintown, on Lot No. 20, in the 3rd Concession, where he opened a tannery. He has four sons—James, William, John, and Archibald, and two daughters, who married Benjamin Thompson and William Tennant. Upon one occasion James shot a bear with a musket which had to be touched off with a piece of spunk.

JOHN KINCAID.

Mr. Kincaid was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1771, and removed to Canada in 1801, settling in Yonge, where for some time he was employed by Peter Purvis. Subsequently he removed to Caintown, locating on Lot No. 19, in the 3rd Concession, also purchasing Lot No. 18, in the 2nd Concession, from the McDonalds, of Gananoque. He also secured the front part of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession, from William Thompson, residing there after the declaration of war, in 1812. During the war he was employed by the Government to transport munitions of war and supplies from Prescott to Kingston, also having charge of the specie for the payment of the troops. His wife was Nancy, sister of William Thompson. Far and wide, Mr. Kincaid's residence was famed for its hospitality, and never did a way-faring emigrant depart hungry from its door.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, KEMPTVILLE.

In 1827, the members of the Church of England erected a plain wooden structure, which served as a place of worship until the commencement of the present decade. The rector, the Rev. John Stannage, proceeded to England, and succeeded in collecting several thousand dollars in behalf of a new church, the congregation also contributing in liberal manner. On the 28th of May, 1878, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese laid the corner-stone, as a memorial in honor of the late Arch-Deacon Patton, the first rector, who died at Belleville in 1874, and who, during his pastorate of seventeen years at Kemptville, greatly endeared himself to his parishoners. The new church is one of the finest in Eastern Ontario, being constructed of blue limestone, the style of architecture being early English. The church possesses a seating capacity for 500.—The following is a list of the pastors of the church: Rev. Arch-Deacon Patton, from 1827 to 1846; Rev. H. M. McKilpin, from 1846 to 1851; Rev. H. E. Please, from 1851 to 1856; Rev. R. Lewis, from 1856 to 1858; Rev. James Harris, from 1858 to 1866; Rev. John Stannage, from 1866 to the present time, the Rev. James Spencer being junior curate.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KEMPTVILLE.

The Presbyterians of Kemptville received their first ministerial services from the late Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D., who began his work in Canada in 1820. The Kemptville church continued to receive a share of his services until the year 1834, when the late Rev. Joseph Anderson was appointed to the same field. In 1845, Mr. Anderson was succeeded by the Rev. William McDowell, during whose ministry the present stone church was built, but not finished. During the pastorate of his successor, the Rev. Charles Quinn, the church was completed, with the exception of the tower, and in his time Kemptville was set off as a congregation. For a brief period the church was supplied by missionary labor, till the induction of the Rev. William Bennett, who was succeeded by Rev. James Douglass. [The present pastor is the Rev. G. M. Clark, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who was inducted in May, 1876. During his pastorate the membership has shown a gratifying increase, now amounting to 111 members, with a Sabbath School numbering about eighty.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, KEMPTVILLE.

Prior to the year 1839, the Roman Catholics held service in a small log building, and at irregular intervals. The nearest church of this denomination was then situated at Prescott. In 1839, the late Spuire Hurd (a Protestant) presented the Roman Catholics with a tract of land upon which to build a

church and parsonage. A plain, substantial stone building was at once erected, and continues in use, having frequently undergone the necessary repairs. The first resident priest was the Rev. Daniel Farley, who officiated from 1840 to 1856, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Tho. as Coyle, who was relieved in 1860 by the Rev. William Harty, the latter gentleman remaining for upwards of fifteen years, in 1875 retiring for the present pastor, the Rev. James Murray.

S. C. POTTER, M. D.

Dr. Potter was born at Manotick, Ontario, and educated at Queen's College, graduating in April, 1875. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native place the same year. In 1876, he removed to Ashton, Ontario, and subsequently settled in Kemptville, permanently.

HALEY FAMILY.

George Haley came from England as a British soldier under Burgoyne. After the close of the Revolution, he settled on Lot No. 26, in the 2nd Concession of Augusta, where he married Mary Lynch, raising a family of five sons and six daughters, viz.: William, John, Samuel, George, Thomas, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, Mary, Esther, and Ann. William retained the homestead, and upon his death bequeathed the old place to his sons, William and George. John and Thomas, and two sons, reside on the homestead.

Frederick Lynch, also a soldier in Burgoyne's army, came to Canada, and settled on Lot No. 23, in the 3rd Concession, of Augusta.

WILLIAM MORGAN DUNHAM.

Mr. Dunham was born at Plattsburg, New York, March 10th, 1797. In 1807, he came to Brockville in company with his father and three brothers. In 1835, he kept an hotel and a general store on the corner now occupied by Wood Brothers as a cigar store. On the 1st of November, 1819, he became a member of the Masonic Order, subsequently becoming Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 3. On the 23rd of June, 1823, he was appointed first Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of Leeds Militia in the District of Johnstown; and on the 17th of January, 1836, he was promoted to the captaincy of the same company. On the 25th of March, 1846, he retired, retaining his rank. On the 8th of May, 1840, he received the appointment of officer of Her Majesty's Customs at Cole's Ferry, a position which he retained until February 10th, 1871, when he was superannuated. He died at Cole's Ferry, December 29th, 1877.

BENJAMIN CHAFFEY

Was born at Norton, England, in 1806, and died in 1867. With truth has it been inscribed upon his monument—

"In his life he has shown what a gifted and great intellect can effect, when combined with industry and energy."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUGUSTA.

From Captain D. Collins, Maitland, we learn that the first Episcopal service held in Augusta was by a man named Nichol, who, it appears, was not a regularly ordained clergyman, as it was found necessary to pass an Act of Parliament to legalize the marriages solemnized by him.

The first parish church in Augusta was the Blue Church, between Maitland and Prescott. It was a large frame building, but in consequence of the limited congregation, was pulled down, having been declared unsafe, and the present structure erected on the old site. The Rev. John Bethune, afterwards Dean of Montreal, was the first resident minister of the Parish of Augusta (he also officiated in Brockville.) He held services in the Blue Church, and also in the stone house on the Collins' homestead.—Mr. Bethune, the late Bishop of Toronto, taught a school in a barn on his brother's place (the clergyman's.) In 1821, Mr. Bethune was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Blaikie. He built St. John's Church, Prescott—a large frame building which stood on the site of the present stone edifice. He also built, in 1826, a stone church in Maitland. He it was that pulled down the old Blue Church. On his death he was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Mr. Lewis.

FIRST COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On June 10th, 1830, a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Derbyshire, Farmersville, to form an agricultural society for the County of Leeds.

OFFICERS.

Hon. Charles Jones, President.
George Breakearidge, John Ketchum, and Joseph Wiltse, Vice-Presidents.
Benjamin Hamblin, Treasurer.
J. K. Hartwell, Secretary.
Committee.—Levi Soper, Edward Howard, Stirling Deming, Elijah Judd, Trueman Hieock, George DeLong, Jonathan Sexton, R. Munsell, Ebenezer Smith.
Visitors.—Elizabethown: Truelove Butler, R. M. Johns, Robert Earl; Yonge—John Deming, Archd. McLean, T. P. Kenyon; Lansdowne—Seneca Washburn, Richard Johnston, Joseph Landon; Leeds—Hiel Sliter, John S. McDonald, William Gilbert; Bastard—Nicholas Bresee, Peter Bresee, James Phillips; South Crosby—Henry Halladay, Benjamin Ellsworth, John Leggett; Kitley—David Woods, David D. Cornell, Ebenezer Wilson; Elmsley—Abel Wright, Solomon Landon, and Clark Nichols.

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